PART V.

HISTORY OF CHELAN. COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY AND PASSING EVENTS.

To write a history of Chelan county from the time it was organized from portions of Kittitas and Okanogan counties would be a comparatively easy task. At present it is the newest county commonwealth in the state, but it has traditionary and authentic histories dating nearly as far hack as any other distinct section in Washington.

The name of the county is derived from the famous lake in its northern part. The word "Chelan" is, doubtless; a contraction of Chelanic, the name of a tribe of Indians, but the meaning of the term Chelan is still wrapped in ambiguity. Many years ago the fur traders following up, or down, the great natural highway of the state of Washington, the Columbia river, frequented these parts, hovered awhile and traded with the Indians at times, and then plunged again into the wilderness stretching away to the northward, far up through the Okanogan country, and even into British Columbia. Then came the prospectors, those zealous and tireless searchers after mineralized rock or the more accessible placer mine. The Indians found their winding trails along the Columbia excellent paths to the ocean. These trails would be far from satisfactory to the members of a "good roads commission." They were not even on a level. Only a skilled woodsman could trace them. Rock bluffs rise abruptly and frequently along the Columbia, sheer from the water's edge, from one to five hundred feet in places. These must be conquered and oft times this could only be accomplished by a walking tortuous trail, so steep that even the cure-footed cayuse could hardly laster it.

Among the earliest to come to this county were Chinese. Placer mining was the object of their most sanguine hopes. Up and down the Columbia and its numerous tributaries they wandered and panned and rocked a satisfying, if not an enormous volume of auriferous deposits from the various bars and creeks. A majority of these Celestials came from California, following the trails of Indians, fur dealers and miners. And thus it chanced that all along the banks of this big, roaring, treacherous stream, wherever wash soil could be found, on which water could be obtained, or to which it could be carried, one finds today the abandoned prospect holes of the original Chinese placer miner. It developed a fruitful field; for many years it was worked industriously; frequently with astonishing profit. Opposite the mouth of the Chelan river, where it debouches into the Columbia, from the west, are the ruins of a Chinese village in what is now Douglas county. The remains of this early settlement may
be seen from Chelan Falls, across the river, half a mile away. It was built mainly of cedar boards split from the log, like shakes, pegged against upright posts, and roofed with logs and brush. At present nothing but the shells of these huts remain. In this early settlement there was a store. It was the first business enterprise in the country; the proprietor was a Chinese merchant. To the Chinese workers along the river he supplied goods, and he made considerable money. A pack train of forty horses he owned with which he brought in his miscellaneous assortment of English, American and Chinese merchandise. It is stated that no stranger ever appeared at this store who was not made welcome by the old Chinese merchant.

A tragedy tinged with romance is connect ed with this oriental settlement. On one side of the site there was a garden, now overgrown with mustard plants and weeds. It was enclosed by a low picket fence and a gate led inward. It was a token of advanced civilization. The proprietor of this little kitchen garden was a moon-eyed youth with a voice like a muffled bell. He was in love with a dusky maiden who lived across the Columbia, on the banks of Lake Chelan. But this Celestial had made a peculiar vow never to declare his love. And this vow had been registered before the great joss of the little Chinese community. Hence he was moody and grow "queer," unsocial, melancholy and distraught. While others flocked to the gaming house he remained solitary and alone in his garden. Until quite late in the evening he would sit there and brood over his unspoken love, when,

"Night hung her sable curtain out, and pinned it with a star."

So he sighed and dreamed away his life. Everyone sympathized with him in accordance with the old, old adage, "All the world loves a lover." But his friends could do him no farther good. One morning he was found dead in the little kitchen garden. No one knew when or how death had come to him. Some of his comrades spoke of a broken heart, and then they buried him in the little patch he had so assiduously attended. When the village was deserted no vandal hand disturbed the garden;

Nearly fifteen years ago this settlement was abandoned. The finances of the old Chinese merchant were running low, for he had "grub-staked" too many of his countrymen in their search for gold. In a big mine up on the Okanogan river he had an interest, and there he moved, taking his lares and penates, his goods, his horses and even the number of his store with him. One by one others followed him, and wandered away, up or down the trail. The "diggings" are deserted; the village is a ruin; the cabins the abode of snakes and rodents.

With the progress of civilization in the Columbia Valley these old-placer marks will disappear; the cabins will be torn clown and real prosperity will sweep grandly over the scene.

All this was in 1875. It was, practically, an Indian war against the Chinese that drove them away, but at the tillie this was not generally known. Along the Methow river the savages began attacking the Chinese of whom they killed several. The news rapidly circulated among their comrades. When the Siwasches came to the settlement intent on its demolition, they found nobody save a few stragglers. There were several sharp skirmishes in which some were killed on both sides. A correspondent of the Spokesman-Review says:

"Then the Indians reached a point on the Columbia a few miles below where Chelan Falls now stands they discovered a number of Chinamen at work on the benches three hundred feet above. The savages advanced cautiously and surrounded the Celestials on three sides, leaving only the steep bluffs unguarded. Then began an uneven fight. The Chineman were unprotected and unable to escape, and they proved an easy prey to their savage antagonists. How many were massacred was never known, but it is positive that not one was
left to tell the tale. It was an awful fig-h, that sent terror into the- hearts of the other Chinese along the river. After that there was little placer mining done for months, then one by one the Celestials returned, but never could one of them be induced to go on the bench where the massacre occurred and open up the diggings again. Today they are in exactly the same condition as that in which they were when the workers were slaug-hered by the Indians.

"Now the placer fields of the past are owned by settlers, and are fast becoming beautiful fruit orchards. Occasionally a townsite spring-up and some envious fellows, anxious to secure control, file, or attempt to file, placer claims on the land, but such work is considered as disreputable among the settlers as claim-jumping and the intruders usually receive a cold reception."

The oldest settled portion of Chelan county is Mission Valley. Authentic reports of white men visiting this portion of the Columbia valley date back to about 1863. But it is well known that the nomadic trappers connected with the Astoria enterpri-se explored the Wenatchee river long before that period. These men, however, were adventurers, not settlers. They brought nothing into the country; they carried nothing out save their bundle of peltries. But in 1863 Father Respari, a Catholic missionary, visited the Indians of the locality in an endeavor to Christianize them. For twenty years he labored and was succeeded by Father Grassi, mention of whom has been rhade in the "History of Okanagan County."

Father Grassi built a log church on the banks of the Wenatchee river. He made his home with one Peter Benoit, a sort of Archonic chief, who early becoming a Christian, largely influenced the Indians of his tribe to embrace the same doctrine. The name of "Mission" was given to the log church. By this name it was recognized until a town was established and then the church became "Old Mission" and the town "New Mission." Here the first steps toward irrigation were taken. Father Grassi turned a small stream of water flowing to the river from the mountain, over a small garden patch a1d planted a few seeds which he had brought with him into the country. The soil yielded bountifully. To the Indians he taught the elementary principles of agriculture. In the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the Indians Father Grassi interested himself. Within a brief time the log church was found too small to accommodate the congregation and a larger one was erected one and one-half miles to the eastward. For five years he held stated services here, and then the natives were left without a regular pastor, being supplied at intervals from other missions. It is undoubted that Father Grassi's influence upon the Indians made for their best good. They became peaceful, law-abiding and sent their children to school.

Then came the white settlers into the valley. The productive gardens of the Indians taught them what irrigation could accomplish in this country. Among the first to settle in Mission Valley was Mr. D. S. Farrar. At that period he was the only one in the valley who had hay to sell, and the Indians called him "Hayman." He came here in 1883 carrying a pack upon his back, and homesteaded a ranch. Other early settlers in the valley were Captain A. S. Burbank, Mr. J. Frank Woodring, Joel Treadwell, Squire Stewart, James H. Chase, J. L. Weythman and R. A. Brown.

Twenty-seven years ago Colonel Merriam was sent to Lake Chelan with a body of troops. His object was to locate there a military post. Following the building of a saw mill preparations were continued for the establishment of the post, which might have been one of the finest and most picturesque in the United States, but the project was abandoned and the troops moved away.

The name Lake Chelan is deriv'd from a tribe of Indians at that period under command
of Chelan Jim, an athletic, belligerent young chief, who stood six foot two inches in his moccasins. He divided chieftanship with Wa-pato John, the leader of the more civilized element of the tribe which occupied the productive district on the northeastern side of the lake. To the trappers in the employment of the fur companies Lake Chelan had been known for more than half a century. But the precipitous character of its shores; the stern, inhospitable nature of its mountain setting, long stood as a barrier against exploration. Following the departure of Colonel Merriam's troops it became known to the world that Lake Chelan was the most magnificent body of fresh water within the limits of the state of Washington. The first white settlers along the lake were William Sanders and Henry Dumke. Sanders had served as a guide to the engineering parties under Major Roger and Engineer Stevens. In 1886 he left "Wild Goose" Bill's ferry, on the Columbia, in a skiff. He came across Dumke near the mouth of the Nespelem. The latter was a cheerful optimist, born and bred to western life in its severest phases. He was, at this time, living in a tent and engaged spasmodically in placer mining by means of which he had accumulated a bunch of dust which he estimated to be worth $7, but which weighed out only $r. so. Sanders and Dumke pooled their issues for a trip of exploration through the Cascade mountains. All in all Sanders had $2.50, and with this he purchased some flour and bacon. Then they traded the skiff off for a cayuse upon whose patient back they packed their small belongings and started up the Methow in search of a trail through the mountains. Thus they arrived at the head of Lake Chelan. Then came two weeks of perilous climbing over rough ridges and across deep canyons. They cut their way through underbrush; they lived chiefly upon game and fish; they came out upon a precipitous mountain; they gazed upon the lake sparkling in the summer sunshine far below them. And here misfortune overtook them. In making a perilous descent to the water's edge their cayuse fell over a precipice and was killed. Their stock of flour was scattered to the four winds of heaven. Unknown to Sanders and Dumke was the character of these shores and they started down the lake only to be checked before they had proceeded a mile by a bold headland rising sheer from the deep waters. They returned to a near-by stream and here they found a large cedar log, and with an axe they fashioned a rude canoe. This stream is now known as Canoe Creek, while the brook where the cayuse was killed bears the name of that unfortunate animal, Prince.

During this trying period Sanders and Dumke lived upon such fish as they were able to take with hook and line. Full of hardships and adventure was the voyage down the lake. So closely as possible they hugged the shore, frequently swamped and chilled to the bone by the icy waters. Reaching the mouth of the lake, hungry and ragged, they were fed by Indians. Subsequently these two men "squat- ted" upon homesteads. Settlers drifted into the vicinity. Dumke, as full of schemes as was ever Colonel Sellers, declared his intention of erecting a saw mill. The settlers only smiled at him, but it was a smile of sympathy for his proverbial impecuniosity. But Dtlinke went westward and when he returned he had the saw mill. He had interested a Portland firm in the enterprise; they had "staked" him to a portable mill and loaned him money with which to set it up. Choosing a site at Crane's Falls he loaded the mill on a scow and went sailing up the lake. About that period a Mr. Voodin had gone in with his mill, and there was great rivalry for the honor of sawing the initial stick of timber in the Chelan country. Voodin w.on; the first slab, appropriately inscribed, was forwarded to Dumke up the lake.

The latter had a run of hard luck with his mill. Tradition tells the story of his or, rather; several stories. One of tie plausible is that when the water was turned
to the wheel the mill ran backward; others say that the penstock was knocked to pieces. But no lumber was ever cut and the Portland firm took back the machinery.

Another, among the earliest settlers on this beautiful lake, was I. A. Navarre. In April, 1888, Messrs. Johnson, Hardenberg and Smith from Nebraska, with their families, came upon the east bank of the Columbia, just across from the mouth of the Chelan river. There was no ferry. The men of the party went down to Badger Mountain, near Waterville, leaving their families in camp, and there they cut timber for a raft. Hauling it to camp it was put together and the party landed safely on the Chelan shore, selected homesteads and settled by the lake. L. H. Woodin, of Minneapolis, in July, 1888, procured a skiff at Chelan and made a trip of exploration to the head of the lake. The tributary timber was the object of his close examination. Returning he looked over the immense water power and the adjacent agricultural lands. Mr. Woodin decided that here were natural resources of which he, and others, might profitably avail themselves. From Ellensburg, the nearest railway station, he brought in his saw mill, the successful competitor of Mr. Dumke's, farther up the lake.

Until about 1886 the region of Lake Chelan was thinly settled. The history of Washington shows that settlement has closely followed the lines of transportation, and the Chelan country was considerably north of such transportation; the greater portion of Okanogan county was embraced in Indian reservation.

When the United States government, in 1881, established a post called Camp Chelan, it built a road from the eastward which has since been used. Judge I. A. Navarre came, with his family, across the mountains from North Yakima, settling a few miles up the south shore of the lake, at Rose Beach. Judge Navarre was in search of an ideal cattle ranch, not townsites. So rapidly did incoming settlers crowd in that the ranch was crowded out, giving way to the first orchard and farm. H. N. Merritt is another Chelan pioneer, settling there in 1888, at a point now known as Merritt's Harbor, about twenty miles up the lake on the south shore. Here Mr. Merritt erected a comfortable cabin, hung the latch-key outside and entertained many a tired and hungry hunter or prospector.

The Entiat Valley has a history that is not without great interest. Elder T. J. Cannon and his estimable wife were the pioneers of this district. Their daughter, Dema, is the oldest white child born in this beautiful valley. For many years Elder Cannon, besides working industriously with his hands, faithfully preached the gospel in the neighborhood.

Where the Wenatchee river flows into the Columbia has been the council ground in ages past for the war chiefs of the Chelans, Okanogans, Umatillas, Columbia, Spokanes, Yakinmas, Walla Wallas, Malheurs and even tribes from so far east as the Bannocks and Nez Perces. The heads of these nations, or tribes, assembled here in solemn council with Chief Moses, and his remote ancestors, on the banks of the Columbia, a natural or common meeting ground.

During the troubles of 1877 and 1878 with Chief Jos;ph we learn that five hundred Indians, decked in war-paint, congregated here and were about to join in an outbreak, but were held in check by the wily Moses and his personal followers, who were friendly to the whites at that time.

To the Wenatchee Valley, about 1872, came Norwegian named Tolefson, and for twenty years he made his home here, living the life of a hermit. His past life had been a tragedy. Shortly before his arrival in this district Tolefson was a prosperous fisherman at Bomsdal, Norway. He owned a fleet of small fishing boats and was looked upon as one of the wealthiest citizens of that little fishing hamlet. Within one week all of his family died and Tolefson was arrested on a charge of poisoning them. He was released, but was soon to be re-
arrested. One day he set out in a small fishing boat to escape from his native land. Eventually he reached America. For years he raised grapes and manufactured wine in the Wenatchee Valley.

In 1892, twenty years after Tolfson's arrival in this country, his mother-in-law confessed that she had administered the fatal poison, and that she had intended to give Tolfson the largest portion of it. The modern Borgia was arrested and advertisements inserted to apprise Tolfson of the fact that his innocence was established. Circulars were sent to the police department throughout this country. The police of Seattle learned of Tolfson's whereabouts and notified a friend of his who lived near Ballard. This friend, Erickson, by name, at once notified Tolfson, and that gentleman immediately left for his old home in Norway.

One of the early settlers in what is now Chelan county was Franklin Freer, who took up his abode on the land fronting the Columbia river, near Wenatchee, in 1873. Freer married an Indian woman and lived here until 1877, when he died.

The first white settler in Wenatchee Valley is said to have been an Indian trader named McBride. Where the thriving town of Wenatchee now stands he conducted an Indian trading post. In 1876 he was followed by Samuel C. Miller, who became the first permanent settler in the valley. Mr. Miller was followed in turn by Jacob H. Miller, E. D. Hinman, H. S. Simmons, Philip Miller, George Blair, Conrad Rose and many others. Agricultural pursuits were engaged in by a majority of these pioneers, who utilized for irrigation purposes the uncertain supply of water from the hillsides.

N. A. Brown and Thomas Owen walked from Vancouver, Washington, with their blankets and frying pan on their backs, including, also, an army musket and a few steel traps in the summer of 1884, arriving at Miller & Freer's trading post, September 2, of the same year. They remained in the cabin that winter with Alex Brender, on Brender Creek, above Mission, where they homesteaded a piece of land two and one-half miles below the present town of Mission, which bears the name of Brown's Flat. (Monitor Postoffice.) The following spring Brown returned to Vancouver where he was married. He came back the same year, 1885, James L. Veythman returning with him, who located a homestead of 160 acres adjoining Brown's place. They had many experiences of an eventful nature, as they were compelled to haul "all their provisions from Ellensburg, a distance of sixty-seven miles. On these journeys they were obliged to cross the icy waters of the Wenatchee river four times on the round trip. On one occasion they upset their wagon in the water while returning from Ellensburg, depositing their load of freight in the river. A brood sow which they had in a box floated down the current a mile or more, when it landed against a pile of driftwood and was rescued.

In July, 1891, the many rumors of probable railway extension to Wenatchee concentrated into some semblance of fact. The Great Northern Company officially announced that the road would follow up the Wenatchee Valley, crossing the Cascades at Stevens Pass. Its map was recurred in the local land office at Waterville; all doubts were dispelled; real estate advanced. During the construction of this road, in October, 1892, a terrible accident occurred, Monday morning, October 24, at 8:30 o'clock, the track had reached and crossed the second bridge over the Wenatchee river, thirteen miles from the town. The end of the train and the track-layers had just cleared the bridge. This left three cars loaded with steel rails on the center of the bridge. There was a sharp, sudden detonation, and the bridge gave way. Three of the cars of rails, together with the workmen who were manipulating them, crashed downward fifty feet to the bed
of the river. A coupling broke on the west side, leaving two cars on that end of the bridge. On the east side a fourth car tipped its load of steel down into the awful chasm on to the unfortunate men who had gone down with the three other cars. This fourth car, also, broke loose and hung suspended over the yawning gulf. Immediately the work of recovering the bodies of the victims of this terrible accident began. Of the fourteen who made the awful plunge, only six were alive. Seven were taken out dead; one body was not discovered until the following day. The ninth unfortunate died following the amputation of his leg. Their names were: John Johnson, James Wright, Daniel Wakux, Nelson Nelson, Joseph Brady, A. Olson, J. J. Campbell, J. Linville, and John Leonard, conductor. The wounded were: J. Robertson, skull injured and chest torn open by a steel rail; George Nelson, deep gash in the abdomen; Charles Anderson, serious bruises about the body, and right arm broken; Robert Anderson, internally injured and had badly cut; A. Maxwell, struck in the eye by a fish-plate and both shoulders dislocated; C. James, caught under a falling tie and badly bruised about the body; Henry Payne, scalp cut open from above the right eye to the back of the head. A coroner’s jury returned a verdict to the effect that this fatal accident was caused by improper construction of the bridge.

The fall of 1872 was accentuated by an earthquake, causing a cliff from a mountain, about twenty miles up the river from Wenatchee to slide into the Columbia. This obstruction caused the river to “back up,” acting in the nature of a coffer dam, and the great Columbia ran dry for several hours, the entire bed being exposed. The time at which this remarkable phenomenon occurred was eleven o’clock at night. At daylight, the following morning, the river bed was still destitute of water. When the stream broke loose it came rushing down in a column fifteen feet high.

Early in 1893 efforts were made to create a sub-commonwealth to be known as Wenatchee county, comprising territory south of Lake Chelan, with southern boundaries nearly identical with those of the present county. But the legislature of 1892-3 adjourned without action in this direction. At this unexpected outcome many citizens were, naturally, sorely disappointed. Still, there was subsequent consolation in the fact that eventually victory came out of defeat, and efforts then put forth in behalf of the project were not barren of result.

Messrs. Chase and Gunn, who had been in charge of the project at Olympia for six weeks, returned to Wenatchee. Their efforts to obtain home government awakened sympathy, and the cause was not permitted to languish. The efforts of Representative George W. Kline were ably seconded by a number of friends, both in and out of the legislative body, and the Wenatchee, Chelan and Entiat countries became as well known and understood as any other portion of the state.

In June, 1894, a conservative estimate placed the height of the Columbia river at fifty-four feet above low-water mark. The main street in Lakeside was under water, and the waves surged up as high as the porch of the Lakeview House. At Knapp’s ferry a newly painted house belonging to Captain Griggs, of Virginia City, was carried away together with its contents. Tons of rock were piled upon the bridge across the Chelan river. Nearly every farm along the Columbia river bottom was flooded, the water being higher than ever before known. People living on the banks saw, aside from vast quantities of driftwood, dwelling houses, churches, sawmills, outbuildings, etc., going down on the breast of this stupendous flood. J. H. Hintermister, Dr. A. S. Hayley, A. W. LaChapelle and Louis E. Dart were among those whose places were overflowed, their crops ruined, their fruit trees, outbuildings, and in some cases their residences carried away. The town of Chelan escaped without material damage, but a large portion
of Chelan Falls was under water. It was a period of sore trail and incalculable damage throughout the county.

This flood was caused by a very heavy snowfall the previous winter, the heaviest ever witnessed in the Cascade range. The spring was decidedly cool with no warm weather until May r, when the weather suddenly turned warm. All streams between the Pacific coast and the Rockies were swollen out of their banks. At Wenatchee the Columbia river reached 73 feet above low-water mark, rising six inches above the Great Northern depot platform. At many points between Wenatchee and Columbia siding, Douglas county, a few miles east of Rock Island, the railroad track was washed away. This caused the entire track between Wenatchee and Columbia siding to be re-located above high water mark.

According to a decision handed down by Judge Hanford, of the United States Circuit court, in May, 1897, three square miles of cultivated lands in the vicinity of Lake Chelan, then occupied by white families, reverted back to Indians. The action was brought in the name of the United States against A. W. LaChapelle, but with this were consolidated seven other suits. The decision of Judge Hanford applied to all of them. The white claimants, or defendants were A. W. LaChapelle, C. H. Abecrombie, Charles A. Barron, Enos B. Peaslee, John Francis Williams, S. P. Richardson and E. Larrabee. In explanation of this rather hard decision the Spokesman-Review said:

"The Columbia Indian reservation embraced the land at the head of Lake Chelan, and where the Chelan river flows into the Columbia. The government made a treaty with certain Indians who ceded this land to the government with the exception that it was agreed that Indian occupants not desiring to move to the Colville reservation might each obtain a square mile where they then resided. Before the land was allotted to the Indians the reservation was surveyed and opened by executive order of President Cleveland. The allotments of the Indians had not been made, but as they held land of great value it was soon applied for by the whites, and theirfilings were allowed by the register and w;ever at Waterville. A protracted fight resulted between the Indians and the whites.

"Long Jim, as hereditary chief, occupied a beautiful home at the mouth of Lake Chelan. Chelan Bob and Cultus Jim occupied land near where the Chelan river flows into the Columbia. On this tract is a spring which furnishes water for irrigation. At the time this was thought to be an available townsite. It was claimed that LaChapelle drove Chelan Bob and Cultus Jim away, appropriated their crops to his own use, and made complaint that the Indians were dangerous characters. Finally a company of troops were sent out under the direction of Indian Agent Hal Cole, who was ordered to remove the Indians to the reservation. They were incarcerated in the agency jail, but were finally released and a contest in the land office ensued. The register and receiver decided in favor of the white settlers, but Secretary Noble, in 1893 decided in favor of the Indians. Secretary Hoke Smith, in 1894, allotted the land embraced in the home­steads of LaChapelle and the other white claimants to the Indians, directing the agent to oust the hite settlers and put the Indians in possession. Chapelle sued out an injunction against Captain Babb, acting Indian Agent preventing him from removing him until after trial. Judge Hanford permanently restrained the agent from interfering with the white settlers, reserving to the Indians, or the government, the right to bring an action of ejectment for possession.

"The case just decided was an action of ejectment brought by the government against the white claimants. The case occupied days in trying, the government being by Assistant United States Attorney F.
Robertson, and the defendants by Blake & Post, and Mr. Dawes, of Seattle. R. W. Starr, who was then register of the land office at Waterville, conducted the case before the land office on behalf of the Indians. The court sustained the contention of the government that the white settlers having sought to file on lands in possession of Indians against their will, and protest, were trespassers, and acquired no rights.

"The matter has been in constant litigation since 1890. In the meantime the white claimants have made improvements of considerable value. Two of the Indians, Long Jim and Chelan Bob, were born on the land formerly occupied by them, and the wife of Cultus Jim was born there. They testified that their fathers' fathers had land there for generations. The testimony was that the whites came in 1890. Prior to that time the rights of the Indians had been respected by the whites in that locality for half a century, the Indians refusing tempting offers to buy them off."

A most peculiar phenomenon was witnessed on Lake Chelan about nineteen miles above the mouth, in September, 1899. A singular upheaval of the glassy surface of the lake to a height, apparently, of from six to ten feet, was witnessed by H. A. Graham, while at the place belonging to E. F. Christie. This was followed by a tidal wave inshore. It was fully six feet high and drove the little steamer, Kitten, moored there, upon the rocks. The receding of the waves caused the vessel to capsizé and sink. For fully two hours succeeding waves continued to lash the shore, but finally the lake became quiescent. There was, at the time, not a capfull of wind from any direction. T. R. Gibson said that at Mountain Park, four miles east, the wave from this upheaval was not over a foot in height, and was twenty minutes reaching the shore of the lake from the center of disturbance. Officers of the steamer Dexter, which assisted in raising the sunken Kitten, reported that the wave was quite noticeable at Moore's Point, and at the extreme head of the lake. Judge Navarre, who came down from ten miles up Twenty-five Mile Creek, said that prospectors in that vicinity declared that the creek, one of the largest tributaries of the lake, went dry for the space of three hours, afterward resuming its natural flow. It was a phenomenon that has not since been repeated and is attributed to a volcanic upheaval.

In 1899 another, and more successful step was taken toward the organization of Chelan county as it exists today. Following is the organic act:

"An act to create the County of Chelan subject to the requirements of the State Constitution and statutes in respect to the establishment of new counties:"

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

"Section 1. All those portions of the counties of Kittitas and Okanogan described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point of intersection of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river with the fifth standard parallel north, thence running west along said fifth standard parallel north to the point where said fifth standard north intersects the summit of the main divide between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Wenatchee and Columbia rivers, and the waters flowing southerly and westerly into the Yakima river, thence in a general northwesterly direction along the summit of said main divide between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Wenatchee and Columbia, rivers, and the waters flowing southerly and westerly into the Yakima river, following the course of the center of the summit of the watershed dividing the said respective waters, to the center of the summit of the Cascade mountains; at the eastern boundary line of King county; thence north along the east boundary of King, Snohomish and Skagit counties to the point along the said east boundary of Skagit county, where said boundary is intersected by the water
shed between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Methow river and the waters flowing southerly and westerly into Lake Chelan; thence in a general southeasterly direction along the summit of the main divide between the waters flowing northerly and easterly into the Methow river and the waters flowing westerly and southerly into Lake Chelan and its tributaries; following the course of the center of the summit of the watershed dividing said respective waters, to the point where the seventh standard parallel north intersects said center of the summit of said watershed; thence east along the said seventh standard parallel north to the point of intersection of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river with said seventh standard parallel north; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river to the point of beginning, shall be, and is hereby created and established as the County of Chelan; (Provided however) That said Chelan county is hereby created as aforesaid, subject to the requirements of the constitution of the state of Washington, in respect to the establishment of new counties, and subject to an ascertainment of the fact of such compliance, as hereinafter provided, and that the creation of said Chelan county hereby shall not become operative to establish said county until such compliance shall have been so had and the fact of such compliance so ascertained.

"Sec. 2. At any time within three months after this act shall take effect, any qualified voter living in any portion of Kittitas or Okanogan county embraced with (in) the boundaries of Chelan county, as hereinbefore defined, may present to the governor of the state a petition addressed to said governor, stating, in substance, that the signers of such petition are a majority of the voters living in the portions of Kittitas and Okanogan counties embraced within the boundaries of Chelan county as defined within this act, and praying that in case it shall be found that the constitutional provisions relating to the creation of new counties have been complied with that the county of Chelan shall be deemed fully established; (Provided) That said petition shall be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond to said superior judge to be approved by him in the sum of $1,000 to cover costs of proceedings under this act in case the said county shall not be established.

"Sec. 3. The governor shall forthwith transmit said petition to the judge of the superior court of Okanogan county and the said judge shall, within thirty days thereafter, examine said petition and ascertain whether said petition bears the signature of persons living within the territory of Chelan county and entitled to vote therein, in number equal to a majority of the votes cast by voters living within said territory at the last preceding election as nearly as the numbers of such voters voting at such preceding election can be ascertained; if the judge finds the petition sufficiently signed then the said judge shall ascertain to his satisfaction upon evidence received in open court, that the striking therefrom of the territory proposed to be set over into Chelan county, will not reduce the remaining population of said Kittitas or Okanogan counties, or either of them respectively, to a population of less than four thousand, and that such territory so proposed to be set over contained a population of two thousand or more, (Provided however) That the judge may in his discretion appoint an elector, or electors, who shall be a freeholder residing within the territory of Chelan county to take a special enumeration of the population of the counties of Okanogan and Kittitas, or any part thereof, which he may desire, so that it will show separately the number of the population living in such portion thereof within the boundaries of Chelan county and living in the rest of said counties of Kittitas and Okanogan. It shall be the duty of the person or persons so appointed to qualify by filing with such court an oath that he will take such enumeration
truly and impartially, and thereupon, he, or they, shall take such enumeration and return the same verified by his affidavit, to the effect that he believes the same to be a true and correct enumeration of such county, or as the case may be, of the portions of such county as to which the same relates, in such court, and to file the same in such court within one month after such enumeration has been completed.

"Sec. 4. If it shall be shown to the satisfaction of such judge of the superior court of Okanogan county that there are two thousand or more inhabitants within the boundaries herein set forth for the county of Chelan, and that there shall remain four thousand or more inhabitants in the remaining portions of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively, thereupon he shall make a decree setting forth the fact that the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Washington have been complied with. Upon the filing of such decree it shall be the duty of the clerk of such court to make and transmit to the board of county commissioners of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively, a certified copy thereof, and also a certified copy thereof to the governor of the state, and to the secretary of state.

"Sec. 5. Immediately upon receipt of said certified copy of the decree of the superior court of Okanogan county the governor shall make a proclamation declaring the county of Chelan fully established.

"Sec. 6. The county of Chelan shall assume and pay to the counties of Kittitas and Okanogan, respectively, its proportion of the bonded and warrant indebtedness of each of said counties, respectively, in the proportions that the assessed valuation of that part of Chelan county lying within the present boundaries of Kittitas and Okanogan counties respectively bears to the assessed valuation of the whole of Kittitas and Okanogan counties respectively. The adjustment of said indebtedness shall be based upon the assessment for the year 1893; Provided, That in the accounting between the said counties neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability incurred in the purchase of any county property or the purchase of any county building which shall fall within and be retained by the other county.

"Sec. 7. The county seat of said Chelan county is hereby located at the town of Wenatchee, and shall there remain until the same shall be removed in accordance with the provisions of law.

"Sec. 8. Unless otherwise classified said county of Chelan is hereby designated as belonging to the twenty-sixth class.

"Sec. 9. Dennis Strong, of Mission, Washington, Spencer Boyd, of Chelan, Washington, and G. W. Hoxsey, of Leavenworth, Washington, shall be the first board of county commissioners of Chelan county, who shall meet at the county seat of said Chelan county: within thirty days from the date of the governor's said proclamation, as hereinbefore provided, and shall qualify as such county commissioners by filing their oath of office with the judge of the superior court, who shall approve their bond in the manner provided by law; Provided, however! That if any of the above named commissioners shall fail to qualify within the time specified, then the governor shall appoint a bona fide resident and qualified elector of said Chelan county to fill the vacancy.

"Sec. 10. Such commissioners shall divide their county into precincts, townships and districts as provided for by the laws then existing, making only such changes as are rendered necessary by the altered condition of the boundaries occasioned by the segregation from the original counties.

"Sec. 11. In all townships, precincts, school and road districts which retain their old boundaries the officers thereof shall retain their respective offices in and for such new county until their respective terms of office expire, or until their successors are elected and qualified,
and shall give bonds to Chelan county of the same amount and in the same manner as had previously been given to the original county.

"Sec. 12. Except as provided in the preceding section such commissioners shall be authorized and required to appoint all of the county officers of the county organized under the provisions of this act, and of which they are commissioners, and the officers thus appointed shall commence to hold their office immediately upon their appointment and qualification according to law, and shall hold their offices until the second Monday of January, 1901, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, said Chelan county shall be, and hereby is, attached to the district composed of Okanogan Douglas, Lincoln, Ferry and Adams counties, for judicial purposes.

"Sec. 14. The board of county commissioners at a regular meeting held within one year from the time when they shall qualify as commissioners of the said county of Chelan, by an order duly entered in the minutes of their proceedings, shall divide Chelan county into three commissioners' districts in the manner provided by law, and designate the boundaries thereof, and at the next general election in said county there shall be elected three commissioners, one from each of said districts; the commissioner for district number one to be elected for four years and the commissioners for districts number two and three for two years.

"Sec. 15. For the purpose of representation in the legislature until otherwise provided by law, the county of Chelan shall be included in the first senatorial district, and shall constitute the 51st legislative district.

"Sec. 16. Until the county of Chelan is organized by the appointment and qualification of its officers, the jurisdiction of the present officers of Kittitas and Okanogan counties respectively, shall remain in full force and effect in those portions of the territory constituting the said county of Chelan, lying within the boundaries of said Kittitas and Okanogan counties respectively.

"Sec. 17. Within sixty days after the governor's proclamation, as hereinbefore provided, the county auditors of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively, shall transcribe from the records of said counties, respectively, all records and all papers and documents on file in anywise affecting the title of any real estate or property, real or personal, situated within the county of Chelan, and the county commissioners of Chelan county shall provide at the expense of the county, proper and suitable record books to which such records shall be transcribed by the auditors of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, in legible writing, and said record books and papers shall be delivered to the auditor of Chelan county and said records and documents so transcribed shall be accepted and received as evidence in all courts and places as if the same had been originally recorded or filed in the office of the auditor of Chelan county.

"Sec. 18. All actions and proceedings which shall be pending in the superior courts of Kittitas and Okanogan counties at the time of the governor's proclamation hereinbefore referred to, affecting the title or possession of real estate in Chelan county, or in which one or all parties are residents of Chelan county, shall be transferred to the superior court of Chelan county, and all further proceedings had therein shall be in Chelan county the same as if originally commenced in that county. All other actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the superior courts of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, shall be prosecuted to termination thereof in the superior courts of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively.

"Sec. 19. All pleadings, process; documents and files in the offices of the county clerks of Kittitas and Okanogan counties affecting pending suits and proceedings to be transferred as provided in the preceding section of this act, shall be transferred, and all
records therein transcribed by the county clerks of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively, and transmitted to the county clerk of Chelan county, after said clerk shall have entered upon the duties of said office.

"Sec. 20. All records, papers and documents of record on file in the offices of the county clerks of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively, in anywise affecting the title or possession of real estate in Chelan county, shall be transcribed and transmitted to the county clerk of Chelan county by the county clerks of Kittitas and Okanogan counties, respectively, and said records and documents when so transcribed and transmitted shall be received as evidence in all courts and places as if originally recorded and filed, as the case may be, in the county of Chelan.

"Sec. 21. All records so transcribed shall be certified by the officer transcribing the same under the seal of his office in the manner following, to wit: Each book of transcribed records shall be certified to be a correct transcript of the records of Kittitas or Okanogan county, as the case may be, contained therein, describing in the certificate the office in Kittitas or Okanogan county from which the same were transcribed, and each officer so transcribing shall finally certify to the completeness of all records so transcribed by him.

"Sec. 22. The county of Chelan shall pay to the counties of Kittitas and Okanogan, respectively, for the transcribing of all records, at the rate of ten cents for each one hundred words, including in the computation the certificate thereto.

"Passed the House February 27, 1899. Passed the Senate March 8, 1899. Approved March 13, 1899."

This bill was introduced by Representative M. E. Field; of Stehekin, upon request. Three men who were especially prominent in the formation of the new county were Arthur Gunn and Frank Reeves of Wenatchee, and Representative Frank Baum, then a member of the legislature from Okanogan county. Arthur Gunn and Frank Reeves were on the ground at Olympia all the time the measure was pending, and did yeoman service in furthering the interests of the bill.

By the bill introduced in the house the new county was to be named "Wenatchee," and this bill passed the house in this shape. However, when it came before the senate Senator Baum, of Okanogan county, amended the bill to read "Chelan county," and this passed the senate and was concurred in by the house.

In accordance with the requirements of the state constitution, a petition requesting the formation of a new county addressed to the legislature was, with the exception of three persons, signed by every legal voter in the territory of the proposed new county.

According to the bill creating Chelan county it was necessary that there should be left in Okanogan county at least four thousand people, and that here should be at least two thousand in the new county. In May, 1899, a census was taken by the assessors of Okanogan county with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnson Creek, north</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson Creek, south</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation, whites</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation, Indians</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methow Country</td>
<td>737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan Country</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entiat Country</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenatchee &amp; Leavenworth</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total population of Okanogan county 4,160

This would leave only 2,839 people in Okanogan county in case of division. But in August, 1899, Judge Neal, holding court at Conconully, Okanogan county, ordered a
HISTORY OF NORTH WASHINGTON.

special census of the Methow country taken. From this it appears that the result was satisfactory, and some different from former estimates, as in November, 1899, we find Judge Neal at Davenport, Lincoln county, entering a decree to the effect that the requirements of the state constitution and the act creating Chelan county had been complied with.

Thursday, December 7, 1899, Governor Rogers issued his proclamation setting off and establishing Chelan county. A dispatch from Olympia stated that H. N. Martinof Daveport, attorney for the people in the upper portion of Okanogan county, would contest the formation of the new county and try to bring the matter before the supreme court of the state. The grounds upon which this action was based were that the provision in the bill naming the county commissioners was unconstitutional, in that it took from the governor his prerogative of those appointments. Nothing, however, appears to have resulted from this attempt to defeat the creation of Chelan county.

June 6, 1900, Dennis Strong, of Mission, and Spencer Boyd, of Chelan, two of the commissioners named in the act creating the county, met in the office of the Bell hotel. G. W. Hoxey, the other commissioner, was absent. The two commissioners present proceeded to organize, and Mr. Strong was elected chairman. J. E. Porter was selected to act as temporary clerk of the board. At this meeting James H. Chase was named as prosecuting attorney. Little business was transacted at this preliminary meeting, and it soon adjourned. January 22 the two commissioners met in the J. W. Ferguson building, Wenatchee, and appointed the following county officials: H. A. Graham, Chelan, treasurer; F. F. Keller, Stehekin, sheriff; L. V. Weis, Wenatchee, county clerk and ex-officio clerk of court; C. J. Trow, Chelan, auditor; Alexander Pitcher, assessor; John D. Atkinson, superintendent of schools; Dr. A. A. Tozer, Leavenworth, cor-

oner. James HChase had been previously appointed prosecuting attorney, at the meeting held in the office of the Bell hotel.

\Af\ednesday, February 14, news was received that the Wenatchee Development Company had held a meeting the day previous and decided to donate a brick hotel building in Wenatchee to the new county for a court house, a structure costing over $15,000. The following completes the record of this act of public spirited generosity:

"Seattle, Wash., February 14, 1900.
"Arthur Gunn, Wenatchee:
"At a stockholders' meeting of the Wenatchee Development Company, held at Seattle February 13, 1900, it was voted to convey to Chelan county lots IS, 16, 17 and 18, block 29, Great Northern plat of Wenatchee, and the brick hotel building thereon, for purpose of court house, subject to reversion to company in case of removal of county seat from Wenatchee, or in case the property shall cease to be used at any time for county court house.

"THOMAS BAKE, PRESIDENT."

This handsome offer was accepted with due appreciation, and the deed made over February 19, 1900.

February 23 the commiss\ons made Conrad Rose, of Shell Rock farm, near Wenatchee, a member of the board of commissioners, to fill the place of Mr. Hoxey, who had failed to qualify. Chelan made final settlement with Okanogan county, August 7, 1900, and issued to the latter county seven hundred and seventy-seven $100, six per cent. warrants, or $77,000. In the settlement with Kittitas county, from which ali that portion of Chelan south of the Wenatchee river was taken, Ian county assumed $29,000 of its bonded debtedness bearing interest at six per cent.

Prior to the completion of the Cascade tunnel the Great Northern Company utilized a "switch back" in
its trains over these mountains. The building of this tunnel was an extraordinary engineering feat. The eastern terminal of this cavern, two and one-half miles long, is Cascade Tunnel, in Chelan county, while the western is Wellington, in King county. The altitude of Cascade Tunnel is 3,375 feet, the altitude of Wellington being 3,125 feet, making a difference of 250 feet in the elevation of the two entrances.

Work on the approaches to the tunnel began in January, 1897, but it was late in the summer of that year before the workmen got fairly under cover, and had the compressor plants for running the drill machinery installed. Eight hundred men were employed in and about the tunnel, work going forward from each end simultaneously. The greater portion of the excavation was accomplished by machinery. Thirty-two rock drills, driven by compressed air, were employed to bore large and deep holes in the rock at the end of the workings. Charges of dynamite were then inserted and fired, the blocks of granite crumbling to pieces, loaded on electric cars and conveyed out each end of the tunnel. Outside the tunnel the rock was delivered to a large crusher with a capacity of forty tons per hour, which converted it into fragments. These were mixed with sand and Portland cement, taken back into the tunnel by the electric railway and used to line the interior of the tunnel with an imperishable wall of concrete four feet in thickness. The tunnel is twenty-three feet high by sixteen feet wide. Huge exhaust fans, driven by electricity, and a system of pipes kept the air of this tunnel always pure and sweet during the construction of this gigantic enterprise. They have since been taken out.

Tuesday, May 27, 1902, the steamer Camano, Captain Barrett commanding, was wrecked near Entiat Landing, the mate, A. Doval, drowned, and the crew, consisting of twelve men, narrowly escaping with their lives. The Camano had made the landing for the purpose of taking on wood. Having done so she backed out into the river, made the turn and headed down the Columbia. As her bow struck the current she began to twist, and finally rolled completely over in twenty-five feet of water. No satisfactory explanation of this accident has ever been given. The boat backed out under the slow bell, and at the time the engines were not working, the custom being to permit the current to swing the boat around. When broadside with the current the Camano listed and it is supposed the cargo shifted, as she rolled over and remained in that position for some time. Later she righted and finally drifted on her side, landing on the rocks at the head of Entiat Pids, nearly a mile below where the accident occurred. The story of Chief Engineer Schuenman is as follows:

"The boat went over without any warning. I was standing in the engine room when it sank, and started for the door, finally swimming out, and I clung to the side of the hull till the boat came bottom up, when I managed to crawl onto her. I looked around and saw three or four of the boys hanging onto the boat. After all that were in sight were safe on the overturned boat I saw the life raft go by and made a jump and swam to it, where I was joined by three others."

P. Stoffel, the cook, said:

"When the boat went over I was caught under the railing, and went clear under the craft before I succeeded in releasing myself. I immediately dove to clear the wreck, find was coming to the surface, struck an obstruction and thinking I was still under the boat I dove again, although nearly suffocated. I came up a few feet further on and saw that I had struck the life-boat on coming up the first time. I was assisted on to the raft by the chief engineer, and was taken off by a skiff some distance down the river."

William O'Donnell also had a narrow escape, being pulled through a window that was so small he could barely get through. Great
presence of mind and personal bravery were shown by Captain Barrett, he saving the lives of two men himself. Mate Doval, who was lost, was never seen after the capsizing of the steamer. It is supposed that he was injured in some way and was unable to help himself to a place of safety. Some of the survivors were picked up by the ferrymen at that point, who witnessed the accident and hastened to the rescue, succeeding in saving all those on the life-raft and those who were clinging to the bottom of the capsized craft.

Wednesday, September 4, 1902, the steamer North Star, owned by Wenatchee parties, was sunk just above the Entiatteh rapids, near where the Camano was wrecked. She struck a rock on the east side of the river, opposite the rapids. There was a rush for life-belts, the boats were launched and all escaped in safety. Some of the more impatient passengers gained the shore by swimming. A participant in this wreck relates his experience:

"The boat was climbing up what is known as the 'race track,' and going into the eddy too far, caught the current broadside and rushing across the narrow channel, struck a huge rock amidship and stove a large hole in the hull. The boat hung on the rock, but filled rapidly. The captain instructed all hands to get life belts and ordered the small boat launched. One load of passengers were landed and before the boat could return the steamer careened and those still remaining thought that she was going over, and they all jumped off into the raging torrent, where the waves were running five or six feet high. There were twelve or fifteen persons who jumped into the river. One lady did not get away in the first boat and she jumped into the water with the rest of them. A skiff then put off from shore and began to pick up those who were struggling in the water. Four men reached shore without assistance, the rest, including the lady, clinging to the side of the skiff and were picked up by the steamer Echo, more than a mile below."

December 5, 1902, W. R. Wanzer, a civil engineer, residing in Seattle, and two helpers, H. Cooley and Matthew Martin, both of Blewett, met with a tragic death. They were engaged in surveying the site of a new power plant for the Wenatchee Electric Light and Power Company. While in a boat they were swept over the falls of the Wenatchee river in Tumwater canyon.

Tuesday, January 20, 1903, a serious wreck occurred on the Great Northern railway, five miles west of Chiwaukum. Twelve people were killed and as many more seriously injured, aside from the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property. This terrible accident was the result of a tail-end collision between an extra freight and a rotary snow plow, at a sharp curve in what is known as Happy Hollow.

Through the coolness and daring of an ex-fireman named Abbott, what might have been a horrible catastrophe in the cascade tunnel, Thursday, February 5, 1903, was prevented. When nearly through the tunnel Number 4 the east bound overland train became stalled, remaining in that condition for over an hour. From breathing the deadly gas that had accumulated the entire train crew and many of the passengers were partially asphyxiated. William Doyle, fireman, had his left leg badly burned from falling against the fire box of the engine, through the effects of the deadly gas. With the assistance of fellow passengers R.O. Sturgeon saved the conductor of the train, who was found on the ground, overcome by the fumes and carried into the smoker. Mr. Sturgeon said:

"When almost through the tunnel the helper broke from the train and the crew while trying to make her fast were overcome by gases. The air tube was broken and, of course that set the brakes, and until the air could b
cut out our engine could neither go ahead nor
back up. I was in the smoker at the time
and did not become alarmed until the
brakeman opened the door of our car and fell on
the floor in a dead faint. Being a fireman myself,
I knew something was wrong and lighting
the brake-man’s lantern started out and found
the conductor and helped him into our car.
Ex-fire-man Abbott, a passenger, went to the
assistance

of the engineer and fireman and succeeded in
cutting the air and backing the train out of the
tunnel, but as soon as we had stopped the train
at the station he fell from his seat exhausted.
We worked over the men for about two hours
and succeeded in reviving them, and then with
the assistance of another engine securely
chained, we came through the tunnel on our way east."

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE.

At the time of present writing, Chelan,
with an area of 3,070 square miles, is the lat-
est organized county in the state of Washing-
ton. That portion of its territory north of the
Wenatchee river was taken from Okanogan
county; the part south of that river from Kittit-
as county. The census of 1900 gave Chelan
county a population of 3,931. The school cen-
sus of 1903 shows an increase of ninety-two
per cent., or a total population of 7,547.

There is no other county within the limits
of the state possessing the scenic attractions of
Chelan; it has already attained a national celeb-
rity. Properly the county may be divided into
two distinct sections, the Lake and Wenatchee
Valley countries. The latter is almost entirely
devoted to irrigation, the results of which
have caused the country to be aptly chriten-
"the land of the big, red apple." Twenty years
ago the whole of what is now known as the
Wenatchee country was thought to be a waste
covered with only sage brush and scant forage
adapted to an exceedingly dry climate. As
these grasses contained but little moisture, they
were hardly fit for pasturage; a poor substi-
tute for the succulent grasses upon which cat-
tle thrive. Water could be found only in the
valleys along the mountain streams, but these
were so much lower than the average grade of
the land it was thought it would never avail
much more than to afford water for cattle,
horses or bands of sheep, which were then per-
mitted to roam at large in search of food. But
along the streams where this water could touch
the sandy soil a surprising degree of fertility
was noticed; grasses grew rank and luxuriant;
the idea of irrigation was formulated in the
minds of men, an idea that has expanded into
the full fruition of the most sanguine hope;
an idea that has reclaimed hundreds of thou-
sans of acres of arid waste.

From the inception of irrigation, first ex-
ploded by private enterprises, the Wenatchee
country has made rapid progress... Whene the
wonder of creating fertility of soil by artifiCial
application of water, had been amply demons-
trated, a rush was made to sechre land that
could not, at one time, be given away. Thete
was a sudden rise in values... Where lands
came under the belt efficient irrilence of ditches
GLACIERS AND GLACIER PEAK.
THIRD HIGHEST PEAK IN WASHINGTON. THE LIGHT COLORED PORTION IS SOLID ICE.

RAINBOW FALLS NEAR THE STEHEKIN RIVER.  
CHelan Falls of Chelan River.
prices ran from $50 to $100 per acre. Great orchards laden with an amount of fruit that seems almost impossible for slender limbs to bear without breaking, and fields of grain, watered from ditches, that yield from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre sufficiently attest the many advantages obtained from such a water supply. Throughout the whole of Chelan county there are never any extremes of temperature; cyclones, blizzards and severe storms of any description are unknown. A change of ten degrees of temperature in 24 hours is considered a rare occurrence. By the soft winds from the Pacific ocean the climate is tempered, and while the days are sometimes warm in the summer the atmosphere is dry, and the heat never oppressive with the baleful humidity so common in eastern states. Once in the shade, even the slightest defense from the sun, and one is always cool in this climate, which is far from being the case in many other localities. Nights are invariably cool and refreshing. The average temperature for the winter months is 26 to 28 degrees above zero, with light snows along the river and lake front. Few days there are in winter when the temperature does not rise above freezing point, and it rarely falls so low as zero. The annual rainfall is from 12 to 16 inches, this precipitation being mainly during the spring and fall months.

There is an extensive mineral belt over fifty miles wide crossing Lake Chelan. Within this zone are represented nearly all the precious and commercial minerals, with some of the largest deposits of gold-copper ores found in the northwest. The same may be said of the lead-silver ores of the Horseshoe Basin camp, on the headwaters of the Stehekin river. The ledges are strong and well defined, bearing all the characteristics of true fissures, many of them extending for miles through the country. Particularly is this true of the gold-copper leads, whose values run far above the average of this class of ores.

It may be truthfully said that the scenic beauties of this county center in Lake Chelan. Enthusiasts have amplified this assertion to include the United States. And it is not for us, who have fallen under the spell of this subtle enchantment to gainsay them. The lake region is at once grand, impressive and awe-compelling. Lake Chelan is situated in the northern part of Chelan county. It is, by United States government measurement sixty-eight miles long, and from one to three miles in width, lying parallel with the northern boundary of the county, which trends northwest by southeast. It is one of the deepest lakes in the United States, which is practically the same as saying in the world. Soundings give a depth of 842 feet. In "Six Thousand Miles Through Wonderland," Mr. O. D. Wheeler writes:

"Lake Tahoe has heretofore ranked as the deepest lake in the United States, averaging from 200 to 400 feet, with a greatest depth of 1,645 feet. Of European lakes there are two deeper than Tahoe, viz: Lago di Como in Italy. It will thus be seen that Chelan is one of the few lakes in the world, and further soundings serve to place it at the head of the list in own country, at least."

Concerning the depth of this lake Steel, of the Unite States Ge logical writes:

"To the Editor of the Sp'okesman You will remember that in 1886 I broke record for deep water on the American next by sounding Crater Lake in Oregon, for the government. You will be interested, also, of having invited me to visit Chelan a year or so later. I was very sorry deed not to be able to do so, but am now ining the Washington forest reserve for government, and in that capacity sound the lake last Saturday. A steel line sent me 2,560 feet long, all of which out in the middle of the lake, without bottom. Have just ordered more wire
everything necessary to do the work thoro
roughly, and shall find that bottom under any circumstances. This makes Chelan the third deepest body of water in the world, outside of the ocean, the record standing: Lake Baikal, in Siberia, 4,000 feet; the Caspian Sea, 3,000 feet; Lake Chelan, 2,560, plus— which means, we are after second place and have good hopes of beating the Caspian Sea. Before Saturday last Crater Lake held the third place.

"W. G. STEEL.

"U. S. Geological Survey."

Two years later it was discovered by the United States Geological Survey that there had been a kink in the steel line used by Mr. Steel, and the actual depth of the lake was ascertained to be something over 1,600 feet, thus placing Lake Chelan well up in among the deepest lakes in the world.

The water of Lake Chelan is of wonderful clarity and purity. Submerged boulders off shore may be easily seen at a depth of between 30 and 40 feet, but generally the immense depth of water imparts to the surface of the lake an inky blackness. Of the water's purity it may be truthfully affirmed that whenever it is dipped, near shore or far from lat1d, it contains no trace of vegetable or organic matter. Precipitous and adamantine are the shores, with here and there a low point jutting out, strewn with boulders or covered with coarse granite sand. The prevailing formation is granite, with occasionally a limestone contact. On the eastern bank of the Columbia river basalt is common enough, but along the lake not the smallest quantity is to be found. At frequent intervals a torrent comes leaping over the cliffs, to be dissolved in a shimmering mass of spray and foam before it strikes the blue-black waters of the lake.

Whether clothed in summer verdure, clinging vines and lovely blossoms, or when winter’s snow comes scurrying through the air, Lake Chelan is still incomparably beautiful. To many scenic beauty of winter will more attractively ap

peal; when its surrounding foot-hills and buttes are draped in spotless white; the mountain crags of the lower Cascades clad in evergreen forests, overspread with winter's lace work. Truly it is an enchanted region, winter or summer. No Pacific coast tourist should fail to visit Chelan, for it is to Washington what the Yosemite Valley is to California. Steamers ply its entire length, passing, en route, a wonderful natural panorama. Owing to its picturesque and magnificent mountain environment, combined with rare climatic conditions, as well as the many side attractions of hunting, fishing, boating, mining, recreation, etc., Lake Chelan is yearly becoming more famous as rivaling the most celebrated scenic attractions or more prominent health and pleasure resorts, either in the new or old world. It is the testimony of the inhabitants of the lake district that each year witnesses a doubling of the annual tourist travel. It is not a matter of surprise that upon such a magnificent sheet of water, amid a setting of such wonderful natural attractions that there are places more ideally perfect than others for the purpose of resorts. Amid a multitude of pleasure, health and wealth seekers different localities will naturally appeal to different temperaments. People have seized upon this fact, with the result that the shores of Lake Chelan boast of a number of tourists’ resorts. Prominent among these are Moore’s and Stehekin, with innumerable camping localities between.

A disciple of the gentle Isaac Walton will not find himself an incongruity along the shores of Lake Chelan. He is the right man in the right place. The sport is ample. There are in the state of Washington numerous streams where trout-fishing is par excellence. But, as with many other things, it is on Lake Chelan that the art of enticing several varieties of trout from the ultramarine depths attains its highest embodiment. There are two principal species of trout, the rainoo, or common lake trout, and the "Dolly Varden," colloquially
known as "bull trout." During the spring and fall months they take a troll as bait better than at other times. It is not an unusual thing for parties to report a killing of from so to two pounds, the result of three or four hours fishing. In the streams flowing into the lake, notably First Creek, Twenty-five Mile, Railroad and Fish creeks, are thousands of brook, or mountain trout, measuring from three to ten inches in length. There is excellent fishing also in the headwaters of the Stehekin, Bridge Creek and the Agnes. The last Washington legislature, (1902-3) made an appropriation for a fish hatchery, which is now being erected at Stehekin, for the purpose of restocking the lake with its present varieties and, also, adding to the list the great lake trout and Lake Superior white fish. There is still another fish in the lake known as the cusk, a deep water fish, seldom or never seen alive, and which requires deep sea fishing to secure. It is a claimed that the cusk is quite destructive to trout. Several years ago a party of campers on Railroad Creek discovered a dead cusk floating among some driftwood. The specimen was about two feet in length, and had partially swallowed a large bull trout. Being unable to complete the deglutition or eject its prey from its mouth, the cusk had succumbed to death.

The pen of the most clever word painter fails utterly to even approach justice in an attempted description of the manifold beauties of Lake Chelan. The nearest approach to a graphic delineation of its attractions is from the lips of an enthusiastic tourist, fresh from the scene. To be appreciated the lake must be visited, must be traversed, taken into communion of spirit, a heart-to-heart investigation of one of nature's most picturesque features. Let the reader sail with us upon the waters of this mountain gems.

We come full upon the lake at its south-eastern extremity, its foot situated at the base and under the shadows of the lofty Cascades in eastern Washington. It lies just beyond the Big Bend country, separated from that land of mammoth wheat crops by the Columbia river. Through the Chelan river the lake drains into the Columbia, the Chelan being about three miles in length. Over a rocky bed the river flows in its first reaches, thence plunging into a canyon where it breaks into an avalanche of cascades, falls and rapids. Viewed from the road above or from the water's edge the sight is beautiful. Emerging from the mouth of the canyon the stream plunges onward down to the bottom lands bordering the Columbia, leaping huge boulders and forming what is known as Chelan Falls. Water power experts will realize the value of this stream when told that in the course of three miles the fall is over 376 feet.

From the foot of the lake we obtain a view extending northwest twelve miles. This is not the end of the lake, although appearances would indicate it. Here where the view is obstructed, it bends to the south, and it is this sharp turn that obstructs our view. Perhaps this first inspection of the lake is disappointing. The crags, the mountain crests, the mighty domes and bluffs we came to see are not here, but farther up the lake. Let us take a boat-the winter boat, perchance the famous "Flyer." The craft creeps out upon the ultramarine blue, a shade seen on waters only of stupendous depths, and now the mountains and hills rise in lovely terraces, gentle, rounded, a scene which may be described as pretty, but not yet sublime. This is only the preliminary of the witchery-the transformation scene comes later.

The Flyer having made the first turn in the lake we are brought face to face with banks increasing in height, imposing, precipitous flanks. Do you see that mountain side on the left, as sheer and straight as a knife would through a mammoth cheese? There, ago, was a mighty avalanche, a slide that posited the whole face of a gigantic in the waters of the lake. Another turn to left and a more magnificent view presents...
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a reincarnation of power, grandeur, sublimity, a
realm that might appropriately be dedicated to
a mountain god—a scene rivaling Goethe's
"Night on the Brocken." But just ahead of
us are the "Narrows." Here the mountains
lean toward each other, as though in whispered
consultation—plotting some cataclysm of na-
ture with which to overwhelm the adventurous
tourist. And now the snowy peaks rise in the
distance. These old hills fall back a bit at
Twenty-five Mile Creek, exposing a large, cir-
cular opening of bench land, a point of ex-
quisite beauty. A sheltering nook, as its name
implies, is Safety Harbor, on the oth shore,
to the right. It lies just around a monstrous
bluff, a crescent-shaped enclosure winding
gently back into the Methow ranges. We have
won our way to Twenty-five Mile, and yet the
scenic beauties are not all that fancy painted.
No awe-compelling mountain heights have
claimed rapt attention, particularly on the eastern
side of the lake. But perhaps the western
exposure has grown in stature, and, mayhap,
at times there has stolen over us a scene of im-
pending confirmation of our most ardent hopes.
The oncoming enchantment is not sudden—the
spell is gradual. The gap in the range, the
open savannahs, the slimly wooded terraces,
with the houses of the ranch people glinting
along the shore or resting in the vistas of wild
woodland, have all served their turn in check-
ing the awe, or at least the effect of it, of the
now overpowering mountain wall.

Shakespeare has written, "Everything
must Stiffer a sea change." But we are now to
pass through a combinatGD of sea and land
changes of whose wonders none can write with
satisfying result. The transformation takes
place at the "Narrows." Here fret and chafe
the waters of the lake that erstwhile had been
placid as the face a sleeping infant in a crib.
Hurtling down from the Alpine snows and the
sage fat ahead sweeps the wind; And the
mountains! They loom now in colossal grand-
deur; To the right, to the left, the same gi-
gantic forms stand forth from frames of mam-
moth proportion-frames formed by the wide.
horizon alone. The poet has sung:
"It's up among the Rockies where the clouds.
are hanging low.
And the mountains stand like pictures, like:
pictures in a row."

But no such pictures as these were ever pre-
sented by the Rockies. No such stupendous
heights, gigantic domes, cavernous precipices
carved and fluted with ravires and canyons.
We begin to feel like pigmies Lilliputians on
-the Brobdingnagian palm of mighty nature.
"Than Chelan there is no more beautiful
sheet of water in the world." This is what
has been said of it and reiterated. We are
speeding onward to the head of the lake. Be-
hind the vista at our wake is more picuresque
than it was when we faced it lower down the
lake. But ahead of us! Mountains rise seem-
ingly out of the inky bosom of the waters and
pierce the skies; where the wind fails to stir
the lake huge reflections of mountains vastne3s
plunge downward into the depths which have
become gigantic mirrors, doubling the sublim-
ity of all the surrounding scenery. It is and is
not duplication. These reflections are as power-
ful and real as are the timbered mountains
themselves. Tinkling cascades boil and tim-
ble down the bights, mainly on the western
shore. Would you see them at the acme of
their beauty? Come in the spring time when
the condensing snow swell.; these gentle streamlets into mountain torrents. When the
soft, musical tinkle rises into the hoarse roar of
a mighty flood.

Bare and brown is Round Mountain, a
withered bluff rising several hundred feet from
an iTosing precipice. No soil can be de-
tected on its repellant face, and it uplifts by a
series of terraces, a formation peculiar to this
entire country. Under the walls of this moun-
tain skirts the Flyer, and under the Flyer at
this point hangs a Iwall of water, the deepest
in the lake. The Flyer has borne us into a wilderness of everlasting hills. Like the opposing hosts of armies, on the verge of combat, yet forever petrified, they stand arrayed against a background of loftier heights. And how vastly different the configuration of these antagonistic mountains! Of the eastern range the masses nearest to us are not so ravaged by canyons. A feature of this side is the dome-like structure of many of precipitous walls rising from the water's edge. These overhanging cliffs are not only in their entirety dome-shaped, but their faces are pinched and weather-beaten into a multitude of lesser domes. Some of the flutings or grooves are hundreds of feet long. What cut them so sheer and clearly? Mountain streams that in spring and summer bound down these natural viaducts to the sombre lake below. Black Cap is now in view, a towering rounded rock, faced into a bald bluff and boldly confronting the lake. It long holds our attention. Mark now the pronounced difference between the eastern and western shores. Of loftier height is the western, of greater variety of form, more exuberant foliage, deeper canyons and more imposing gorges. Into all descriptions of monumental forms Father Time has carved the summits thousands of feet above us. Pyramidal crags, sharp, incisive peaks, oblong heads, battlemented walls, turreted cliffs, imagination can stipples almost any mediaeval or feudal picture desired from the configurations, and they all shoot toward the zenith, whichever way you look.

From scenery so bewildering and overpowering it is a relief to turn and contemplate the more quiet aspect of the lake. We are now nearly the head of these wonderful waters into which flows the little Stehekin river. The north wind has sent white caps scurrying southward, and there is a perceptible roll to the Flyer. Here is a paradox. Over the port rail of the steamer the water is deep green, glinted by slanting rays of the declining sun. On the starboard quarter it is the glorious blue which we have noticed since leaving the foot of the lake. And in the wake the churning wheels throw foam and spray, revealing millions of dancing crystals, and all of varying hues: Far to the left is a scene not to be witnessed from the deck of the Flyer. With the aid of a small rowboat we gain a mighty cliff named "The Painted Rocks." Here nature and rude art combine. High up on the face of this cliff, yet fifty feet below the summit is a series of grotesque designs, done in artificial pigments by Indians. The pictures represent, crudely, yet plainly enough, men and horses. No one has yet come forward with an explanation satisfactory to us as to how these savages scaled the precipitous height to paint the pictures. The proof that they did so is before us. This is another addition to the wonders of the world. It is something that could appropriately be incorporated in Wendell Phillips' celebrated lecture on the "Lost Arts."

And now, Chelan, farewell. The shadcnvs creep along the shores, the giant pictures in your depths fade with the declining sun. Night wears on apace and all nature seems bathed in a supernatural light. The man climbs over a mountain crag and hangs there a brazen shield in the evening sky. Let us leave the boat and repair to a comfortable hotel, there to disillusion ourselves, to exorcise the spell that long hath bound us and free ourselves from an enthusiasm which only a night's rest can overcome.

The elevation of Lake Chelan is given by the United States Geological Survey as 1,079 above sea level. The distance from 9% chen, via the Columbia river, is 40 miles; climate is mild; the trout fishing superb. West of the Columbia three miles it is the est body of fresh water within the limits of state of Washington. It is fed by glaciers navigable for the largest vessels, much craft than the commercial enterprise of the rounding country will warrant. Although
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is only three miles from the Columbia river, its elevation is nearly four hundred feet above that stream. Rarely does the mercury drop below zero in the vicinity of the lake. What is known as the foot of the lake is about midway between Seattle and Spokane; the lands surrounding it are open to the-successful cultivation of almost every description of agricultural products. The prevailing winds are from the west in summer; from the east during the winter months. The mountains are more or less timbered, heavily in some localities, the quality being excellent sawmill timber. The nearest railroad facilities are at Wenatchee, from which point connection is made by steamers on the Columbia. Of game there is an abundance, in the vicinity at all seasons of the year; grouse, prairie chickens, ducks, geese and swans are plentiful, and the neighboring mountains are the natural haunts of the bear, cougar, deer, goat and various other animals falling within the classification of "big game." Six steamers and several gasoline launches ply the lake at present. Among them are the Stehekin (mail steamer), Flyer, Dexter, Swan, Lady of the Lake, Rustler, Mountaineer and Vixen. For fifteen miles along the lower end of the lake the valley and foot-hills afford a comparatively large area of arable land, productive of fine fruits, cereals, grasses and all varieties of vegetables.

Prominent among the scenic attractions of Lake Chelan is a coulee heading from a point a short distance above Judge Navarre's, extending several miles in a southerly direction through the mountain spur to the breaks of the Columbia river, which trends to the westward of Chelan Falls. Comparatively little higher than the lake level is the bed of the coulee. For quite a distance the side walls are perpendicular, rock precipices, hundreds of feet high. Dotting the nar;ow valley are cool, grassy meadows, interspersed with clumps, or "openings" of evergreen trees. The valley is slight and the southern outlet and here the scene is magnificent. This is Park Canyon, and it extends from a point on the lake nearly three miles from the mouth to the Columbia river. Nearly a quarter of a mile in width, it is a natural roadway with walls ranging from 500 to 900 feet in height, rugged and rough in places, with their granite ribs exposed in bold and regular flutings, like giants' ribs and again in places covered with an excellent quality of soil, rich bunch grass and wild shrubbery. Huge pines are scattered over the surface of Park Canyon; standing out from a luxuriant carpet of bunch grass. Evidences of seismic disturbance are scattered around in the shape of large boulders which have been jarred from the mountain side. In sharp contrast to this awful reminder the place, through the glorious summer months, is a veritable flower garden, changing in its variety of bloom as the seasons pass.

Fifteen miles up the lake from the town of Chelan is Mountain Park, a strip two or three miles wide and densely wooded, paralleling the south shore, and gently sloping from the base of the mountain to the water's edge. The picturesque home of Thomas R. Gibson is located near the center of this gem in the wilderness. He pre-empted the property in the early 90's, being one of the pioneers of Chelan Valley. The lake is narrower at this point than elsewhere. Passengers' steamers are always in sight and the most of them make a landing at this place. Here, against the side of the mountain is a large, almost perpendicular, fan-shaped gash, the result of the mountain slide previously mentioned. It is named "Mineral Slide," and is visible for miles.

On the north shore of the lake, fifty miles from Chelan, and six or eight miles from the head of the lake, is Moore's Point. In 1889-90 it was taken up by Colonel J. Robert Moore, a New York veteran who had served with distinction through the Civil War. In his judgment this spot was ne plus ultra, far and away ahead of all other localities on the lake in which
VIEW ON LAKE CHELAN.

LAKE CHELAN. VIEW FROM MOORE’S POINT.
to build a tourists’ resort and a home. The experience of years has not caused the colonel to regret his choice. A stream rises away back among the lofty mountains, called Fish Creek. At times it swells into a mad torrent aggrivated by the melting snows of spring. Whipped by the line of the zealous angler this runlet yields many a fat basket of delicious trout. South-west, four miles diagonally across the lake is Railroad Creek bar, where there is a grade of the C. T. & S. Company’s contemplated railroad for the purpose of conveying ore from the Holden mine to the lake. In the early 90’s a distinguished guest visited Colonel Moore’s hotel, no less a personage than Miss Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, and since then the place has been honored by many persons highly distinguished in official and social life.

Of the "Painted Rocks," in a small cove where the cliffs come sheer into the deep waters of the lake, one can say little authoritatively. All is conjecture. Here the smooth face of the cliff is covered with Indian sign-writing; startling hieroglyphics done in red, brown and blue paint, and rudely representing men and horses, figures of war-parties with bows and spears, and wild goats and other animals resembling buffalo. These designs are far above the reach of man in a boat, even at the highest stage of water. Since they could have been painted only from a canoe we drop into conjecture, and offer the not altogether plausible explanation that this is the work of a race that roamed the land before the Chelan river had cut so deep a gorge between the lake and the Columbia. There are some, however, who believe they are not older than fifty or sixty years, reaching this conclusion by the rapidity with which the colors are fading.

Field’s Hotel is at the head of Chelan, orie of the most popular resorts in the state. The building is three stories high, entirely surrounded by a broad porch, elegantly furnished and the service embracing all the market affords. Hon. M. E. Field, Chelan county’s popular representative, is proprietor of the hotel. Here is the point of departure for the world-famed Horseshoe Basin, Cascade Pass, Bridge Creek and other notable mines. The surrounding scenery is picturesque and attractive. At the present writing Julian E. Itter, the noted artist, has passed several months in the vicinity of upper Lake Chelan painting a panorama of the scenery of Horseshoe Basin for the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition. When completed the picture will be twenty feet in height and two hundred feet long.

The evidence of ice action in Okanogan and Chelan counties is most pronounced. To be convinced that the ice age has retreated none too soon one has but to note the fresh appearance of terminal moraines, kettle holes and terraces, together with the occurrence of glaciers by the score on the western ranges. Not by a general ice-sheet was the glaciation of this region effected. It was accomplished by local and somewhat restricted action. Let us look for no ice-sheet margin; each individual glacier will halt or deploy upon the plain in a manner depending on the size of the area of its accumulation. Down the valleys of the Chelan, Methow and Okanogan these glaciers swept respectively. It is believed that on account of the narrowness of its valley and the height of its mountains the Chelan glacier was the first to reach the Columbia river. In an article on "Glacial Phenomena" Rev. W. L. Dawson, in the American Geologist, says

"In doing so, it forced out the waters of the pre-glacial Lake Chelan; which must have existed at a level some four hundred feet below present one, as a lateral reservoir of the Columbia river. Upon reaching the Columbia, stead of at once and effectually damming the stream, in the struggle which ensued glacier was held in check and its foot dissol by the impetuous river. Besides this it had lateral means of discharge through and Navarre’s coulees. These latera.
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streams also emerged upon the Columbia river, but at a lower point, where the valley is wider, and today great benches and banks of morainic and half-sorted material may be found distributed for several miles on the Douglas county side of the river. ** Examples of the third class of coulees are the most numerous. The fact has already been referred to that the Chelan glacier found channels of discharge through a barrier range to the southward by means of Knapp's and Navarre's coulees. The latter of these is the larger and in some respects more remarkable, but the former has been carefully studied and will be described briefly. An observer standing on the north side of Lake Chelan across from the north end of Knapp's coulee sees a low divide cutting deeply through an east and west range of foot-hills, which rise from 1,800 to 2,500 feet above the level of the lake; cutting deeply, I say, yet not clown to the lake level, for it ends substantially in a confusion of irregular terraces some 200 feet above the lake. Passing through the four or five miles' length of this coulee, we find that the central portion is level for quite a distance, and is bounded by abrupt mountain walls, while the slope in either direction toward the ends of the valley is only four or five per cent. It is an ice-hewn valley, a discharge-pipe of the Chelan glacier. Originally consisting of two opposite valleys heading at near the same point on the divide, it was selected by the ice as presenting the easiest avenue of escape across the rampart, i.e., the lowest point, and was subsequently deeply excavated by the long-continued and gradually concentrated ice-flow. Today its superficial features of kettle-holes and morainic banks have not been obliterated nor even noticeable modified by subsequent drainage. **

"The Chelan glacier, when it encountered the Columbia river, began to deposit a moraine across the mouth of its valley. This deposition was kept up at least until the Columbia valley was occupied by the southward flowing, "vest fork of the Okanogan glacier. As the ice began to retreat it is possible to suppose that both the Chelan and Methow glaciers began to withdraw at first, while the Okanogan glacier still filled the Columbia gorge, and that the ice of the latter bulged into and followed the path of the retiring glaciers. This apparently out-of-the-way explanation is called for because of the remarkable presence of certain boulders in the Chelan and Methow valleys. Distributed all along the western bank of the Columbia river, and at certain points in the lower Methow and Chelan valleys, there occur large, rounded masses of basalt boulders, brought by the ice. I saw two on the Methow at least five miles from the mouth of the river. Another near Lake Chelan weighing hundreds of tons lies half buried in the hillside about fifty feet above the water on the north shore of the lake, and also five miles from the Columbia. The possible parent beds of these traveled blocks can be found only on the east bank of the Columbia or in the region east of the Okanogan river, that swept by the eastern flank of the Okanogan glacier. A notable aggregation of these boulders is to be seen in the Columbia valley a little below the entrance of the Methow. The appearance of the great boulder-field there found is difficult to account for. **

"But to recur to the subject of terraces; we notice that in the Chelan Valley there must have been a time after a partial recession of the ice, while yet the ice occupied the Columbia gorge, when the pent-up waters filled the lower end of the valley. This feature is indicated at various levels, but especially at the 225 foot level, where the material of lateral moraines was worked over and spread out in benches, which are now capped by a fertile soil.

"One of the latest phases in the retreat of the lake waters is to be read in the Wapato district. This is a comparatively level section of land which occupies the angle of a bend in the lake, where it emerges from the north and south narrows to open into the eastward-stretching terminal sheet. At the knee of this bend a val-
ley opens westward. Down this valley a gla-
cier flowed. Moreover, it did not tarry until
its foot rested against the angle of the Wapato
section, thus forcing the lake waters to cross
between it and the highland opposite. The
broad and shallow channel thus formed is now
completely evacuated by the lake waters, and is
occupied through its five or six miles extent
only by occasional alkali sinks. Lake Chelan
*is held in* place by a dam of gracial debris. The
terminal moraine of the Chelan glacier chokes
up the lower valley and holds the lake back at
a level of 325 feet above that of the Columbia
river which sweeps its base. Instead of exca-
vating a channel through the heaped up mate-
rials of the moraine and so reducing the lake
'to its pre-glacial level, the outlet of Lake Chel-
an has found another route—a precipitous
channel through the granite. This course is,
perhaps, detected, as Mr. Russell suggests,
by the fracture-line between two immense fal-
len rock-masses, which were at some time split
off from the northeast corner of Chelan butte.
At the time of the Kokshut Mountain disaster
water coming from some point in the river burst
forth from under the moraine, and has since
persisted as a series of springs—making a veri-
able garden spot at La Chapelle's landing,
where was only barren sand before. If it be
true that the Chelan river, instead of cutting
through the granite, has met:ely followed a
break in the rock, then no reliable estimate of
its age can be formed on this basis. Better
results, however, may be expected from work
at the head of the lake, for the Stehekin river,
which occupies the continuation of the valley to
the west, has been filling in the head of the lake
for a considerable time and has shortened its
length by several miles.

"Little, however, has been done to explore
the ice-fields which occupy the rugged region
to the north and west of Lake Chelan, and the
Methow river. Prospectors report them as be-
ing numerous throughout that country. From
the summit of a high mountain west of Chelan,
Wright's Peak, itself bearing a small glacier,
I have looked off upon a region where they
might be counted by the score. Some of the
central mountains seem to be completely cov-
ered with ice and snow, except for the aiguilles
which pierce through. Although moist condi-
tions still prevail, it is probable that we are wit-
nessing a period of slow retreat."

Another of Washington's wonders is the
Wenatchee valley. It is situated in the geo-
graphical center of the state. The foot-hills of
the Cascade range are hugged by its western
lirips; the eastern portion of the valley is bi-
sected by the Columbia.- Roars and rushes
the Wenatchee river, piercing the giant clefts
of snow-capped mountains, until, gathering
volume from its tributaries, it bursts through
the famous Tumwater gorge, ten miles in
length, and enters the low-lying valley. Wind-
ing to and fro from west to east it intersects the
valley, joining forces with the Columbia just
above the prosperous and eligible town of Wen-
atchee. Some thirty miles in length is this
valley, varying in width from one to five miles.
Ranges of hills are to the north and south aver-
ging 2,000 feet in height. The north 'range
is a divide between the fruit belts of the Wen-
atchee Valley and the Big Bend Country.
This section was named in honor of the old
Chief Wenatchee, long since passed over to the
happy hunting ground. He left a sun-scorched,
barren waste, relieved only by the foaming wats-
ers that bear his name. Could he return he
would gaze upon luxuriant orchards, produc-
tive ranches, comfortable homes and all the in-
dices of modern civilization, its luxuries, its
culture and its intelligence. Before him would
be spread successive acres of peerless fruit
trees, interspersed by fields of clover or alfalfa,
vividly, brightly green. In the language of the
*Seattle Commonwealth*:

"Did the old ruler of this now flourishing
domain seek to investigate, more minutely the
why and wherefore of these marvels he would
observe, trickling rows of growing fruit trees,
and percolating the green masses of the meadows tiny streamlets of life giving fluid, and enlightenment would follow. For it is water, guided from its natural channels in the higher ground by the hand of man that has wrought this wondrous change; it is irrigation, the wizard of the...rest, that has forced the arid desert to supply mankind with the choicest gifts at nature's disposal. By its means thousands of acres of tillable soil are 'flourishing like a green bay tree.'

Between the years 1890 to 1892 an attempt was made to form an irrigation district under what was known as the "Wright Law." This measure authorized the formation of irrigation districts and taxation of all property within the limits of the districts to pay for the work of construction and maintenance. C. L. Reed, of Rock Island, was a prominent factor in this project, and acquired the name of "Irrigation Reed." Until the district was formed he continued to earnestly agitate the matter. A test of the Wright law having been made in the courts it was decided to be unconstitutional and the enterprise was abandoned. Several thousands of dollars had been expended in the survey, and this preliminary survey is, practically, the same upon which is run the eminently successful "High Line Ditch." Later Mr. Reed formed the Lake Irrigation Company, for the purpose of irrigating his own and a few neighboring farms. This proved a successful undertaking and Mr. Reed has profited greatly thereby.

Throughout the Wenatchee Valley the problem of irrigation is being rapidly worked to a successful conclusion. Much has been said and written about the Wenatchee Canal, completed in October, 1903. Its waters will be poured lavishly over every acre of dry land in the now famous valley, thus realizing the fondest hopes of early settlers who have never abandoned faith in the ultimate completion of the "High Line Ditch." Of this enterprise the Coast Magazine of October, 1902, said:

"This canal is about thirty miles in length. The intake will be located on the north side of the Wenatchee river, opposite Peshastin Creek. The waterway will continue along the north side of the Wenatchee until it reaches a point one and one-half miles above the mouth of that stream, where it crosses the river in a wooden stave pipe, forty-two inches in diameter and one and one-half miles long. It waters 2,000 acres on the north side, but after crossing the Wenatchee river supplies water to over 5,000 acres of most fertile land. This achievement is the consummation of years of labor. About twenty years ago Philip Miller, one of the earliest settlers in this locality, built the first irrigation ditch of any size. He took the waters out of the Quiltocчин Creek, about two miles west of Wenatchee. The remaining waters of the Quiltocчин and those of the Stemilt were then taken up by the farmers who saw the great advantage gained by Irrigation. With these operations the limit of cheap irrigation was reached.

In 1896 Arthur Gunn and J. A. Shotwell built a small irrigation ditch, taking water out of the Wenatchee river eight miles west of the town. Convinced that the results obtained would sustain the undertaking a company was formed called the Wenatchee Waterpower Company, and this organization continued the canal to reach the fertile acres along the Columbia, in, and surrounding Wenatchee. Three miles from this town they built a bridge across the Wenatchee and conveyed the waters to the south side of the river. This canal cost $48,000 and supplied water to about one thousand acres. Land which had been worth from $10 to $50 an acre prior to the completion at once reached the value of from $200 to $500 an acre. In 1893 a preliminary survey was made by G. F. B. Haskell, locating engineer of the Great Northern Railway Company, for the location of a practical line for the building of a higher ditch, but nothing was done toward its construction so high was the estimated cost. In
I896 Some farmers and others, among whom were J. A. Shotwell, A. Gunn, A. L., Burbank, H.S. Shotwell, Taylor Hughes, Mr. Benjamin Chapman, J. B. Holmes and others, organized the North Wenatchee Canal Company, and began construction work which was contemplated to cover about 1,000 acres on Warner’s Flat, opposite and below the town of Mission. Under the direction of Harvey Shotwell, now of the city engineering department of Seattle, $w,000 worth of construction work was done, but the canal still remained uncompleted. In the meantime, until 1901, the project was kept alive by the right of way retained for the canal through the efforts of Arthur Gunn, of Wenatchee.

"In 1901 L. McLean succeeded in interesting J. V. T. Clark, of North Yakima, who had just finished building the Selah-Moxie canal in the Yakima Valley. Upon visiting the locality and looking over the situation he at once saw the utility of the undertaking and set about organizing the Wenatchee Canal Company. He received the hearty support of the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce and a committee composed of L. McLean, F. M. Sheble, L. V. Wells, M. Horan, Z. A. Lanham and Arthur Gunn was appointed. These gentlemen saw each of the land owners along whose land the ditch would pass, and secured contracts from them to take water from the new company and pay upon the completion of the ditch the sums of from $50 to $60 per acre for the privilege. This secured money for the cost of construction. In June, 1902, active operations were begun and have progressed constantly since. The work was completed in October, 1903.

"The greatest cost of irrigation ditch building has been reached in this instance, but notwithstanding that fact, through the enterprise and activity of the residents and those interested it has been undertaken and now is an assured fact. During the preliminary negotiation, in order to secure the building of this ditch, the Wenatchee Development Company, Thomas Burke, president, and T. N. Haller, vice-president, offered to give the Wenatchee Canal Company one-half their land holdings in the Wenatchee Valley. Later, in order to secure completion of the canal, they, in addition, gave a bonus of $6,000 cash, to be delivered when the work was completed. In fact, the Wenatchee Development Company has stood in the breach and from the first, seeing the great advantage to be gained, has been a staunch and strong supporter of the enterprise.

"The new ditch is known as the 'High Line Ditch'; the former as the 'Low Line.' The 'High, Line Ditch' will put 7,000 acres of land under water in addition to the territory now covered by the 'Low Line.'"

In the heart of the Cascade Mountains, in Chelan county, lies Lake Wenatchee. Seven miles long is this lovely body of water which is fed by the Little Wenatchee and White rivers, and drained by the Wenatchee river proper. Snow-capped peaks and wooded slopes surround its crystal waters and inlets stocked with an abundance of game. Through-out the entire northwest there is no more favorable spot for a summer outing. From the town of Wenatchee it is reached by the Great Northern Railway to Nason Creek, thence by wagon; a distance of seven miles to the lake. For pleasure seekers and hunters the Hotel Bates affords ample accommodations and excellent service.

Of the beautiful Wenatchee Valley the Washington State Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration makes mention as follows:

"In the Wenatchee we find a district comparatively small in size, and yet of such beauty and productiveness that it might be called the Washington Vale of Cashmere." The Wenatchee river rises in a lake of the same name in the heart of stupendous mountains snow-capped the year round. It descends in a streak of foam into a narrow canyon, whence it issues clear and sparkling upon a smiling valley,
WANATCHEE FRUIT EXHIBIT AT THE SPOKANE FRUIT FAIR IN 1902.

PAINTED ROCKS NEAR THE HEAD OF LAKE CHELAN.
thirty miles long and from one to five miles wide. The soil, air, water, and an indefinable something—call it the genii of the place, which imparts the last touches of perfection—seem to have marked the Wenatchee for the natural home of fruits and vegetables. If one region more than another can be called the 'jewel,' that title must probably be accorded to Wenatchee. A great variety of fruits is produced here.

"Though the Wenatchee does not at all approach the Yakima in aggregate production, yet in proportion to area it surpasses its big sister. When we consider the comparatively small area of this region and its population of only 3,500, with the further fact that in addition to the fruit great quantities of hay are produced, we can form some conception of the great productiveness of the Wenatchee Valley."

Of Tumwater Canyon the Wenatchee Advance of December, 1902, says:

"Tumwater Canyon is one of the wildest and most picturesque spots in this part of the country. Through a narrow canyon rush the waters of the Wenatchee, with majestic mountains towering thousands of feet on either side. In a few places the river is quiet for a hundred yards or so, and any one may cross with comparative safety, but if he should be drawn over the falls death is sure to overtake him."

On the Wenatchee river, four miles distant from the town, is Paradise Valley. There is no prettier picture to be found anywhere when the orchards are loaded with fruit and the alfalfa fields arrayed in their rich green habiliments.

Of the Wenatchee Fish Hatchery the 1902 report of the State Fish Commission says:

"The hatchery is situated in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, township 25, north, range 17 east, on the Wenatchee river, and tributary to the Columbia river, and about one and one-third miles from Chiwaukum, a Great Northern railway station. The state haerected a fine hatchery building and residence, but until recently no steps had ever been taken to secure any title to the land, but I am now negotiating with the state land commissioner for a long-term lease of the premises. This plant was erected during the summer of 1901. Owing to the location of this hatchery the cost of maintenance is greater than at any other hatchery of the same capacity. The extreme cold winters, heavy snows, difficulty in controlling the river and the isolation of the plant makes it an expensive one to operate. However, good work has been done, and this season the hatchery will be filled. The cost of maintaining this hatchery from November 1, 1901, to November 1, 1902, was $3,825. This was more than any one of the other nineteen hatcheries in the state. Output for season of 1902, 7,934,560, the largest output in the Columbia river district and next to the largest in the state."

Although not widely advertised, one of the most important portions of Chelan county is the Entiat Valley, so named from the stream that rises far back in the heart of the Cascades among the giant glaciers from which outflow two other streams, the Agnes and Railroad Creek. Fifty or sixty miles long is the Entiat Valley, extending northwest and southeast, the river flowing into the Columbia from the west about twenty miles north of Wenatchee. Wonderfully fertile is this valley, though narrow, and it is well settled on each bank of the river for a distance of twenty-five miles. Fruits, vegetables, cereals, stock, lumber, mining, etc., are the varied resources of this productive valley. To Seattle and other points many car-loads of fruit are annually shipped from this section. Each succeeding year the area of orchard culture is rapidly extended. The principal stock-feed raised is alfalfa, and under irrigation conditions the weight of this crop is almost incredible. The incalculable value of systematic irrigation is well illustrated in this vicinity. It is, practically, useless to attempt to make any description of crop without water.
With the valuable auxiliary aid of this life-giving fluid all is smooth and successful. The principal supply reservoir for the purpose of irrigation here is the Entiat river. It is rapid from its source until it gains the Columbia, affording sufficient fall to make the supply easily utilized, and on each side of the valley, sometimes many feet up the mountain side, may be seen the water ditches and flumes bearing limpid streams of pure, cold water throughout the numerous farms. Thus is made possible the cultivation of almost everything known to semitropical husbandry. At the mouth of Entiat river the elevation is about 700 feet above sea level. An industry beginning to figure prominently in the economy of the Entiat Valley is bee culture. At present quite a large number of residents have stands of bee hives, and the output of honey is first-class in every respect. Although better results are obtained as more clover is sown, bees are doing well at present.

There are numerous points for fruit shipment in Chelan county along the Columbia river, yet it nearly all passes through Wenatchee. From the latter point the fruit shipment by express from June 1 to October 1, 1903, were 122,350 packages, aggregating 2,798,576 pounds. The amount shipped by freight from Wenatchee during the same period was 121,020 packages or 3,345,000 pounds, a grand total of 232 cars, and 6,142,576 pounds.

Wright's Peak is not visible from the head of Lake Chelan, as it is situated some distance south by west. In all its majesty and grandeur it may be seen after several hours of arduous climbing over the first divide of the Stelhekin river. The Chelnt Leader says concerning this peak:

"Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Dawson, the former pastor of the First Congregational Church of Chelan, in 1895, visited the peak and named it. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson started out one morning bright and early, well supplied with food, a pair of blankets, hob-nailed shoes, alpen stocks, etc., and managed after a day of arduous toil and difficulty to reach an altitude of ro,000 feet, and they describe the view of mountain scenery witnessed from that point to be sublime beyond all description. Castle Rock could be plainly seen, and from as accurate calculation as it was possible to make the yet unnamed mountain on which they were, which ran up rock spires still 500 feet higher than they were able to ascend, was at least that much higher than Castle Rock. Having determined it to be the very highest peak in the vicinity, they proceeded to christen it 'Wright's Peak,' in honor of that eminent scholar and scientist, G. F. Wright, professor of glaciology in Oberlin college, and author of 'The Ice Age in North America.' They noticed another mountain whose top seemed shattered into great rock splinters, pointing starward, like giant fingers, and to this they gave the name of 'Splinter Peak.'"

"CASCADES RIVAL THE NIGHTRY ALPS." This sentence is from an interview given by Julian E. Itter, the eminent artist, to the Everett Daily Herald. The Herald continues:

"Mr. Itter, who is an artist of note, has been assigned by the St. Louis Fair commission to the work of transferring to canvas some of Washington's choicest scenery, which will be placed on exhibition in the Washington building at the St. Louis Exposition. In opening his interview Mr. Itter pronounced the Chelan country the Switzerland of America, and says that 'words fail to describe the grandeur of the scenery to be found there. There are miles and miles of cloud-piercing snow-capped peaks; wide, snow white glaciers stretch away from you until they seem to melt into the blue of the sky, veritable crystal pavement leading, it would seem, into the very gate of heaven; there are towering cliffs of castellated rocks, yawning chasms, peaceful lakes, wild torrents leaping a thousand feet, great forests and rich river valleys. No country in the world equals it."

"Standing on one peak you look upon an
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Cean of mountains stretching north and south and east and west. You see Mount Baker and Mount Ranier in all their grandeur, Glacier Peak and a hundred other mountains loom before you; you look north into Canada and south into Oregon; Puget Sound is unrolled before you like a map, while beyond it you see the silvery Olympics. There is no reason, continues Mr. Itter, why Washington should not become the scenic resort of not only America, but also the world. This state surpasses the Yosemite; it excels Switzerland; the world has only to learn these facts and tourists will flock to the state."

On the rim of Horseshoe Basin, on the headwaters of Stehekin river, above Lake Chelan, the highest pinnacle is Mount Sahale, and the highest snow-crowned peaks may be seen from this point, as well as the shimmering waters of Puget Sound. The valley of the Columbia and the Big Bend country to the east are also spread before the gaze. Horseshoe Basin is a vast conservatory of waterfalls. Here there are twenty-one of them averaging about 1,000 feet in height. In a single stream these waters unite, flowing through a narrow cleft in the rocks. A giant boulder has fallen into the cleft, and this, dividing the stream into nearly equal parts, forms Twin Falls.

Up the sombre-valley of the Stehekin river, four miles, we come to Rainbow Falls, on Boulder creek. Nowhere in the northwest is there a more picturesque waterfall. Down through the valley comes rushing the Stehekin like a mill-race-nay, not so torpid as a mill-race bank-full in places, and at others backing up into sloughs and high water channels. Half a mile from the Stehekin are Rainbow Falls, and the roar of the waters accentuate their immediate presence long before they burst upon our sight. Gaining them we stand in a cloud of ascending mist. Slightly disappointing is the first view. Hidden away behind a slight bend in the canyon is the main fall, and then you observe a sharp plunge of twenty feet, a wild, tumultuous cascade, with a total fall of about forty feet, and then the, view is shut out by another rocky wall. Up the slippery bank we clamber, coming out upon a mighty snow bank like a glacier. It hangs over a deep, dark pool of coal black water. A small river is above us which leaps suddenly and desperately over a precipice, as if intent on suicide. Here it makes an unbroken plunge of 250 feet. Sound and mist; reverberating sound and soaking mist, are in the air, and up out of the dark canyon comes a mighty wind whispering and searching, penetrating one's bones with an icy chill. Before it is driven the spray, sheer and cutting, right into our faces. It is like a blizzard driving before it sharp, icy pellets. And yet the sun shines brightly on the cliffs, and on the gathering mist as it trickles down into the seams and crevices may be traced the colors of the rainbow-colors unfading, while the sun contributes to the mise en scene.

"Racing Rainbow" is the name given by the Indians to this beautiful fall, and the metaphor is not inapt. At their fairest; and most majestic stage are these falls in the spring and early summer. To the volume of a mountain brook, dwarf these streams in midsummer, and the great fall of 250 feet is broken in two. From Field's hotel the distance to the Rainbow Falls is four miles, over a fair carriage road. Up the valley from Stehekin to Horseshoe Basin the road passes within a few rods of it.

Goat Mountain, about half way up Lake Chelan, is a stupendous wall, extending twelve miles, with scarcely a crack into which one might thrust a boat-prow, or up which the most agile cougar could wriggle his sinuous body. Here the wild goats stand on juts of rock and watch pigmy man plying his oar far below. And yet fortunate shots have reached a goat from the waters of the lake, and the victim has come hurtling down to reward the hunter.
Of the wild country lying back from Lake Chelan but little, comparatively, is known. Foaming torrents tear through the deeper canyons, baffling the curious encroachment of man. Undisturbed roam the red deer and here the cougar makes his lair in safety; here the shaggy bear has yet to be startled by the rifle's crack, and from these cliffs and crags the mountain goat has yet to be driven by the enthusiastic Nimrod. It is stated authentically that with the first advent of settlers in this vicinity one could row in Lake Chelan throughout the day without losing sight of these bands of wild goats.

Between Chelan and Pateros, and about eight miles from the former town, the road passes a natural ice cave, in which ice is to be found any month in the year. After climbing the mountain side about 800 feet above the Columbia river, which now looks like a narrow ribbon, one loses sight of the river as he passes into a lofty canyon, where the disintegrating forces of time have so rent and thrown the splintered granite rocks that the sides of the canyon are lined and floored with talus. But very few boulders are found here. The road then winds its devious way among the giant fragments of the mountain top, while firs and pines struggle for a footing. A mile: or so of this and the canyon widens a little and occasionally a fertile spot appears. On the left, about seventy-five feet below the road, a small lake of gem-like emerald green invites one's admiration and excites surprise. A sparkling spring bubbles at about three feet above the south side of the lake, but the lake itself is so impregnated with copper, arsenic, etc., that it is undrinkable. Beyond the lake the ravine widens with a high, steep and barren cliff on the right which is flanked almost to its summit with a solid pile of talus-large, sharp, rugged and irregular, at the base of which are a few struggling firs and pines.

About five hundred feet from this road and a few feet above it some kindly pilgrim has painted an obscure cross upon one of these rocks, which marks the entrance to the ice cave. Otherwise a stranger would find some difficulty in locating it, there being no road, track or unusual appearance to guide one. No water is visible, no sound of water is audible, but there is a perceptibly cold breeze coining from its depths and the crannies, which are at the bottom, are full of wonderfully clear and solid ice, which appears to maintain a certain height on the floor and renews itself as it is taken away. It still remains a problem whence come the water and the cold winds.

The present Chelan county is bounded on the north, or rather on the northeast by a line running, on survey, from the southeast corner of Whatcom county to a point a few miles below Pateros, on the Columbia river; on the east by the Columbia; on the south by Kittitas county, and on the west by Skagit, Snohomish, and a small portion of King counties. Its geological formation will be found generally described in the chapter devoted to "Mines and Mining." The superficial area of Chelan county is 3,070 square miles. The county seat is Wenatchee.

Six miles above Rock Island, on the road to Wenatchee, and near the line of the Great Northern railroad, are two enormous heaps of basaltic rock, in the exact form of Indian tepees. From a distance they appear tattered and discolored from long usage. Those familiar with Indian habitations can almost imagine the appearance of smoke through the ragged opening near the top. On nearer approach they are found to be about fifty feet in diameter at the base, and one hundred and fifty feet high. During the last trouble with Chief Moses' tribe a desperate battle took place and here young Chief Moses, son of the famous warrior, was killed by a detachment of General Howard's men. The soldiers designated these huge rocks "Twin Tepees," but they are now termed locally "The 0 Dead Indians."
Ten miles northwest from Wenatchee is the beautiful Mission Valley. On the north it is bounded by the Wenatchee river; on the east, south and west by lofty mountains. The Mission canyon averages sixty rods in width and is three and one-half miles long. Through this canyon flows Mission creek. All varieties of fruit and vegetables grow here in lavish profusion. From the winds and cold it is sheltered by vertical mountains, rising from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. The scenery is magnificent. Above Mission river this canyon widens into a beautiful level valley, containing about 3,000 acres. Brender's canyon, which opens into Mission Valley, is another handsome place. There is something entrancing about this Mission, whether it is the air, the river, the mountain scenery, or all combined.

In August, 1903, L. M. Hull, as secretary, sent in a report from the Chelan County Horticultural and Floricultural Association, to the United States Promological society. It was at the request of Charles H. Ross, who is chairman of the Washington committee of that association, and the report was made to him. The points covered are answers to interrogatories from Mr. Ross:

"This fruit section, consisting of territory mostly found in Shelan county, is commonly known as the 'Wenatchee Fruit Belt,' from the fact that the country immediately surrounding the town of Wenatchee has for several years past shipped considerable quantities of its product east and west, over the Great Northern Railway. Also for the seasons 1901 and 1902 Wenatchee successfully competed for premiums at Washington State and Spokane Inter-State fairs. There are, however, other sections equally good for fruit raising, viz.: Mission, Entiat, Chelan, Malaga, and Orondo, the latter country being situated about twenty miles up the Columbia river, in Douglas county.

"To illustrate the importance of this section as a fruit producer, permit me to say that Wenatchee growers, within a few minutes drive of the town of Wenatchee, won seventeen medals at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, this being more than one-third of the number won by the state, which was forty-two. These figures, coupled with the fact that the state of Washington won the gold medal for the best sustained display of fruits speak for themselves. The conditions governing the production of fruits in this district, briefly stated, are somewhat as follows: Altitude immediately on the Columbia river at this point, six hundred feet, with gentle slope to the foot-hills of the Cascade mountains, a distance of from three to four miles. The climate is such that all the semi-tropical, fruits are grown with remarkable success. On the uplands back from the valley are also successfully grown fruits of many kinds, making a long season for certain varieties. For instance, strawberries are on the Wenatchee market; from May until the latter part of July. All the fruit sections of this district are irrigated excepting a few farms in Douglas county, and the Lake Chelan country."

Late in February, 1900, the Chelan county Horticultural Society was organized. This was at the time when the creation of the county had become an assured thing by an act of legislature then in session. The first official act of the association was to elect a county fruit inspector, which election was promptly ratified by the county commissioners, in accordance with the state law. The inspection of nursery stock, however, was not the only thing that the fruit growers had in view when they decided to organize. Section 1, Article 3, of the constitution reads as follows:

"The object of this association shall be to guard against the introduction of fruit insect pests into the county, the destruction of such pests as already may be here, and the promotion of any enterprise that may redound to the benefit of the horticultural and floricultural industry of the country."
This provides for a wide field of operations, and clearly sets forth the aims and purposes of the society. During the four years of its existence the association has sought in various ways to disseminate information of benefit to fruit growers. It has annually arranged for, and borne the local expenses of farmers’ institutes, the lecturers being furnished by the state agricultural college. These meetings have always been of much interest and value. It goes without saying that a Wenatchee five-acre fruit ranch will make as much work and more income than a hundred and sixty-acre grain farm. It is quite probable that so marked a feature will become the small holdings of Wenatchee flat proper that in the future it will be known as the city of small faqs.

CHAPTER III.

MINES AND MINING.

Within the confines of the present county of Chelan is located the first quartz mine ever opened in the state of Washington so far as the records show. It is the testimony of Mr. McKee, an old prospector and miner, that he prospected the Chelan district as early as 1875, making a trip up Lake Chelan long before there was a white man in the country. Since that period mining has been followed in a desultory manner, and it was not until July 20, 1896, that the great strike of the Holden mine was made by J. H. Holden, a Colorado mining man. This mine is situated ten miles up Railroad creek, which flows into Lake Chelan.

While this is not the only mine in the Lake Chelan country it is believed to be well within the facts to state that it is at present the best developed property on the lake. By the Chelan Leader the Holden mine is claimed "according to the showing and assays to be the most monumental ore body existing in the entire Pacific northwest, without exception."

This valuable property consists of three full claims, extending diagonally across the face of a steep mountain side. The showing presented so early as July, 1901, was amazing. The editor of the Leader asserts: "So vast was it that he naturally hesitated to attempt to tell its dimensions, lest his reputation for truth and veracity should be seriously injured." For a distance of three thousand feet the ledge is exposed on the surface, and from the highest to the lowest exposure the depth is fully seven hundred feet. At the date last mentioned Tunnel No. 1, near the highest point, had crossed some eighty feet all in ore. Near the lowest outcrop a cross-cut tunnel has been run hundred and twenty-eight feet, all in without finding the hanging wall and with surface indications that at least seventy-five feet more would have to be made to gain the other wall. An average assay gave $8.75 through a distance of ninety feet in this tunnel (No.2). A conservative estimate of the value of the ore in sight, placing the depth at 400, and the length on surface at 3,000 feet, and width at 100 feet, rating the value per ton at $2, gave a result of $20,000,000.

Since that period a tunnel over 500 feet in length, 500 feet lower down, has been run, and recently struck the ledge after first cutting a twelve-foot stringer that had been encountered
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above. The tunnel is now run all in ore of rich quality. Eight hundred feet is the present total depth of the ledge. While clearing away for an ore dump near tunnel No. 2 workmen uncovered a vein of galena, the extent of which is unknown. But it is believed it will furnish all the ore of this quality necessary for smelting purposes. The highest assays taken from all points on the ledge give the value of $52, and the lowest $5.90. This property is owned by the Holden Gold & Copper Mining Company, of which J. H. Holden, the discoverer, is president. The Chelan Transportation & Smelting Company, which has a contract with the Holden company to transport and smelt its ore for a term of years, has let contracts which will probably insure the completion of a twelve-mile railroad from the lake to the mine. Of this remarkable mine the Chelan Leader, of date November 21, 1901, said:

"The total length of the property is 4,500 feet, and the ore body is known to extend at least 500 feet above the floor of cross-cut tunnel No. 2. The known width of the ore body thus far is 9 feet and is probably 75 feet more, or nearly 200 feet in width. But let us take the length of exposed ore, 3,000 feet; place its width to be within bounds at 100 feet, and the known height of the ore at 400 feet, which gives a total of 120,000,000 cubic feet of ore. It takes 10 cubic feet of solid ore, or 12 (some say 13) feet of loose ore to make a ton. At 12 cubic feet to the ton it equals 9,000,000 tons of ore, which at $8 per ton, the lowest average of all the assays, gives the stupendous value to the ore now in sight and easily demonstrable of $80,000,000. Or to let it down still lower, place the average value of the ore at $2 per ton, and it still shows the value of the ore in sight to equal the enormous sum of $120,000,000. Where can anything approaching this mine in magnitude and wealth be found? Certainly not elsewhere in the state of Washington.

"Taking into account the fact that the Hoi-
are known to exist far up toward the head of the Entiat river. They are gold-bearing minerals as well as galena, and they presented a virgin field, having hardly been prospected to an extent. The most prominent and the best developed mines in the Entiat valley are near the lower end and easily accessible. They were discovered during the years 1902-3 by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crum. They were farmers who had settled a short distance up a spring branch, flowing into the Entiat river. At present Mr. and Mrs. Crum are located on a productive ranch. From the town of Entiat to the mines the distance is about ten miles by a roundabout road, although an air-line route would fall within two or three miles. The precipitousness of the mountain renders such a road impossible. These mines are known as the Rex and Ethel. The ledge extending in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction is about six feet wide between well defined granite walls, faced with talc. The ledge matter is decomposed quartz, carrying free gold, easily panned and exceedingly rich. In close contact to the walls are particularly rich streaks, while the middle strata runs much lower in values. Still, with proper appliances for treatment it is all "pay ore," the latter assaying $50 per ton. Some picked samples have shown assays running over $1,700 per ton. The present development consists, aside from a number of open cuts, of an 8-foot tunnel, run in on the ledge, and an upraise to the surface of between 70 and 80 feet, all heavily timbered, which is necessitated by the loose, crumbling nature of the ledge. For about 300 feet the ledge is easily traced on the surface.

Only a few rods away from the tunnel and higher up on the mountain is another open cut on another vein in five or six feet. At the grass roots the vein pans coarser gold than the first ledge mentioned, some of the particles being half as large as a pin head. One pan test yielded nearly a teaspoonful of yellow metal. At the point of development the altitude of these claims is about 2,000 feet above sea level. At the ranch, one mile below, a two-stamp mill has been installed, with an excellent wagon road leading to it. At this mill the ores are crushed, the values being saved by a sluice box and riffles, similar in all respects to placer mining. It is the opinion of Mr. Crum that he saves, in this crude manner, an average value of $40 per ton. Mrs. Crum is herself an enthusiastic and successful prospector. About one and one-half miles above the Rex she recently located the North Star claim, at an elevation of 2,200 feet, with three feet of hard quartz, well mineralized between granite walls.

Of the Horseshoe Basin Mines the Chelan Leader, of date August 14, 1903, says:

"T. S. Burgoyne is president of the Horseshoe Basin Mining & Development Company, which owns the Black Warrior on one ledge and three claims on another and parallel ledge, known as the Davenport Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The Black Warrior was located about 1891 by Messrs. Pershall and Kingman, who also discovered and located the Davenport later. They are east and west ledges, the Black Warrior lying at an altitude of 6,000 feet, and the Davenport (outcropping and subside development) at between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. The Black Warrior varies in width from 20 to 30 feet, with a pay streak of two to eight feet, carrying galena and chalcopyrites, with silver values. A ton of the Davenport ore shipped to the smelter gave a return of $74 in lead, copper, silver and gold. Assays on the latter have given as high as $28 in gold, $9 in silver and $35 in lead.

"To develop the Davenport two companies, the one under consideration and the Cascade Gold & Copper Mining Company, are mining a joint tunnel, and a force of men and ample supplies were taken in last fall, and work was continued during the whole winter for the first time in the history of Horseshoe Basin. The snowfall was over six feet and sometimes it.
took the men days of "tunnelling through snow
to find the mouth of the tunnel after a night
'or a day or so lay-off. They have built comfort­
able cabins this year and electric drills are be­
ing installed and Mr. Burgoyne thought they
would be in operation within ten days. The
tunnel is now 75 feet in, but the work will pro­
gress much faster with the electric drills. They,
have 300 feet more to go strike the ledge, at
a depth of 700 feet, which will probably be ac­
complished by January 1, 1904."

The Baker Mountain Mining Company, in
which Judge O. P. Mason, of Seattle, is inter­
ested, owns properties located on the head­
waters of Thunder creek. Associated with
Judge Mason are Fred Mears and R. S. Mears,­
of Minneapolis; R. B. Mears, of Topeka, Kan­
sas; J. M. Allen, Minneapolis; Professor Ed­
ward M. Shepard, Springfield, Missouri, state
geologist, and who is also connected with
the United States Geological Survey, and
Henry S. Volman, of Milbank, South Dakota,
editor and proprietor of the Grant County Re­
view. Judge Mason reports these properties
as being in a very prosperous condition. A
300-foot tunnel is in process of construction,
which will cross-cut one of the ledges on the
company's property. It is the intention of these
parties to install a 55-ton Vulcan smelter. The
company's property is about 30 miles from
Stehekin, just across the Park creek divide from
Horseshoe Basin. Judge Mason is presi­
dent of the company.

Speaking of the Emerald Park mines the
Chelan Leader) of November 6, 1903, says:

"The Copper Queen group of eight claims
is situated above and back of Dumke’s lake, at
an altitude of 6,000 feet, above sea level, and
‘about five miles from Lake Chelan, at Railroad
creek bar. The width of the ledge is six feet.
The point of discovery is against a steep cliff.
A tunnel was begun 200 feet lower, in which
the ore was struck almost at once. Besides sev­
eral open cuts this tunnel has been run in 25
feet. The ore is pyrites of copper and gold and
assays show an average to the ton of $102.70.
This is the average of the whole six feet of the
ledge.

"These claims were first discovered about
four years ago and the company has been peg­
ing away at development work since, until
now they have what promises to be a valuable
mine. It is a tramway proposition, by which
the ore can be landed cheaply and expeditiously
upon the lake shore. Aside from the mineral
value of the claims they are situated in the
midst of the finest scenery in the lake country.
Mr. A. L. Cool, one of the owners, was for­
tunate in securing a homestead claim on the
shore of Dumke’s lake—which is about 1,000
feet higher than Lake Chelan—before the for­
est reserve law went into effect."

Seventeen claims are owned by the Cascade
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, lo­
cated at Doubtful lake, on the headwaters of
the Stehekin river, in Cascade Pass, on the
present Great Northern survey, and 25 miles
west of Stehekin. Concerning this property
Mr. Rowsse said:

"The company is capitalized at $850,000,
and we have a group of very rich claims up
there at Doubtful lake. Over $20,000 has been
expended in development work and several
tunnels are in over 200 feet. A saw mill is
now being built, which we expect to finish this
winter, and then we shall be in a position to
erect many good frame buildings. Four of
the claims have been put in shape for shipping
ore. All the claims are so located on a moun­
tain side so that one tunnel can pass through
all the ledges, opening them up at a depth of
from 300 to 3,000 feet. This tunnel will so
drain the mines that there will be no expense
for pumping plants. There is plenty of timber
and water to be had. The veins in these mines
are true fissure and are from four to fifty feet
in width, giving values in gold, silver, copper
and lead. Returns from the United States
Survey office at Seattle, A. McCollough, B. A., M. E., Tacoma and others, give $22.60, $88.36, $75.08, $110 and $57.56 per ton.

"We will install compressor drills and a concentrator this coming spring, and just as soon as possible we will also put in a smelter plant. We are working continually on the mines and expect to make still greater showing by spring."

The officers of this company are George L. Rowse, president, Seattle; Charles M. Baxter, vice-president, Castle Rock, vWashington; v. A. C. Rowse, secretary and treasurer, Kelso, vWashington. The headquarters of the company are located in Seattle.

The Doubtful Lake camp, which lies to the westward of Horseshoe Basin, and nearer Cascade Pass, was discovered by the Rowses, George and John, partners, but not relatives, in 1886. This was three years before the discovery of mining opportunities in Horseshoe Basin. Their principal location was the Quien Sabe.

Eighteen miles up Railroad creek from Lake Chelan is an extensive molybdenite mine, the only development of the kind in the state of vWashington, if not in the United States. It is the property of the Crown Point Mineral company, with headquarters at Seattle. Tis mine is unique in mining experiences in the Pacific northwest, or on the continent for that matter, there being only six places in the world where molybdenite is mined in paying quantities—Sweden, Norway, Bohemia, Saxony, New South Wales and in Chelan county—and in none of the five former places are so large pieces, or "kidneys" found as in the latter place. The metal is among the rarest known to geologists. Few people have ever heard of it, and still fewer have any idea of its uses or value.

Molybdenite is a rare and precious metal, which occurs in granite, gneiss, mica schist and granular limestone. It is found in thin, foliated, hexagonal plates or masses; is very flexible, feels greasy and will leave a trace on paper like soft graphite, which mineral it resembles, but is much more flexible, and its color is a bluish gray. In chemistry alone over three thousand tons are used annually. The molybdenic acid sold by wholesale druggists at thirty-five cents per ounce and molybdenum powder, quoted at $2.62 per kilogram, or $2,380 per ton, are extracted from molybdenite. This metal is in great demand in the manufacture of armor plate, crucible vessels, self-hardening tool steel, in coating large cartridges used in rapid-firing guns on battleships, also in gun metal, in the manufacture of jewelry, or as a lubricant, and heat has no effect on it whatever.

The company has two veins of molybdenite and the white quartz in which it is found also contains free gold. On the same claims, not far from the molybdenite mine is a thirty-foot ledge, carrying gold, silver and copper of a gross value of $103.32 per ton. Considerable of this molybdenite has already been shipped to the United States gun works, located near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One shipment of between 900 and 1,000 pounds was made late last fall, which realized $4.50 per pound. Mr. Rubin, Yho has charge of the development of York of this property, has succeeded in securing a piece about eight inches square, which is to be shipped to the St. Louis World's Fair.

The country rock of the Lake Chelan district is granite, amid which lie great dikes of porphyry. The ledges are usually the contact between these two rocks in the Meadow creek district, their course being slightly south of west and north of east. In 1891 the first prospecting was done from rowboats on the lake, whence the croppings of mineral were could be descried along the mountains on each side. The heights were scaled the following year and more thoroughly explored. The Blue Jay, on the east bank of Meadow creek, one thousand feet above the east bank of the lake, was discovered by Captain Charles Johnson, of Lakeside. It is now being developed by the...
Chelan Gold Mining Company. The red iron cappings of the ledge rise in a series of big swells on both sides of and above a slide, in which the crumbled, iron-stained rock slopes for 200 feet down to the west bench. It is a clearly defined ledge of iron and copper pyrites from 30 to 45 feet wide between walls of porphyry and granite, the line of cleavage being marked by seams of quartz. Eight feet of the ledge is white quartz, and ten feet diorite, exactly like that of other sulphide districts. Assays of surface ore showed that it carried $8 in gold, twelve per cent. copper, and a little silver. The Blue Jay has been traced eastward where it widens to sixty feet on the two Gem claims, owned by Captain Johnson, and on the Blue Jay extension, owned by O. Graham, of Anacortes, where a 30-foot open cut and tunnel showed it to be well mineralized, with a pay streak carrying $10 to $19 in gold and half of that in silver. Further extension eastward traces the ledge through the Winnipegs, owned by A. Crumrine, the two Iron Cross claims of Messrs. Turner and Bull, and onward to the summit. Five distinct ledges parallel with the Blue Jay have been traced, some of them to the summit of the Methow range.

The Stehekin district, with a story of a lost mine, dating back to 1880, has a mining history commencing in the year 1885. Along the summit of the range it extends northward from Cascade Pass, including the entire water shed of the Stehekin river. On Doubtful lake, north of the pass, discoveries began and these extended to Horseshoe Basin and along each side of the Stehekin canyon, up Park and Bridge creeks, flowing from the right, and thence up Agnes and Company creeks to the left. The high grade ore from these properties would pay a handsome profit on shipment to the smelter. Of two kinds is the ore—one carrying galena, gray copper and sulphides in which silver is the principal value, although there is a large admixture of gold; the other carrying iron and copper sulphides under the familiar iron cap, which is a sure sign of mineral deposit throughout the Cascades, or in the Gold Range.

Down by the glaciers of Horseshoe Basin galena ledges have been traced twelve miles eastward to the head of Bridge creek, twenty-three and one-half miles by trail from Stehekin. They are found parallel, or associated with the ledges of pyritic ore in a formation of granite and porphyry. Of the Tiger group of claims owned by H. O. Hollenbeck, Van Smith, Professor Piper, George Young, H. Willis Carr and others, three claims are on a ledge fifty feet wide, running northeast and southwest, near the head of the north fork. Three pay streaks are shown by the troppings, 24, r8 and 6 inches wide, two of them carrying galena, steel galena, gray copper and sulphures, as shown in a 20-foot open cut, while a 12-foot shaft shows the third to change from large galena crystals to sulphides. Assays range from 103 to 176 ounces of silver, and uniformly show about $24 in gold. Three other claims are on a parallel ledge five feet wide, in which a twenty foot tunnel shows a 14-inch streak of white iron assaying $6 gold and $8 silver, besides copper.

Of the Wenatchee District Mr. L. K. Hodges says:

The city of Wenatchee is known chiefly as the outfitting point for the district in Okanogan county north of it, being the connecting point of the Great Northern Railroad and the Columbia river steamer line, but it also has the making of a mining camp at its back door, within three miles of it by wagon road. The ore is low grade bearing gold and a small proportion of silver, but it is in such large deposits that, if worked on a considerable scale with modern methods and skillful management, it would pay handsome dividends. The deposit is a great dike of porphyry in which are numerous veins of quartz, and extends over three miles in an almost due north and south course from Squilchuck creek to Canyon No. 2, directly back of the town among the foothills. The principal work in this district has been done on the Golden King group of three claims, located by M. J. Carkeek, of Seattle, and is owned by the Golden King Mining Company, of Seattle.

The dike is a veritable landmark in the Squilchuck
canyon, standing out on the north side, one mile from the Columbia, from rise to ISO feet wide between walls of bastard granite rising in a great cluster of pinnacles and spires of bright red, yellow, and brown, to a height of ISO feet above the road and growing taller toward the crest of the hill until it reaches an elevation of 500 feet. The whole dike is more or less mineralized, the porphyry carrying about $2 gold besides silver, but the best value is in the quartz stringers, which range in width from six inches to seven feet, and have given assays ranging from $4 to $6. The dike is so thoroughly mineralized from the very surface that it could be mined very cheaply, in fact it could be quarried out, and with a large stamp mill reduced profitably.

The Peshastin and Negro creeks districts

Mr. Hodges describes as follows:

About midway between the two transcontinental railroads which traverse the state of Washington from east to west lies the district where the first stamp mill in the state was erected. Taking the Northern Pacific train from Seattle Cle-lulum, 122 miles, one can ride or drive to Blewett, the center of the district, a distance of thirty-two miles over a good road, or taking the Northern train to Leavenworth, ISO miles, one can go over a good road fourteen miles to the mouth of Ingalls creek, and thence by trail five miles to the camp farthest up Negro creek or four miles to Blewett. A road four miles long would close the only gap in the road between the two railroads.

The mineral belt through which Peshastin creek flows northward into the Wenatchee river, receiving Ingalls and Negro creeks as tributaries from the west, and Ruby creek from the east, has a totally different geological formation from the country north and south of it. To the north, from a line cutting across the Chihuahua river some distance above its mouth is a sandstone formation which terminates on the northwest about the mouth of 1cicle creek, a granite formation lying north of it up the Chihuahua river to Red Hill. About seven miles up the Peshastin this sandstone gives way to a series of strata of metamorphic rocks, including serpentine, syenite, diorite, magnesian limestone, talc, porphyry, porphyritic quartzite and granite. In the dikes of porphyritic quartzite occur ledges of nickel, silver and copper ore and some gold with gouges of talc, the dikes having a general trend from northwest to southeast, but bending generally more to an east and east line. On the one side this belt terminates two miles southeast of Blewett, and to the west it gradually widens toward the base of rivioumt Stuart, which peak it includes. It extends into the Swauk district, where it forms a basin and swings to the northwest.

Mineral was first discovered in this district about 1860 by a party of miners returning from Fraser river, but they only worked the placers and gradually drifted away. One of them, a negro, took out $1,000 in a season, from the bars at the mouth of Negro creek, giving that stream its name. It was not until 1874 that the first quartz ledge was discovered. In that year John Shafer located the Culver on a ledge of free milling ore near the summit of the mountain dividing the Negro creek canyon on the one side horn the Culver draw on the other, but was a short time behind Samuel Culver, who located the Polepick on a parallel ledge. Culver then took the Humming Bird on another ledge, James Lockwood staked out the Bobtail adjoining it, and John Olden and Peter Wilder took the Fraction; John Olden and Samuel Culver the Little Culver. All these claims except the Polepick and Little Culver were shortly afterward bought by James Lockwood and his son, E. W. Lockwood, and H. M. Cooper, who erected a six-stamp mill with one Frue Vanner, which they operated by water power. The mill reduced eight tons of ore in twenty-four hours, and the cleanup from the first nine days' run was $2,100. The company also had an arrastre with a capacity of one thousand pounds a day, of which the product averaged $70 a day. After running the mine and mill for eight years this company sold it to Thomas Johnson, who shut down after a short run. Then arose the dispute as to the ownership of the property which culminated in the killing of William Donahue by Thomas Johnson in 1896, but this did not prevent the sale in 1897 to the Culver Gold Mining Company. This company erected a ten-stamp mill with four Woodbury concentrators, and stretched a bucket cable tramway from the mill to the Culver mine, one fifth mile. Some ore was shipped before the completion of the mill, one lot returning $800 a ton.

In 1899 the Culver Company sold out to the Blewett Gold Mining Company, composed of Seattle, capitalists, and this company set to work to thoroughly develop the Inane and mill its ores.

On the Culver group are three parallel ledges between walls of serpentine and porphyry, that of the Culver itself being from two to ten feet wide, with occasional bunches of ore sixteen feet wide. The body of the ore is a reddish gray quartz and there occasionally occurs on the walls a transparent green talc with white crystals, through which, as in a magnifying glass, the flakes of free gold can be plainly seen. The Humming Bird and Bobtail ledge is two to four feet wide, and contains a blue quartz carrying a larger percentage of sulphurets that the Culver. The Fraction ledge is about the same size and character and runs higher in iron sulphurets. As depth is attained the free gold runs out and the ore becomes base. The value runs all the way from $8 to $20 in free gold with occasional pockets as high as $700, and it carries a trace of silver. The group has been developed by a number of tunnels aggregating several thousand feet, the longest of which is 600 feet attaining a depth of 300 feet on the Humming Bird.

The company erected a twenty-stamp mill at the mouth of Culver draw, near the old Lockwood mill,
allowing space for twenty more stamps, and had four Woodbury concentrators, the whole plant having boiler capacity for forty stamps. The bucket tramway was moved to the new site and the mill equipped with every labor-saving appliance, including self-feeders to the stamps. A steam saw-mill was erected three miles up the creek with a capacity of w,000 feet a day, and sawed lumber for the mill buildings, the mine and repairs to the road and bridges over which the machinery was hauled from Cle-elm. The development of the mine and operation of the mill were continued together by the company until 1894, when the system of leasing sections of the mines to small associations of miners was inaugurated, and has been continued with good results ever since, it being found that when miners have a direct interest in the product they sort the ore more carefully than when working for wages. During 1896 the mill reduced 2,469 tons of Culver ore, from which the extraction averaged $12.62 a ton, and 473 tons of customs. The product of the Blewett company in bullion was about $60,000 for the year 1896.

It having been found that with the most careful milling the arsenic in the ore flourished the quicksilver on the plates and thus prevented it from catching the gold; also that much of the fine copper sulphides escaped in the slime in the shape of foam, the tailings have been reserved in dams, with a view to further treatment by some improved process. This was established in the summer of 1896 and is a small cyanide plant erected under the direction of A. J Morse for Rosenberg & Company, one of the parties of lessees. It has a capacity of ten tons a day and throughout the winter, has been treating the tailings, of which 600 tons, containing from $3 to $30 in gold per ton, had accumulated and had extracted from 70 to 75 per cent of the value. This plant has demonstrated the presence in the ores of substances which prevent close saving of their values and some modern process such as the cyanide will be finally adopted by the Blewett company.

In 1878 the Culver ledge was traced over the ridge to Negro creek and the Olympia group of five claims was located on it, its width averaging about four feet. These claims were sold to the Cascade Mining Company, which ran a tunnel southward on a stringer to the right of the ledge on one claim and struck two bodies of ore, which it followed to the wall. On another claim it ran a sixty-foot cross-cut tunnel in the direction of the ledge, but did not tap it, and ran a tunnel about fifty feet on the ledge near the summit, but it has since caved in. A two-stamp Huntington mill was hauled from The Dalles on the Columbia; by team and over the mountain by block and tackle. It was erected without concentrators, and was run by water power in the expectation of saving the free gold. It was run for a couple of months in 1880 and reduced about fifty tons of ore, but the assay value of from $0 to $70 a ton was chiefly in sulphides and very fine gold, so that only about $4.50 a ton was saved and the small percentage of copper was also lost.

A year or two later, owing to the death of Marshall Blinn, the organizer of the company, the mill stopped and has never resumed. For a time the property was under bond to Edward Blewett, who ran a tunnel 200 feet in an endeavor to trace the ledge into the Culver, of which it has the characteristics and the same value in free gold, and several open cuts have been made, showing ore in a number of places. The Culver ledge spreads out toward the summit, and is divided by horses of syenite, which rock forms the hanging wall, and then disappears.

Much of the gold in early days was lost by the milling of ore in arrastres, three of which were built and one of which is now in operation at intervals. When it is remembered that the fine copper sulphides which go off in foam cannot be saved even by cyanide and that only pan amalgamation is effective with them, one can imagine how much value is lost by such a rude mill as an arrastre. In the spring of 1896 the Blewett company sold the ten-stamp mill to Thomas Johnson, who had been milling the Polepick ore in it, with the addition of canvas tables. This mine has a quartz ledge varying from eighteen to thirty-six inches, and occasionally widening to five feet. Assays range from $0 to $132 in free gold, and average about $27. Development began with a cross-cut tunnel 237 feet from which an upraise was made 47 feet, in ore all the way. A drift has been run 300 feet west from the upraise at the roof-level, on which stoping is being done, and another upraise has been started. Adjoining this claim on another ledge three feet wide is Polepick No. 2 owned by Dexter, Shoudy & Company, on which a tunnel has been run eighty feet, showing ore which assays $28.

On the Culver draw is the Phoenix, on which D. T. Cross and John F. Dore, of Sfattle, and the late William Donahue tapped a five-foot ledge of brown quartz at a depth of 300 feet by cross-cutting 25 feet. They have run three levels 300 feet long at intervals of twenty feet and have stoped the ore from the highest level to the surface, having taken out in all 1,000 tons, which was milled at the Blewett mill and returned about $20 gold on the average. Some of this ore was reduced in r895 in 500 pounds and a four-stamp concentrator, which was erected by the California Milling & Mining Company, but the cost of operation was out of proportion to the possible product and it was shut down. The Peshastin is on a three-foot ledge, also on the Culver draw, on which William Donahue, Dore and Cross ran a tunnel and shipped some ore some years ago. In r894 they b'onded the claim to George W. Martin, of Minneapolis, who also leased the Blewett mill and built a chute down the hill to it. He ran through about 300 tons, but it was so poorly sorted that it did not pay for milling and the company canceled the lease. He then gave up and Dexter, Shoudy & Company bought the mine. They ran a tunnel through the Fraction tunnel into the west end of the claim and took out
about eighty tons of ore, which yielded about $2r a ton in free gold and eight tons of concentrates worth $300 a ton.

On what was supposed to be the Culver ledge J. L. Warner and his associates have the Lightning, with the White Elephant and Pine Tree on parallel ledges. They have simply kept up assessment work, driving a thirty-foot tunnel on the Pine Tree.

A short distance above the Culver draw, on the west side of the canyon, Dexter, Shoudy & Company are working the Black Jack on a ledge of blue quartz two to five feet wide. The same parties own the Eureka, on the other side of the canyon, on a three-foot ledge which assays $6.64 gold, and on which a tunnel has been driven forty feet. The owners bought the arrastre built by John Shafer sixteen years ago, and are milling the ore in it. The Polepick, Peshastin, Black Jack and the Johnson mill have been bonded to parties in the east who contemplate working them together. On the Marion, Charles Donahue has three veins; one of which is eight feet wide and carries $6 in free milling and $9 concentrating ore. On the Gem is a five-foot ledge of ore which assays $8 to $r6 gold and 75 cents to 54 ounces of silver. Between the Peshastin and the Gem is the Manistee, owned by William Donahue’s heirs, Dore and Cross. A tunnel has been driven 140 feet on a broken horse on the surface, and the ledge has not been found in place.

Among the other mines in the Peshastin district are: the Caledonia group of four claims, on three parallel ledges; the Sunset near the Tip Top, at the head of the basin, owned by Oliver Cloud and John Gilmore; the War Eagle group, about a mile up Negro creek; the New York group, on the divide between Negro and Ingalls creeks; the Eagle and Iowa, across the creek from the Cascade Mining Company’s group; the Daisy Dean, farther up the creek, owned by the Donahue estate; the Ranger group of thirteen claims, with two mill sites still farther up the creek: the Montana; the Red Butte Nos. 1 and 2; the Union and Dominion on Bear creek; the P. P. Nickel, and on the north side is the Ontario.

On the south side of the creek is the Meridian, and next in order is the North Pole group of ten claims; the Ivanhoe No. 5; the Cinnabar King, and on the first dike which cuts across the Peshastin is another string of claims. On the right bank are the Monarch Nos. 1 and 2; and five miles above the mouth of Ingalls creek, is the state group of six claims.

Of the Leavenworth district Mr. Hodges says:

The last few years have proved the presence of a great mineral zone in the mountains on each side of the Chiwah Canyon, as in other parts of the Cascade range, and development is proceeding with such vigor that a year or two more should settle the district as a regular producer. The Leavenworth District is easily accessible from Seattle. Leaving that city on the Great Northern train, one goes to Leavenworth, 75 r. miles, and then goes northward by a good road to Shugart’s ranch, fourteen miles, and by trail to either the Phelps basin or the Chiwah basin, thirty-eight miles in each case. These basins are one at each side of a high ridge ten miles long, known as Red Hill to distinguish it from Red Mountain in the Trail Creek district. The first discovery of mineral on this mountain was made 11 r. 893 by George N. Watson, who found in a low saddle on the summit, between porphyry and granite walls, a ledge of iron pyrites four feet wide, running a little east of south and west of north, with a slight eastward dip. He located the Emerald, and this ledge has since been traced on the surface through a string of claims for about five miles. On a parallel ledge he and Dr. L. L. Porter, of Roslyn, have the Esmeralda, which a shaft forty-two feet deep and drifts twenty-six and twelve feet have shown to widen from eighteen inches on the surface to five feet. The ore is arsenical iron and copper sulphides and assays $44 gold, 33 per cent copper and a small amount of silver.

The largest property on the mountain is the Red Cap and Bryan groups of twenty claims, owned by the Una Mining & Milling Company, of Seattle, covering over 500 acres from the Phelps Basin southward and from the summit down to Phelps creek, with a tunnel site on the Chiwah side, two of the claims being placers in the flat at the confluence of the Chiwah and Phelps creek. The majority of claims are on the main ledge, or system of ledges, while five run continuously for 7,500 feet along the main cross ledge, which has a course south of west and north of east, breaking through granite, gneiss and syenite and dipping slightly to the northwest into the mountain. It shows well mineralized chutes of ore on the surface, carrying chalcopyrite, pyrites of iron, copper and some manganese. The lowest assay from the surface was $3.73 gold and the highest $72 gold, but copper will also form a large part of the value. The main ledge has ore bodies showing in numerous places, heavily charged with arsenical and sulphide ores, assaying from $3 to $r80 gold. The average value of the ore through the mountain is $40 gold and silver, on the basis of a number of assays.

The Bryan group lies on the south edge of the company’s holdings, and has a ledge showing 39 feet of solid ore, heavily charged with copper sulphurates and native
WENATCHEE, COUNTY SEAT OF CHELAN COUNTY.
copper in bunches. Another ledge farther up the moun-
tain shows twenty-five feet of talc carrying sulphides,
and will be tapped at a great depth by the cross-cut
tunnel, and yet another, which cuts the red cliffs forming
the rim of the basin, has been defined to a width of
seven feet, with only the hanging wall found.

The company which has been most active in de-
velopment until the advent of the Una was the Red Hill
Mining Company, which owns ten claims on the two
main ledges running across Phelps creek south of the
Una property. On the Black Bear a tunnel has been
run sixteen feet, showing a twelve-foot ledge carrying
copper and iron sulphides, which assayed $2.51 to $29
gold and silver; -On the White Swan ledge, traced for
some distance to a width of eight feet, a forty-foot tun-
el showed arsenical iron assaying $12 to $r8 gold, sil-
ver and copper. The Red Mountain-Mining Company
also owns ten claims on the two main ledges, but has
not as yet done any development.

Until lately but little development has been done on
Red Hill, but the movement which has begun may be
expected to spur owners on to show what there is be-
neath the surface. Near the mouth of Maple creek
Charles Allen has the Champion group of five claims,
where there were evidences of the presence of white men
as early as the year 1866. One ledge cropped eight to
ten feet wide, showing sulphures, and former owners
had run a cross-cut 310 feet to tap it and then aban-
doncd it for lack of funds. The other ledge shows
pyritic ore and is well defined to a width of fifteen feet
between walls of syenite and porphyry running southeast
and northwest, assaying $4 to $7 in gold on the surface,
and has an east and west spur on the summit. A cross-
cut has been run about 200 feet to tap it at a depth of
250 feet.

On the Fall Creek canyon, half a mile from the
Chiwah, is the Big Elephant group of six claims on a
large ledge of hematite ore, defined by a twelve-foot open
cut, carrying gold, silver and copper which assays on
the surface $3 to $9 gold and $3.75 silver.

At the mouth of Deep creek the Deep Creek Min-
ing Company has a group of thirteen placer claims and
a hydraulic giant. The dirt carried about twenty-six
cents a yard and about ninety pet cent of the value is
saved in the sluice boxes with silver plates, though the
gold in the Chiwah bar is generally so fine that it can
only be saved by great care and skill.

On the Rock Creek canyon, half a mile from the
Chiwah, is the P. I, group of two claims. The surface
showing in a gneiss blow-out of oxidized iron, carrying
gold and silver, and one streak of ore assayed 444 ounces
of silver. A cross-cut tunnel is in sixty-seven feet.

CHAPTER IV.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

WENATCHEE.

Wenatchee, named after the famous Indian chief, is 669 feet above sea level, in the foot-
hills of the Cascade mountains, on the west bank of the Columbia, a short distance south of
the mouth of the Wenatchee river, and on the main line of the Great Northern Railway.
Its location on this road is about midway be-
tween Spokane and Seattle.

There are a number of varying definitions
ascribed to the word "Wenatchee." To the Ya-
kima Indian it signifies "boiling waters," and
this name was, doubtless given to the town by
the natives because of the unusual commotion
caused by the Wenatchee flowing into the Col-
 umbia river a short distance above the town.
According to the patois of other tribes "Wen-
atchee" means "good place." But there is
another romantic derivation of the name ac-
cording to certain authorities, who have made
a comprehensive study of Indian traditions. By
them it is said that the word "Wenatchee" is
derived from the romance of the "blood daugh-
ter of the widowed moon." Beautiful and pos-
sesscd of all the graces that contribute to make
maiden's adorable was the young princess. At
first she was admired and subsequently passionatcly loved by the sun. But the moon, ac-
cording to this fanciful legend, deemed the sun
much too old to woo the fair princess, not yet arrived at the age when she knew her own heart, and had fixed her wish upon the marriage of her daughter with a younger, if less dazzling, yet handsome chief of the sky. But the wayward maiden loved the majestic sun. For a long period Mother Moon remained awake at night, keeping vigil over the movements of her daughter, lest the mighty sun should bear her away. Already the sun had woven for her a bridal robe of threads spun from the rainbow, and one day while the moon slumbered the princess arrayed herself in this beautiful, luminous garment, and went down to the sea, to wed with the sun. Shortly after her departure the moon awoke and hastened in pursuit of the fugitive lovers. On the moon's approach the maiden shrieked and fled to the mountains upon a bar of silvery lightning, hurled by her rejected princely lover from his place in the sky. In the dark despair of her tenor the princess flung her gorgeous mantle over the mountain top and concealed herself in the heart of the cliffs, where from that evil day until the present she has dwelt in seclusion, bewailing her sad fate. It is the Indian's belief that her melancholy, yet musical voice, floats out upon the Wind whenever the night is still. The robe still hangs where it was cast by the affrighted maiden, from the mountain top and over its sides, in the form of a river, and yet possessing all the hues of the rainbow, when the sun comes dawning through gorge and glen to caress its rippling folds. And it is called Wa-Nat-Chee, or "Robe of the Rainbow." Thus we have three distinct definitions of the word "Wenatchee," to select from: "Boiling Waters," "Good Place" and "Robe of the Rainbow."

There are few cities of importance in the state of Washington in which Indians during the early days of exploration and settlement did not congregate for the purpose of holding councils of war, or participating in seasons of sport. Spokane, Walla Walla and Wenatchee are three places in eastern Washington for which many tribes have a profound veneration. It is only a few years since they consented to release their claims to Spokane, abandon their tribal relations to take up their abode with Chief Moses. For the various tribes of the northwest Wenatchee has ever been a favorite spot. There is scarcely a member of the Colville, Snake, or Columbia River, Palouse, Cœur d'Alene, or Spokane tribes that has not a lingering veneration for the place, and their stolid hearts grow tender at the mention of Wenatchee. For ages they convened here in annual council, to engage in worship or sport, to prepare their catch of fish for the winter, or to make their sanguinary arrangements for war. Here the swart brave wooed and won the dusky maiden just as succeeding generations are doing today. Than the Indian there is no race with keener powers of observation or discernment. Of distances and directions he possesses an instinctive knowledge. Their trails which only a short time since were still visible, with the approach of civilization were adapted by government supply trains, stockmen and later by wagon and railroads.

The first "business house" in Wenatchee was established, possibly so early as 1867. In that year two men whose names were Ingraham and McBride opened a trading post at what is now Rock Island, and carried on a thriving trade with the Indians. Sometime afterward these men moved their post to the mouth of the VV enatchee river, where the first town of Wenatchee afterward made its appearance. Ingraham & McBride's chief stock in trade was whiskey, which they sold to the Indians. In 1872 these men, in order to evade the law which they had broken by selling liquor to Indians, were obliged to leave in some haste, and their business was purchased that year by Samuel Miller and the Freer Brothers. The original building in the Wenatchee Valley was a log structure built in 1872 by
Samuel Miller, just north of the present town of Wenatchee. It was used for years by Mr. Miller as a trading post, and in later years was the postoffice building. It was an ancient landmark familiar to the old timers-miners and prospectors-who worked all through this country in the early days, and many events connected with the history of the Wenatchee Valley have their foundation in the old "Sam Miller" trading post. In r888 a Mr. McPherson established a store on the bank of the Columbia river, about three-quarters of a mile above the present site of Wenatchee. That same summer another little store came in and was located in a tent. The goods for these stores were freighted over the mountains from Ellensburg by wagons. The roads were in a terrible condition and several days were required in which to make the trip. Here was established a post-office and Samuel Miller was made postmaster. At that period mail arrived in Wenatchee only twice a week, being carried by stage over the mountains between Wenatchee and Ellensburg. During the winter of r888 and r889 Mr. McPherson removed his store back farther into the valley to what was later known as the "North End." The postoffice was removed from Mr. Miller's; a hotel was built and within a short time there was quite a little village in the "North End."

Originally the town of Wenatchee was located about one mile north of its present site. It was named in 1888 by its founder, Don Carlos Corbett, from the old Indian chief, Venatchee. A number of wide-awake western men, fully alive to the possibilities of the surrounding country, organized in 1891, the Wenatchee Development Company. They made a number of purchases during the survey of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, now the Seattle division of the Northern Pacific. In 1892, following the completion of the Great Northern Railway, the Wenatchee Development Company, closely in touch with James Hill's road, surveyed and platted the present site of the town of Wenatchee. By a system of lot trading with the settlers of the "North End" buildings and residents were soon located on the new site.

Probably the first mercantile house worthy of the name was established in Wenatchee by W. H. Merriam. There had been Indian trading posts in the neighborhood previous to this; but nothing approaching the dignity of a modern "store." Mrs. Arzilla Tripp was the first woman to make her permanent home in Wenatchee. With her husband she came here early in r883. May 20, r891, Wenatchee had gained a population of 8o8 people.

In Wenatchee the first fraternal bonds were Welded Saturday evening, October r0, r89r, when a council of the J. mior Order United American Mechanics was instituted. It numbered among its charter members some of the staunchest business men and more prosperous ranchers in Wenatchee and vicinity, and the council was christened "Wenatchee No. 12." Deputy State Councillor Boyle conducted the work of institution. He was assisted by Henry Sharp and other members of the order residing at Ellensburg. Following were the officers elected: M. Horan, Charles B. Reed and Jacob Miller, trustees; Mr. Horan, Jr., P. C.; James L. Weythman, C.; Jacob Miller, V. C.; W. E. Stevens, R. S.; J. Vv. Bolenbaugh, treasurer; D. A. Curry, Com.; George W. Brown, I. S.; E. E. Clemmens, F. E.; D. W. Perry, O. S.

January 7, 1892, the population of Wenatchee had jumped to three hundred. Tuesday evening, March 8, in response to a general demand of public sentiment an anti-Chinese meeting assembled in Wenatchee, at which the attendance was large and the personnel representative citizens both in and out of town. Frank Reeves called the assembly together and succinctly stated the object of the meeting. Honorable Michael Horan was elected chairman and George Kline served as secretary. A rising 'vote-on the question to exclude Mongolians from the town exhibited marked unanimity, but
one man declining to come to his feet, and even he refused to vote in the negative: The question concerning the *modus openendi* of exclusion was then discussed at length. Methods employed in Pierce county were outlined and recommended by the chairman of the meeting. Ways and means were described graphically by L. E. Kusel as in force in California towns, particularly in Eureka. Seemingly alone in his views was Mr. N. N. Brown, who spoke at length against the wisdom of an exclusion act. It was quite evident that there existed no desire for mob violence, while the wish to deport the Celestials was nearly unanimous. It was moved by W. J. Bowen that a committee of six be elected to see that no Chinamen were permitted to locate within the limits of Wenatchee. This motion was amended by C. F. B. Haskell to confining the power of such a committee to "honorable, legal and lawful means," and with this amendment the motion prevailed. Following are the names of the committee elected: Michael Horan, chairman; W. E. Stevens; W. J. Bowen; J. A. Moorehead; George W. Kline; and L. E. Kusel. When it was suggested that it might be found a difficult matter to exclude Chinese by "honorable, legal and lawful means," it was ominously met by the frank statement that if these failed another mass-meeting could easily be assembled and the committee authorized to adopt other methods.

May 1, 1892, the Columbia Valley Bank was thrown open for business. This was Wenatchee's initial banking institution. Arthur Gunn was cashier. Sunday morning, May 8, Rev. Thomas M. Gunn, D. D., superintendent of missions for the state of Washington of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Wenatchee with the following named gentlemen as officers: Elder, Arthur Gunn; trustees, S. T. Sterling, F. E. Madigan and George Cooper; Clerk, S. T. Sterling.

In May, 1892, the present townsite of Wenatchee was thrown on the market. The Wenatchee Development Company, which owned a large portion of the property in the vicinity, and which was in close touch with the Great Northern Railway officials, platted the town and ordered the change. Within five days $20,000 worth of property was sold in the new townsite. The company exchanged lots in the new townsite for old town lots and moved the buildings to the new site free of charge. Some antagonism to the work of this company was manifested by a few of the citizens, but nearly all decided to make the change, and early in June, most of the opposition disappearing, the transfer of buildings was made.

The *Wenatchee Advance* of June 2, said:

"A number of businesses are making the change of location today, and a majority of the others will follow immediately. The bank is coming, two livery stables are now under course of construction, grocery and general merchandise stores will be here early in the week, restaurants will follow up, butcher shops are now on the road and soon the "whole works" will be located in the town of Wenatchee on the picturesque banks of the majestic Columbia, conducting business on a substantial basis."

It was not until the latter part of June that the postoffice was removed. But not all the people moved from the old town into the new. Some still lingered amid familiar scenes and associations which had combined to form for them a home. The Great Northern Railway Company constructed a passenger and freight depot on the new site, which was far superior to the old one in the matter of drainage facilities, besides being more centrally located among the adjacent farming lands.

Friday morning, May 27, 1892, Wenatchee was visited by a fire which occasioned a loss of about $10,000. It was only by great effort on the part of the citizens that the flames were confined to the livery stable of O'Connors & Company. Twenty-two horses perished in the building.

At Graphic Hall, Wenatchee, Sunday
morning, July 31, an enthusiastic meeting was held, the object of which was the organization of a Presbyterian Sunday School. Mr. G. W. Bartholomew was selected as chairman and the question of organization as infonnally discussed. It was decided as a finality that the time was opportune for such a commendable enterprise, upon which the chairman declared the election of officers in order. Mr. Arthur Gunn was unanimously named as superintendent; G. W. Bartholomew, assistant; Mrs. Groves, secretary; Miss Zimmerman, treasurer, and Miss Carrie Sanders, organist.

For some time previous to August, 1892, there had prevailed a sentiment in Wenatchee favorable to incorporation. In that month a petition was presented to the board of commissioners of Kittitas county asking that Wenatchee be incorporated in a town of the fourth class. The signers of this petition were:


This petition was granted by the commission ers of Kittitas county, and they named Friday, December 23, as the date for a special election to vote on the proposition. The very important question of incorporation was determined by the decisive vote of 107 "for," to 7 against out of a total of 122 votes cast. The Wenatchee Advance said: "The victory was a most signal one and is unimpeachable evidence that our people are now alert to their best interests and intend to work for the up building of the best town in Central Washington. The day was stormy, and there being but one ticket in the field a comparatively light vote was cast, but everything considered it is a most creditable showing. The election was held under the general election laws of the state, (Australian system), which accounts for the discrepancy in the vote, the returns appearing on their face that only 14 ballots were dropped into the official box, whereas there were 122, eight votes being cast either in blank, or in such an incongruous manner of marking that the judges were unable to determine the intention of the electors. Following is the vote in detail: For incorporation, 107; against incorporation, 7; for Mayor, Posey Wilson, 95; for councilmen, R. J. Mackison, roo; T. J. Groves, 93; W. A Sanders, 99; M. B. Mercer, 81; M. Horan, 80; scattering, 5; for treasurer, Arthur Gunn, roo."

Wednesday evening, January 8, 1893, the council met for its initial session, and the wheels of the new municipal government were put in motion.

On the whole the year 1892 was a most eventful one for the city of Wenatchee. Its progress was marked and flattering. Among the other enterprises of this progressive-year was the organization of a board of trade. A meeting of representative business men was held Sat-
HISTORY OF NORTH WASHINGTON.

Saturday evening, September 17, r892, when the organization was completed with the following members: M. Horan, Eugene Enloe, G. W. Bartholomew, T. J. Groves, Charles Jasper, R. R. Morrison, W. R. Prowell, Thomas Mann, W. H. Willis, Charles Metcalfe, Peter Garvey, H. W. Patterson, J. H. C. Scurlock, W. H. Bowen, William Kleinburg, J. A. Martin, W. H. Merriam, W. P. Watson, Arthur Gunn, M. J. Carkeek, Frank Reeves and F. M. Scheble. The officers chosen were: Arthur Gunn, president; Charles Metcalfe, vice-president; F. M. Scheble, treasurer and W. J. Brown, secretary.

Monday, October 17, r892, was hailed by the citizens of Wenatchee as a historic and red letter day. With the going down of the sun the young city had rail and telegraph communication with the world around her. The committee whose duty it was to prepare for this interesting event issued handbills calling upon the public-spirited citizens, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., to give a royal welcome to the steel rails and steaming locomotive. At that hour the road had reached a point about opposite the Watson Hotel, and to the music of an excellent band the assembled people watched the work of track building as it progressed toward Orondo avenue. Here a speakers' stand had been erected and the audience was entertained by fitting and eloquent remarks by Judge Carroll B. Graves, of Ellensburg, Frank Reeves and L. H. Bowman. These speakers were introduced by W. R. Webber, as master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of the speaking three times three cheers were given for the Great Northern Railway and its energetic projector, President James J. Hill. So soon as the train had passed Orondo Crossing the silver spike was driven. This, high honor was conferred upon Samuel and Philip Miller, two of the oldest inhabitants of Wenatchee Valley, while the privilege of setting the spike in its place fell to that worthy citizen, W. A. Sanders. With his farewell ceremony the exercises were brought to a close.

Beyond a doubt the year r892 was the liveliest ever witnessed in Wenatchee's history. Railroad building, of course, was responsible for a large share of this unusual enterprise and progress. Not only in business was the town wide awake, but it was so, also, in a social way. The usual crowd of "hob( es)" and "bad men," who invariably assemble at points where railroad construction is progressing were present, and they did all in their power to make Wenatchee a "tough town." A perusal of the columns of the Wenatchee Advance during the greater part of this year cannot help but lead one to this conclusion. Depredations committed by the offscourings of the earth ranged from petty thefts to murder and riots. Not one or two crimes a week would be heralded, but often ten or twelve. For some time no reputable citizen was safe in the town. The authorities were powerless to riel the place of the hoboes, or to check their heinous deeds. Thirteen dance halls in one block, numerous saloons and other resorts flourished. It was only after the construction work on the railroad was completed in the vicinity of Wenatchee that this element left the town and drifted on to new fields.

During the winter of r892-93 Wenatchee was visited by one case of small-pox. The disease originated in the construction camps of the railroad then building into-town. For a time it was confined to this camp, but later reached the town, a portion of which was placed under quarantine. Men, and in many cases women, forsook the town with an alacrity born of intensified earnestness, and in numbers that were really alarming. Business interests suffered greatly from the "scare," but quickly recovered when it was found that there were to be no other cases. Twenty-one men were in strict quarantine.

Tuesday, December 5, r893, there was held in Wenatchee, a municipal election, at which the following officers were elected: Councilmen-F. M. Scheble, T. J. Groves; treasurer, W. H. Willis; clerk, W. R. Prowell; marshal, J. W.
Ferguson; city attorney, Thomas Mullen; health officer, Dr. E. W. Stevens.

The "hard times" of 1893 spent considerable of its force on the business of Wenatchee as well as in all other towns in the country. The people, also, missed the monthly pay-rolls which the Great Northern Railway Company had furnished the previous year during the era of construction work in this immediate vicinity. While banks all over the country were closing their doors the Columbia Valley Bank withstood the financial storm. It was the only one within a large territory in Central Washington that weathered there "hard times."

Early Saturday morning, 12:30, September 2, 1893, the sound of pistol shots and the cry of "fire!" aroused the citizens of Wenatchee from slumber. The entire available population soon turned out and began the work of fighting the flames in a systematic and effectual manner that would do credit to experienced firemen. In the rear of Sunstedt & Pearson's building the fire originated, the structure having been recently vacated by the Minnesota Mercantile Company. But the direct cause of the fire was not known. It was discovered by two or three parties at its first inception. The wind was in the east, and within a remarkably short time several shacks and small buildings in the rear of F. B. Loney's real estate office and the Mann building were ablaze, including the small frame house occupied by John Doyle. The Wenatchee Advance says:

"By this time the whole row of buildings facing Wenatchee avenue were blazing and beyond help. All efforts were then directed to adjacent buildings. The Seattle Beer Hall was saved only by cool, prompt and effective labor. Blankets were spread over the wood-shed in the rear of the building and kept wet until water that was standing in barrels was exhausted, and then shouts of "water!" went up from a hundred throats. Soon, and with commendable promptness the water wagons of David Mor.. gan and W. A. Sanders came trundling along, and stopped near the bank to be met by citizens with buckets. A pile of lumber and wood near the bank building caught fire, and but for the well-directed energies of several cool-headed citizens the flames would have run up the wall under the water gutters, and also, caught in the windows, destroying that magnificent brick building. Several men were stationed on the roof and others at windows, throwing water upon the walls and window casings.

The millinery store of Mrs. Rose Reeves was saved by tearing down the outbuildings back of the bank,"which prevented the flames from spreading farther in that direction. At one time the wind hauled to the east and it required prompt and heroic work to save the buildings on the opposite side of the street. The fire was now confined to the west side of Wenatchee avenue, and by two o'clock, A.M., the entire wooden row was in smoking ruins. Following are the losses:

F. B. Loney, $600; Sunstedt & Pearson, $1,000; Lee & Mann, $1,200; M. Callaghan, $2,500; Edward Benson, $400; W. H. Alexander, $400; R. V. Wells, $25. All of these were total losses, there being no insurance. The Columbia Valley Bank was damaged to the amount of $50, fully covered by insurance.

January 27, 1894, the following various branches of business were represented in Wenatchee: one bank, two general merchandise stores, one grocery store, one paint and wallpaper store, two confectioneries, three hotels, one restaurant, one bakery, two butcher shops, one livery stable, one lumber yard, one tin shop, one limer, cement and brick yard, two blacksmith shops, four saloons, one millinery establishment, one newspaper and one wholesale liquor house.

In the fall of 1894 there was completed a handsome brick school house, erected at a cost of $10,000. During the following few years there was very little history making in Wenatchee. The young city held its own, taking no backward step, although but little of importance
occurred. But in 1898-99 the revival of prosperity and "good times" took place, here as elsewhere, and Wenatchee began to assume an important part in the general progression of the state.

January 22, 1898, the initial movement was made to ard the establishment of a public library: and reading room. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. secured control of the Wenatchee Advance for the issue of January 22, and published the entire paper for that week. In this manner the sum of $80 was raised and before the close of the year a library had been procured in addition to a first-class reading room. September 2, 1898, the Wenatchee Fire Deprment was organized. Its original membership comprised seventeen active citizens. The first officers were: L. O. Hall, chief; George J. Evans, first assistant chief; Charles Kinney, second assistant chief; Dr. Gilchrist, drillmaster; William M. Cumins, secretary; Percy Scheble, treasurer. The United States government census of 1900 gave Wenatchee a population of four hundred and fifty-one.

The steamer Wenatchee, better known as the "Irish World," was destroyed by fire at her dock early Saturday morning, July 3, 1901. The origin of this disaster remains unknown. The steamer was built in 1899 and was owned by Baily & O'Connell. The insurance of $3,500 only partially covered the loss.

Between Tuesday, September 3, and Friday, September 6, 1901, the first county fair was held in the city of Wenatchee, and in every particular it was an unqualified success.

October ro of this year five miles west of Wenatchee, there occurred a frightful wreck between two freight trains, both running extra on the Great Northern railway. It resulted in the death of Samuel Stallcup, a fireman, and H. H. Hixson, a brakeman, and serious injury to E. P. Carson, brakeman. Fielding, engineer, and James Barr, engineer. Near the same place on the Great Northern occurred another wreck, March 7, 1902, caused by a rear-end collision. The stationary train had been stopped by a landslide and huge rock on the track. Lee Ferryman, a brakeman, was killed, being scalded to death.

A remarkable growth was enjoyed by Wenatchee during the year 1902. In a special edition of the Wenatchee Advance issued January 3, 1903, it is estimated that the total cost of residences and business houses erected in 1902 was $320,000. Some of the principal business houses built that year, and their cost, are as follows:

Wenatchee Hardware Company, brick, one story and basement, 50x100, $5,500; Scheble & Lane, two story brick, 48x80, $6,500; Orondo Shipping Company, frame mill, ware house and machinery, $22,000; Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, cold storage, $4,500; O. B. Fuller, one story brick, 38x100, $5,500; D. A. Beal, two-story brick, 25x120, $4,600; John Durieux, two-story brick, 25x80, $5,600; L. O. Bardin, two-story brick, 50x75, $9,500; Mrs. Parsons, Columbia hotel, $2,500; J. M. Duffy, Olympia building, $2,200; W. M. Cross, Olympia cafe, $800; Captain Alexander Griggs, two frame buildings, $5,500; Morse & V. Wheeler, feed store and barn, $5,500; Eagle Livery, addition to barn, $850; S. D. Cox, store building, $850; J. W. Allison, "Owl Club," $5,500; Fritz & Padoshek, frame addition, $600; total, $75,000.

During this progressive year three new steamers were built in the Wenatchee shipyard; the North Star, at a cost of $7,000; the Gerome, $9,000, and the Chelan, $5,000, making a total outlay of $31,000 in shipbuilding for the year. Fifty thousand dollars would be a low estimate for improvements in the valley in the immediate vicinity of Wenatchee.

The fruit shipments by express from Wenatchee, for the year ending November 31, 1902, were as follows: Total number of boxes, 162,743; total weight, 4,615,467 pounds, or an amount equal to 132 carloads. The increase over the shipments of a year before was...
about 85 per cent. The shipments by freight for the same period aggregated 89,000 boxes; running the total up to 267,743 boxes, or 225-car-loads. Much of this fruit was from orchards in partial bearing.

The steady increase in bank business and balances redounded to the acknowledged prosperity of Wenatchee. In January, 1903, Guy C. Browne, cashier of the Columbia Valley Bank, said: "The growth of our business has been very rapid. The volume of business almost doubled in 1902. More people are beginning to see the advantage of sending money by bank draft, and our draft business during 1902 increased roo per cent. Bank deposits to a large extent reflect the prosperity of a community. Our increase in deposits we think very flattering to both Wenatchee and the Columbia Valley bank. Take our deposits on December 30, a time when they are never as high as at other periods in the year, for the last five years, and the increase is wonderful. They are as follows:

December 30, 1898 ...... $33,750.45
December 30, 1899 ...... 41,862.54
December 30, 1900 ...... 59,518.93
December 30, 1901 ...... 104,710.48
December 30, 1902 ...... 167,484:89

The Wenatchee Commercial Club, one of the most prosperous business organizations in the northwest, was organized Monday evening, April 20, 1903. The original officers were as follows: John A. Gellatly, president; A. Z. vWells, vice-president; Arthur Gunn, treasurer; H. C. Littlefield, secretary; trustees, C. E. Stohl, N. N. Brown, C. A. Harlin, L. V. Wells, and Ira D. Edwards.

November 25, 1903, the population of Wenatchee had increased to 1,690. Thursday, November 19, a special census was completed by W. A. Sanders. Wenatchee then became a city of the third class, having ISO in excess of the required number of inhabitants, 1,500. The year 1903 witnessed a remarkable growth of population as well as many substantial improvements. During this year over one hundred and twenty buildings were erected within the city limits, the total cost of which amounted to fully $200,000. Some of the principal items of this amount were the Wenatchee Milling Company's grist mill and warehouse, $20,000; Wenatchee Box Factory, building and warehouse, $6,000; high school building, $8,000; Baptist church building, $3,300; Electric Light and Power Company's buildings and machinery, $8,000; Griggs block, under construction, $13,000; Olympia Cold Storage and Wenatchee Bottling works, building, $9,000; and 15,400 lineal feet (nearly three miles) of sidewalk, $7,700.

Outside of the town proper and within a radius of two miles of Wenatchee, over fifty residences, in addition to barns, were erected at a total cost of not less than $75,000. The great Wenatchee (High Line) canal was, also, completed during this year at a cost of $250,000. The Home Water Company expended about $5,000 on the water proposition, and the expenditure of the Fanners' Telephone Company will amount to at least $10,000. These improvements, added to those within the city limits will bring the total to fully half a million dollars for the town of Wenatchee and its immediate vicinity. The Wenatchee Advance said, early in January, 1904:

"Among the many enterprises of Wenatchee in which large capital is invested the Columbia & Okanogan Steamboat Line stands prominent.

"There are seven boats in its fleet of steamers plying the Columbia river north to Brewster, Bridgeport and Riverside on the Okanogan river. The steamers, the date of their building and the cost of their construction follows:
HISTORY OF NORTH WASHINGTON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Pringle</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selkirk</td>
<td>r899</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelan</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>r8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Griggs</td>
<td>r903</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Star</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerome</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echo</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>r,500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$94,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"To the above must be added the cost of dockage, wharf-boats, etc., in Wenatchee and at up-river points, and a reasonable estimate places such cost at $3,000. Thus we have a total investment of $97,506. As stated in the Advance a few weeks back, the three largest boats, W. H. Pringle, Chelan and Selkirk, are to be elaborately fitted up for the season of 1904, and the work connected with these proposed improvements will involve the expenditure of several thousand dollars. * * * The season just closed has witnessed a large volume of up-river steamer business, and there is an absolute certainty that during the year 1904 business will be largely increased."

Concerning the eligible location of Wenatchee the Seattle COImTownwealth in its issue of November 8, 1902, said:

"In addition to being the center of Washington's fairest and richest valley, yet in its infancy, the town of Wenatchee has been benefited ever since its inception by its advantageous situation. Its advantages are many and have been materially heightened and multiplied since the construction through the valley of the Great Northern Railway, and these advantages must have the effect in the near future of placing Wenatchee in the forefront of the state's inland cities. Primarily must be taken into consideration its geographical position, and in this respect the town is superior to any center in the state of Washington.

"Tributary to it is the entire territory of Chelan and Okanogan counties, and the eastern half of Douglas county. This is not due to railroad facilities, but to its natural position, and Wenatchee is by nature destined for all time to be the distributing point of this territory. It is a mercantile, as well as a fruit center. Conveniently situated on the Columbia, navigable for 170 miles to the northward, all the up-river settlements, including much of the Big Bend wheat belt, some thirty small towns in all, are also tributary to Wenatchee.

"Another factor which has contributed to the town's growth in the past, and which must undoubtedly do so in the future, is its close identification with the interests of the Great Northern Railway Company."

The original townsite of Wenatchee was platted August 28, r888, by Don Carlos Corbett. The next year the following additions to the old town were platted: Haley's, Burrell's, Murray & Company's and Haley's second addition. In 1890 Prowell's addition was platted; in r89r Stahl & Tidmarsh's First, Bolenbaugh's First and Haley's Third were added, and in 1892 Stevens' First. These additions were all to the old town.

The Great Northern plat of Wenatchee was filed May 4, 1892, by the Wenatchee Development Company, and an amended plat was filed by them August 5, 1892. The same year the First addition, Engineers' plat was platted. In 1893 came the Central addition; in 1899 Suburban Home, Second Suburban Home and Manufacturers' addition; r900 Warehouse addition and Smith Park; in 1901 Garden Home addition rmc Nob Hill; in 1902 Home Lands, Fairview and Keefer's additions, and in 1903 Grand View addition.

CHelan.

As a townsite Chelan came into existence under a serious handicap. Previous to r886 all the tract of land north of the Chlan, to the Methow river, had been an Indian reservation, anq was open to "homestead entry only," by
proclamation of President Cleveland, after permitting such Indians as were parties to certain treaties, and who so desired, to take allotments. It was then in Okanogan coUity. Probate Judge Ballard, assisted by United States Surveyor Henry Carr, in July, r889, laid out the government townsite of Chelan, the plat of which was filed in the land office at Yakima. But for some reason which has never been satisfactorily explained this plat was received and filed by the register of the land office as a pre-emption, despite the fact that nothing but a homestead could be taken upon the newly opened tract.

Thus, at its inception, and after some 300 or 400 shacks had been erected by those claiming lots, it was discovered that no title could be obtained. All this confusion operated as a temporary back-set. However, the defect was finally and completely remedied by former United States Senator (then Congressman) John L. Wilson, who secured the passage by congress of a bill granting valid title to these early settlers in the town of Chelan. This was in 1892, and the bill forever settled the question of the titles of the Chelan townsite. Following is the report of the house committee on public lands on the bill to grant certain land to the town of Chelan, in Okanogan county, Washington:

The land in question was required for townsite purposes under the laws of the United States, and as such was located by C. H. Ballard, probate judge, in trust and for the use and benefit of the town of Chelan. Pending this a treaty was made releasing the Indian title, as the legislation concerning that precluded location of land embraced in the treaty under all but the homestead laws. Inasmuch as a townsite cannot be located under homestead law and homestead cannot be located on land selected as a townsite, no title can be given to lands without an enabling act of congress. The committee finds no adverse claims, and therefore report the bill to the house with the recommendation that it pass.

A special from Washington, D. C., dated February 29, 1892, said:

"Representative Wilson today asked unani-
enterprise in Chelan. Mr. Whaley first visited the place early in 1890, coming across the Big Bend country afoot, from Waterville. Shortly afterward he opened up business with a small stock of goods. Chelan secured a postoffice in the spring of 1890, and Mr. Brinton Lovelace was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by H. A. Graham, and he, in turn, by C. E. vThaley. The present postmaster is J. A. Larrabee.

Among the sturdy, enterprising pioneers of Chelan who have figured prominently in its stirring and eventful history are L. H. Woodin, Julius A. Larrabee, C. E. Whaley, Thomas F. Gibson, VV. F. Allinder, Reuben Underwood, Brinton Lovelace, H. A. Graham, A. F. Nichols, Dr. J. L. Jacobs, D. A. Vroman, Carpenter & Murdock, A. L. Johnson, Mr. Converse, Joshua A. Baker, C. C. Campbell, Dewitt C. Britt, J. D. Berrier, Leslie Barden, Dr. Albert S. Hayley, and Daniel J. Switzer.

In May, 1890, there were three hundred buildings on the townsite of Chelan, many of them having been erected for the purpose of holding lots. At that period County Colisioner Charles Johnson was president of the Chelan board of trade, an organization that has accomplished much in the way of advertising the resources of the district and attracting the attention of home seekers and investors. There were in Chelan at this time three general merchandise stores, one hardware store, one drug store, two saloons, and a blacksmith shop.

November 19, 1891, the Chelan Leader said:

"Over two years ago the present site of the town was platted and it has had a steady growth ever since. A new town only a mile up the south shore has been laid out within a year and named Lake Park, where the steamers land, and it is a beautiful situation. The two places together have five stores, three hotels, one sawmill, one market, one or two real estate offices, a good livery stable, two church organizations and a live Sunday School."

In January, 1893, a petition signed by C. C. Campbell and 83 others, praying for the incorporation of Chelan, was presented to the commissioners of Okanogan county. The commissioners' report denying the petition is as follows:

"In this matter it appearing to the county commissioners that the said petition has not been signed by sixty qualified electors of the county, residents within the limits of such proposed corporation, as is required by law, it is ordered that said petition be rejected and returned."

In the fall of 1893 Chelan's financial institution, the First Chelan Bank, was established by Messrs. Converse & Baker, two gentlemen from Blue Earth, Minnesota. In July, 1893, the other business enterprises of Chelan had increased to five general stores, a bakery, blacksmith shop, printing office, the Chelan Leader, a livery stable, a market and a saloon.

As with so many other towns favorably located Chelan has had the county seat bee in her bonnet. In the summer and fall of 1894 Chelan was a candidate for the capital of Okanogan county. A petition signed by 705 qualified voters of that county was presented to the commissioners asking that a special election be called for the purpose of voting on the proposition to remove the county seat from Conconully to Chelan.

Judges W. A. Reneau, of Waterville, C. C. Campbell and Deputy Sheriff Farley, of Chelan, appeared before the regular October meeting of the board at Conconully, and presented the petition. Arguments were made in favor of granting the same by Judge Reneau, 'and against it by one, Hankey, who had been employed as county attorney. The board decided to call the election, but later reconsidered this action and issued an order against granting the petition.

In May, 1898, the question of county seat, removal was again sprung. On the 28th instant a meeting was held at Exhibition Hall, Chelan, over which presided Judge C. C. Camp
bell. Mr. Ellery R. Fosdick served as secretary. Chairman Campbell stated that the object of the meeting was to take initiatory steps looking to the removal of the county seat from its present location to the Chelan Valley; that the law required a petition signed by at least one-third of the voters at the last election, asking that the question of removal be submitted to the people at the next succeeding general election, stating definitely the proposed new location and other material facts, and presented to the county commissioners at their first regular meeting. Judge Campbell also read the law, showing conclusively that with the present population, county division, which some preferred, was out of the question and would be for an indefinite time to come. Calling for a general expression from the assembly a general discussion followed participated in by Messrs. C. Robinson, Joseph Darnell, C. C. Campbell, C. E. Whaley, DeWitt C. Britt, Charles Colver, Bernard Devin, Benjamin F. Smith, J. F. Williams, Fred Pfliegering, H. R. Kingman, A. H. Murdock, P. H. Farley, H. A. Graham; J. F. Baker, James Pumpelly, F. W. Easley, Ellery R. Fosdick, Augustus W. Cooper, H. R. Lord, William M. Emerson, T. A. Wright and others.

Messrs. Cooper, Lord and Emerson volunteered their services in circulating the petition free of charge, and it was voted unanimously to undertake the removal of the county seat to the Chelan Valley. The chair appointed A. H. Murdock, Ellery R. Fosdick and H. R. Kingman a committee to draft a subscription paper for the purpose of raising funds for immediate expenses. The chair also stated that Judge W. William Henry had offered to donate a site for court house purposes, and that Mr. M. M. Kingman had offered two acres in his residence tract on the south side of the Chelan river. The offer of Mr. Kingman was accepted. Everyone being invited to subscribe to the expense fund a handsome sum was collected and the meeting adjourned.

And yet this last attempt was destined to come to naught. The petition was subsequently signed by 529 voters. If the reader will turn to the "First Exploration and Early History of Okanogan County," in Part Four of this work, he will see that, while the county commissioners granted this petition, and an election was held, the question of a division of the county had been injected into the discussion, and this fact militated against the new county seat "boomers."

The question of removal was defeated by a vote of 550 against, to 253 for removal.

Chelan decided to incorporate in May, 1902. At an election the citizens voted almost to a man in favor of the proposition, there being only seven votes against it. Much thought was bestowed upon the question and it was discussed from various viewpoints. The new city council comprised the following members: Elmer Boyd, H. B. Higgins, A. H. Murdock, G. L. Richardson, and C. E. Whaley. Amos Edmunds was elected mayor, and J. A. Van Slyke, treasurer. The total number of votes cast was sixty-three.

Amos Edmunds, the first mayor of Chelan, formerly resided at La Harpe, Illinois, where he had large property interests. Until coming to Chelan he had resided on a farm all his life, and was for many years one of the largest breeders of blooded cattle in the United States. In 1900 he came west on a visit to his brother-in-law, C. C. Campbell, of Chelan, by whom he was induced to build the Hotel Chelan. Elmer Boyd, the youngest member of the council, completed a course in mining and assaying at the state agricultural college, at Pullman, Washington, and at the time of his election the city council was engaged in the assaying business. He is a son of ex-county commissioner Boyd.

H. B. Higgins was a contractor and builder, having a business block on Jackson avenue in association with his brother. A. H. Murdock had been engaged in the hardware business in Chelan for ten years, and aside from his town property was heavily interested in valuable
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mining property in the Chelan district. G. L. Richardson was the senior member of the Richardson Drug Company, *which* had been in business in Chelan for about a year. C. E. Whaley was in the general mercantile business in Chelan for about twelve years, during five of which time he was postmaster. His was the first store in Chelan. J. A. Van Slyke, the treasurer-elect, was a son-in-law of J. F. Baker, president of the First Chelan Bank.

In August, 1903, twenty-four of Chelan's most enterprising business men assembled at the Chelan Hotel, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of organizing a Commercial Club. On the 31st the organization was perfected and named the Chelan Commercial Club, with the following officers: M. M. Foote, president; J. H. Holden, vice-president; Frederick H. Furey, secretary; Barnett Stillwell, treasurer; M. M. Foster, Amos Edmunds, Dr. A. I. Mitchell, J. A. Van Slyke and E. Weber, board of directors. The charter members of this organization were A. P. Kelso, Emil Weber, Rush J. White, W. D. Richards, Amos Edmunds, J. A. Van Slyke, Barnett Stillwell, W. H. Cumming, E. E. Weber, J. H. Holden, M. E. Lies, M. Garton, Charles A. Shindler, Frederick Pflceging, F. H. Furey, Judge, C. C. Campbell, M. M. Foote, John Isenhart, A. I. Mitchell, O. W. Brownfield, C. S. Ridout, George M. Jacobs, Thomas R. Gibson, Captain John B. Lucas. The condition of Chelan January 1, 1904, is thus described by the Leader of that date:

The year just closed has been one of notable prosperity for Lake Chelan. During the year many thousands of dollars have been expended developing the mines, a number of which are practically ready to mine and ship ore so soon as a smelter is built to handle them. The Railroad Creek, twelve-mile, mining narrow gauge railway has been made very nearly ready for the rails, and the Holden mine alone has contracted to deliver to a smelter syndicate 500,000 tons of copper and gold-bearing ore. Large building operations have been carried on at the foot of the lake, including handsome brick blocks, frame business houses, brick and frame residences, one

new church, an annex to another, etc. A retaining dam has been built in the Chelan river to improve navigation and to regulate that great and important reservoir. Another bridge has been erected across that stream. The Chelan Water Power Company has installed and put in operation an electric lighting plant for Lakeside and Chelan that any place might be proud of; has excavated and built a brick and cement reservoir and has laid over five miles of water mains, for a water system for the community that would be hard to equal anywhere in eastern Washington outside of Spokane, and has installed a pumping plant at their power works, expecting to fill the reservoir, flood their mains and begin active business with the opening day of the new year. Although several new mercantile firms have come in, business has been more than usually prosperous; an unusually large holiday trade is reported, and there have been no failures in business. The Auditorium Association has been reorganized and put on a business basis, and has begun in earnest to lift its indebtedness incurred in building that elegant structure, and to finish it in a comfortable and creditable style. There has been comparatively little sickness during the year in proportion to the population, which latter has been greatly augmented by a good, well-to-do class of people, and we have been remarkably free from contagious diseases. The tourist travel to the lake has far exceeded that of any previous year, taxing to their utmost capacity, all the hotels and resorts. The public park has been plowed and fenced and will be planted to trees next spring. A fine, costly, well-equipped sanitation is one of the acquisitions of the year. Taken altogether the Lake Chelan community has made a decided advance over any previous year in its history.

The Congregational Church was the first one to occupy the field in Chelan. It was established in 1880, but was never very strong, suspending services a few years later. Shortly after the establishment of the Congregational Church the Methodists also organized, and this proved an important moral and religious force in the community. In November, 1886, the Methodists began the erection of a house of worship, 28x40 feet, with a seating capacity of 250. In August, 1897, it was completed and occupied. Its total cost, including furniture, was $1,425. In 1897 the Episcopal Church was organized, the result of ministrations at various times by Bishop L. H. Wells, of Spokane, ably supplemented by the labors of Rev. B. C. Roberts. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is one of the notable sights of Chelan,
being built entirely of logs. The interior is unique, finished in the rough, giving the whole a rustic appearance that is both pleasing and impressive. It is seated with long benches, with backs, and the pulpit chairs are made of pole wood, while the pulpit stands are constructed of large logs, cut about four feet in length, and standing on end. A pole fence also surrounds the church. The plans were ordered by Bishop L. H. Wells, and K. K. Cutter, of Spokane, was the architect of this place of worship which was built during the fall and winter of 1898. Rev. Henry J. Gurr is pastor. The first Episcopal church service was held June 28, 1891, in the old school house, Chelan, by Rev. Charles B. Crawford. He came to Chelan from All Saints' Cathedral, Spokane. At this first service he baptized Archie Chelan Feichert and Elmer Glenwood Porter. From the fall of 1896 until the spring of 1898 Rev. Brian C. Roberts was minister in charge. He came over from Vaterville to care for the work here and at Chelan Falls. The first officers were A. H. Murdock, warden; Mrs. C. E. Whaley, secretary; and Mrs. S. P. Richardson, treasurer. Through the faithful services and unflagging interest of Mrs. C. E. Whaley, the Sunday school was well started. Mrs. I. A. Navarre was church organist. Under the lead of Mr. A. H. Murdock, the men co-operated in getting out logs and laying the stone foundation for the present church. Rev. Mr. Roberts was called to be canon at the Cathedral, in Spokane, and rector of St. Stephen's school.

The Chelan Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with twelve members in the summer of 1891, and Rev. Hayworth was sent there as pastor in connection with several other appointments. Mr. Hayworth served the people for eighteen months. Having no church building services were held in the school house. The succeeding pastor was Rev. M. R. Brown, and during his ministrations the organization became assured of permanency. Rev. B. E. Koontz followed Mr. Brown, and during his pastorate the church more than doubled in membership, and was able to build the beautiful little chapel it now occupies, and with no debt for future pastors to meet. Rev. R. D. Osterhout next became pastor, remaining with the church for about eight months, when he was removed to other fields. Although but a short time in charge of the church Mr. Osterhout did a noble work. Rev. J. T. Hoyle was the succeeding pastor and during his pastorate of eighteen months the church continued to do good work wherever opportunity offered. Among the pioneer members of this church may be mentioned Spencer Boyd and wife, D. J. Switzer and wife, H. A. Graham and wife, W. S. McPherson and wife, J. F. Baker and wife, Mrs. Joseph Darnell and Mrs. Rosa Jacobs. The first sermon preached in Chelan by a Methodist minister was delivered by Elder White, recently located at Waterville.

An ideal town site has Chelan, and it is systematically laid out on a plateau elevated some four hundred feet above the Columbia river, and located on the north side of the Chelan river, where it flows from the lake. The following additions have been made to the original town site of Chelan: South Chelan, July 1, 1892, by Benjamin F. Smith; Kingman's First addition to Chelan, June 25, 1898; Lake View addition, April 1, 1899, by Lewis H. Woodin; Kingman's Second addition, April 22, 1901; Foote & Starr's addition, October 3, 1901. West Chelan, March 28, 1902, by M. M. Kingman; Gibson's addition to Chelan, March 28, 1902, by Thomas R. Gibson.

LAKESIDE.

Lakeside, a town of three hundred population, is situated on the south shore of Lake Chelan, about a mile above Chelan river, the lake's outlet. Lakeside and Chelan are, practically, one town. Although the business sections of the two towns are fully a mile apart, the intervening space is occupied by residences
owned by citizens of the two villages, and it is highly probable that in the future these two bustling municipalities will become one, and that a city of considerable commercial importance.

While Lakeside is the smaller of the two towns at the foot of the lake, in some respects it has the advantage of its sister town. It is built, chiefly, along the water's edge, sheltered from the cool blasts of winter and fanned by lulling breezes during the heated term of summer, making it a most desirable resident section. Another thing: its immediate contact with the lake commerce (deep water does not extend to the town of Chelan), is the cause of it being a lively business point.

The history of Lakeside begins with the year 1888. In the early spring Captain Charles Johnson, Benjamin F. Smith and Tunis Hardenburg, accompanied by their families, came to the new country and settled on the present site of Lakeside. The first building erected was a little cabin which was put up in May, 1888, by Tunis Hardenburg. The original business enterprise was a sawmill which went into commission in the fall of that year. This was built by L. H. Vifoodin, who arrived on the lake from Minneapolis in July. Procuring a skiff Mr. Woodin went to the head of Lake Chelan, examined the timber tributary, came back, looked over the great water power and agricultural lands, and decided to put in a saw mill. He then went to Ellensburg, the nearest railroad station at that period, ordered a saw mill and returned home early in September. The same fall the new mill was in operation. The same autumn Mr. Woodin and his partner, A. F. Nichols, under the firm name of the Chelan Lumber Company, built an unpretentious hotel and store building and were the pioneer merchants of the town. The following spring Mr. Larrabee and family came to the new town and assumed charge of the hotel, but shortly afterward Messrs. Woodin & Nichols moved to the Chelan side of the river and discontinued their business interests in Lake Park, as the town of Lakeside was then recognized.

In November or December, 1888, the second store was established in the young town by Tunis.Bardenburg. There were, at that time, only about a dozen people residing in the community, but Mr. Hardenburg, recognizing the future possibilities of the place, did not hesitate to engage in business. His store was conducted in a modest log cabin and the business proved a successful venture. Mr. Hardenburg sold his store to Louis F. Belmond and in 1891 returned with his family to Illinois, but came back a year or two later and re-established a grocery store. He continued in business alone until 1896, when he formed a partnership with his brother, George W. Hardenburg, formerly of Conconully.

The year 1889 witnessed the arrival of other settlers and the community continued to grow. During this year Joseph Darnell came from the little town of Almira, Lincoln county, and engaged in the hotel business, and has since remained here. June 12, 1891, the townsite of Lake Park was platted from the homesteads of Captain Charles Johnson and Tunis Hardenburg, each gentleman furnishing forty acres. Following the platting of the townsite the place continued to grow, but it was not until two years later—in the fall of 1893—that the citizens succeeded in getting a postoffice located there. Tunis Hardenburg was the first postmaster and the town was thereafter known as Lakeside. The change in name was made necessary owing to the fact that there was another postoffice in the state called Lake Park. At Lakeside are located the docks for the steamers that navigate Lake Chelan, and a history of the steamers which have navigated the lake may not be out of place here. The first steamer to navigate these magnificent waters was the Belle of Chelan, built in the winter of 1888-9, by Goggins & Follett. For two years the Belle was the only boat on
the lake. R. J. Watkins was chief engineer and Charles Trow captain. The next boat to ply the waters of Chelan was the *Omaha*, which was put into commission by Thomas R. Gibson. Mr. Gibson arrived at the lake in April, 1889. He returned to Fremont, Nebraska, for a load of his goods, and brought back with him, for the Omaha company, the staunch little steamer *Omaha*, which had been built in Waukegan, Illinois, for Lake Chelan. Mr. Gibson brought this boat across the mountains from Ellensburg to Wenatchee, and thence by wagon to the lake. This was quite an undertaking, the hull being of oak, and the boat measuring over all 34x8/½ feet. The *Omaha* was not launched until the following spring, when Howard A. Graham came out from Nebraska to take charge of her for the company.

In 1891 Messrs. Gibson and Johnson put into commission the launch *Clipper* which had formerly been utilized as a ferry boat on the Columbia river. The *Clipper* continued to navigate the lake for one year. The next boats put on the lake were the *Queen* and *Dragon*. The year following her launching the *Queen* was wrecked, the only boat that ever met this fate on Lake Chelan. The *Queen* was a mail steamer and made two trips a week between Chelan and Stehekin. She had gone to the head of the lake without unusual incidents, and was well down on her return trip. She had no passengers, aild her crew consisted of Superintendent C. T.Trow, of the Navigation Company, Captain Fred R. Burch, and Engineer R. J. Watkins. Her freight was principally cord wood. Considerable wind was encountered, causing the boat to roll and pitch, and when about four miles from Safety Harbor, Superintendent Trow, who was at the wheel, felt the boat suddenly lurch to one side. As she did not immediately right herself he rushed down to the main deck to ascertain the cause. He found that the cargo of cordwood had shifted and that the water was pouring over the side into the hold. It was only a matter of a few minutes—perhaps seconds—until the steamer would fill and go to the bottom and there were no small boats or life preservers on board. Captain Burch had been hemmed in by falling wood and precious moments were consumed while brave men effected his release. Then Superintendent Trow, with rare presence of mind, managed to regain the pilot house and turned the steamer's head toward the south shore, which was barely gained when the boat sunk in sixteen feet of water. The crew did not have time to rescue even the mail sack, their food or bedding, and they were obliged to pass the night on the rocks without shelter. The upper works of the steamer went by the board at once, and floated away. Later the *Dragon* was signalled and the crew reached home.

In 1893 the largest boat at that date ever launched on the lake, the *Stehekin*, was built by Captain Johnson, who a short time afterward associated with him Captain Watkins. The *Stehekin* was a very popular boat in its day and only recently went out of commission on account of old age. The next boat put on was the *Swan*. In 1900 the *Lady of the Lake*, the finest and largest steamer which has yet plied the waters of Lake Chelan, was built. The following year the *Flyer*, another large boat, was put into commission. The last to be constructed was the *Chechelwche* (the new arrival) which made its maiden trip up the lake in 1903.

The fleet of boats now navigating the lake is owned by the Lake Chelan Navigation Company, of which Captain E. E. Shotwell is manager, and with which M. S. Berry and Benjamin F. Smith are also connected. At present the fleet consists of the *Lady of the Lake*, the *Flyer*, the *Swan*, and the *Chechelwche*. Besides these, and owned by Captain A. J. Dexter, is the freighting catamaran, *Dexter*, and quite a fleet of launches.

At Lakeside are two school buildings, in which are employed two teachers. One hundred scholars are enrolled. The town has an
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auditorium affording a spacious and well furnished town hall. There is one church society, the Congregationalist, which has a handsome stone edifice, costing $2,500, for a place of worship. This was erected in 1903.

Charles Johnson's addition to Lake Park (Lakeside) was platted in June 12, r89r; a 'second addition to Lakeside was platted by Mr. Johnson May r, 1901.

CHELAN FALLS.

On the west bank of the Columbia, on the south side of the Chelan river, is located the town of Chelan Falls. The river is the outlet of Lake Chelan and Chelan Falls is about four and one-half miles from the town of Chelan. It lies at the foot of one of the most valuable water powers in the United States, having a fall in three miles of 376 feet. It has an 800 barrel flour mill, built about four years ago, and owned by the Chelan Falls Milling & Power Company. The capable manager for this company is O. F. Dickson. Chelan Falls has one general merchandise store, of which W. F. Cobb is proprietor and postmaster. The Chelan Falls Brewing Company, formerly Charles A. Schneider & Company, has a spacious brewing plant, located here. The town has a fine townsite and adjoining it are 500 acres that can be irrigated for not over $8,000; the Chelan Falls Cable Ferry is the main highway between the Big Ben wheat fields and the Lake Chelan section. It is under the management of George Bedtelyon. All Columbia river steamers land here. At Dickson's Landing, just across the Columbia, are five large wheat warehouses that handled about 350,000 bushels of wheat during 1903. They are the Columbia Grain Company, A. H. McArthur in charge; the Seattle Grain Company, J. B. Fosdick, manager; Orondo Shipping Company, F. O. Renn, manager; Chelan Falls M. & P. Company, F. O. Renn, buyer, and Fletcher's Warehouse, managed by Fletcher Brothers. Marshall & Armour also have a private warehouse in Chelan Falls. The elevation above sea level of Chelan Falls is 700 feet.

The town came into existence in 189r. The site was homestead by Joseph Snow, formerly state senator from Douglas county, at present surveyor of Spokane county. The townsite was platted by Sarah J. Snow, February 10, 189r. L. McLean was the man who conceived the idea of building a future metropolis at this point, and it was through his efforts that the town was started. The immense water power provided by the Chelan river and the prospect of an early completion of a railroad to this point led Mr. McLean to believe that one of the leading cities of eastern Washington could be located at this point. He secured control of the townsite and formed a company to handle the property and impart an impetus to the enterprise. Within a short time $40,000 or $50,000 worth of town property was disposed of. Mr. McLean and his associates did not pocket this money, but expended the entire amount in improvements. Among other things which he accomplished was the building of an expensive wagon road from the town of Chelan. Many buildings were erected by the company, and preparations were made for utilizing the water power for manufactories. The original business enterprise in the new town was a newspaper. This was installed by DeWitt C. Britt, in the summer of 189r, under a contract, with the McLean company to conduct it a year. The newspaper was immediately followed by a general merchandise store, by the Chelan Falls Mercantile Company, of which J. B. Fosdick, L. McLean and others were the members. Another store soon established by Mr. Davis, formerly of Coulee City, and for a time affairs were quite lively in the new town.

Owing to the scarcity of lumber and the poor condition of the roads Chelan Falls was somewhat retarded in the early summer of 1891 so far concerns buildings. The Leader said:
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For various pressing reasons, among them being a scarcity of lumber, a lack of good roads and a way to cross the river, Chelan Falls, has been retarded somewhat in its progress and development during the forepart of the summer, but now that the barriers mentioned and others have been removed it is surprising to note the rapidity with which the town is striding toward her rightful position as the metropolis of central Washington. Already she has a number of residences, the best newspaper in the Columbia Valley, between Portland and the British line, and the finest hotel between Spokane and Seattle, two and one-half stories high, 49x44 feet besides a large kitchen addition and a bar annex now rapidly approaching completion. One year ago last May a peach orchard was set out where the prosperous town of Chelan Falls is now located, and many of the trees have attained a growth of four or five feet in height, with profuse, spreading branches, and all without irrigation. It seems too bad that they should be trampled down and destroyed, but the time has come when this ground has become too valuable for peach orchard purposes, and is in demand for hotel sites, business houses, residences and manufactories, and the orchard must go.

The building of a city at this point did not materialize, however. The railroad did not come and "the enterprises which were to be established by the power from the Chelan river failed on account of a lack of financial support and other reasons. Mr. Britt removed his paper to Chelan in the summer of 1892, Mr. McLean removed from town about the same period and the "boom" was off. While Chelan Falls did not grow to what was expected of it, it still remains a good little town of about one hundred inhabitants, with several enterprises, and beyond question will some day become one of the principal points of the county.

The high water of the autumn of 1894 created havoc among the business houses of Chelan Falls, one store building collapsing and another being swung around into the middle of the street, a third undermined and two others flooded. The blacksmith shop was carried away bodily. The Chelan river, for a quarter of a mile above its mouth, changed its course, cutting a new channel. The flood failed to reach the hotel.
On the line of the Great Northern railroad, twenty-three miles west of Wenatchee, surrounded on every side by the towering peaks of the lofty Cascades, is located the picturesque little city of Leavenworth. The situation is pre-eminently beautiful. Immediately to the west of the town rise the colossal Cascades, with marked abruptness, the towering peaks of which are covered the year round with a blanket of snow. Arising more gently to the north and south are spurs of the great mountain range. To the east extends the valley through which flows the Wenatchee river.

But it is not alone the picturesqueness of the location that has caused a thriving little city to be built here. Adjacent to the town is excellent agricultural land—limited in area, "tis true—but land which time has proven can produce as abundantly as anywhere in the state. Timothy and alfalfa are raised in abundance, and it has been shown that fruit raised in this part of the valley is on a par with that raised in other portions of the country around Wenatchee. Water in abundance issues from springs high up in the Cascade mountains, and the people of Leavenworth point with pride, justly so, to the pure, sparkling liquid that is piped down for use in the city. There is an abundance of timber on the mountains, in the immediate vicinity, that will provide fuel for many years to come and furnish the raw material for saw mills for twenty or thirty years. Leavenworth is the shipping point and supply station for the Blewett mining district, there being an excellent wagon road between the place and the town of Blewett. Another and perhaps the most important factor in the growth of the town in the past is that Leavenworth is the division point of the Great Northern railway.

The history of the town of Leavenworth dates from the spring of 1882. At that period
the gruders on the Great Northern roadway reached this point and a little town of log structures made its appearance, about a mile up the river from the present site of Leavenworth, and was named Icicle. In March of that year, a few business houses having been started, a postoffice was established. The mail was brought twice a week by a special carrier, paid by the government. Early in June we find that the business houses of Icicle were one general store, two restaurants, a blacksmith shop and three saloons. In October the railroad reached this point, and it becoming known that the company had decided to make a division point here, a full- fledged "boom" was in progress. The Okanogan Investment Company, of which Captain Leavenworth, of Olympia, J. P. Graves, Alonzo M. Murphy and S. T. Arthur, all of Spokane, were the members, platted the townsite where Leavenworth now stands. The new town was named Leavenworth, in honor of the president of the Okanogan Investment Company.

Previous to the platting of the town the Great Northern Railway Company secured a strip of land one mile long, extending four hundred feet, on each side of the track, and immediately built side-tracks and made the place their division point. Preparations were also begun for the erection of a depot, round house and coal bunkers. At this period the townsite was covered with trees, but within a few months the land was cleared and a number of business and residence houses were built. The growth of Leavenworth was rapid during the winter of 1892-3. All of the business houses at Icicle were removed to the new site and many outsiders came to engage in business. People who had formerly been in business in Wenatchee cast their lot in the new town; among them were Messrs. Wilcox, Richardson, Cox, Gillis, Rarey, White, Taylor, Bowman, Bradley, Wadell, Hoy and Kelly. By the first of February, 1893, a population of seven hundred was claimed. There were some forty or fifty business houses in the new town, dealing in dry goods, groceries, boots, and shoes, drugs, etc. There were many restaurants, hotels, saloons and all of these enterprises did a thriving business. Woods Brothers erected a saw mill and gave employment to about seventy-five men. Their pay-roll and that of the railroad company furnished plenty of cash to support all of the business houses.

The first addition to Leavenworth was platted April 1, 1893, by the Leavenworth Real Estate and Improvement Company. Other additions to the town have been since platted, as follows: Second addition, March 27, 1896, by Michael Callaghan; Ralston addition, May 1898, by Mary Ralston.

The first fire in Leavenworth's history occurred in November, 1894. A frame building on the "Big Rock" corner, occupied jointly by William James, with a barber shop, and T. C. Owens, jeweler, was burned. The loss was small and there was no insurance. Thanksgiving day, 1896, Leavenworth was visited by a very disastrous conflagration, and it almost effected the annihilation of the town and some of its people. Seven buildings were consumed, all occupied, and there was not one dollar of insurance on buildings or contents. The fated structures were located in the same block in which the fire of 1894 occurred. John Bjork's Overland Hotel, Bisbee & Donohoe's saloon, Posey's barber shop, Severtson's saloon, Mrs. H. A. Anderson's restaurant, J. M. Duffy's saloon and a dwelling occupied by Mr. Belvel were burned out. John Bjork was one of the heaviest losers by the fire, which originated in his hotel, and he saved nothing and carried no insurance. His loss alone was nearly $10,000 on building and furniture. None of the property destroyed was insured. With one exception, however, all managed to rebuild and resume business. The total loss by this fire has been variously estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

Sunday afternoon, December 28, 1902, the
town was again visited by fire. The sufferers by this disaster were G. C. Merriam, dealer in general merchandise, whose loss on stock and building was over $20,000, with no insurance. The loss of Mrs. Beamish, milliner, was small. J. W. Poag, who conducted a restaurant and confectionery, lost on stock and fixtures $600 with no insurance. Dr. Hoxsey's loss on library and instruments was about $300 with no insurance. G. C. Christensen owned the building in which was the millinery store and carried no insurance.

The improvements for 1903 in Leavenworth are as follows: In the early spring the Lamb-Davis Lumber Company incorporated with a paid-up capital of $250,000, their principal place of business being here. They purchased all of the vacant lots of the original townsite company; bought about thirty acres of land of Miss Mary Ralston, bought the William Douglas homestead, and forty acres of John Holden for a mill site, and proceeded to erect a saw mill of 150,000 feet capacity. They built a large boarding house to accommodate their employees, and placed it in charge of Mrs. George Hood, also a fine hospital, under superintendency of Dr. William McCoy. They purchased the city water works of Barron & Spencer and constructed a flume two miles up the Wenatchee river. The water works are incorporated, as is also the electric light plant. The Lamb-Davis Lumber Company incorporated the Tumwater Savings Bank, with a paid-up capital of $25,000, and are now conducting a general banking business. The Leavenworth Mercantile Company erected a brick store building 35x100 feet in size, which is handsomely finished and stocked. Adams & Burke erected a brick building 30x70 feet, put in billiard and pool tables and a fine bar. Carl Christensen ran up a two-story frame building 22x50 feet, the lower story of which is occupied by the postoffice and jewelry store of F. S. Taylor & Company, and the confectionery store of Miss Anna Tholin. There have,
during this year, been about fifty buildings erected, costing from three or four to fifteen hundred dollars each.

Sunday, January 24, 1904, fire destroyed six buildings in Leavenworth, and, fanned by a strong gale, for a time threatened the entire town. The total loss was $25,000, with insurance of $14,000. En masse the town turned out to fight the flames and only by vigorous work was the fire prevented from destroying a wider territory. The Great Northern Railway employees were called upon to save the depot property. The snow, which was two feet deep on the roofs of buildings proved an efficient ally in fighting this fire. Flames broke out about 5 o'clock a.m., in the ball room owned by Adams & Burke, which was a wooden structure.

The strong wind sent the flames rapidly to the store owned by Plish & Bliss, one of the leading firms in the town. This was well fitted up, carrying all kinds of dry goods and groceries. The next attack was made on the meat market, conducted by L. W. Bloom, which had been opened for business about three weeks. Mr. Bloom saved nearly all of his fixtures. He did not own the building. The Overland Hotel was the next building burned, owned by John Bjork, and leased to J. W. Elliott. The American House, a restaurant and lodging house combined, was next destroyed. This was an old wooden structure owned by Capell Brothers. The saloon owned by Walker & Company, a new building, recently completed, and valued at $2,000, was the last to burn. The meat market was a total loss, but Mr. Bloom carried $300 insurance. Adams & Burke’s hall was also a total loss, there being $600 insurance. Plish & Bliss were the heaviest losers, their building being a total loss, and most of the stock destroyed. An entire carload of goods, just received, and stored in the basement of the American Hotel, was a total loss. Plish & Bliss carried about $3,000 insurance. The origin of this fire is not known. Several firms whose
places of business were not reached by the flames lost heavily at the hands of thieves after their stock had been removed to the street. With characteristic western spirit the work of rebuilding was begun early, and at this writing is being rapidly pushed.

At present Leavenworth is a town of about 300 population. The fraternal organizations are the Foresters of America, Independent Order of Good Templars, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Degree of Honor. The Locomotive Firemen have also an organization. The churches represented are the Congregational and Catholic.

MISSION.

Located on the Wenatchee river, eleven miles north-west of Wenatchee, on the line of the Great Northern railroad, is the little town of Mission, containing a population of about two hundred and fifty. The village is situated in what is known as Mission Valley, one of the choicest fruit producing sections in the world. Not only is this vicinity noted for fruit raising, but diversified farming is carried on extensively, and Mission is the shipping point for all these products.

So early as 1863 Father Respari, a Catholic missionary, came to this vicinity, for the purpose of civilized the Indians. For twenty years he labored among them and was then succeeded by Father Grassi. The latter built a log church on the bank of the river one-fourth of a mile from the present town of Mission. It was not until 1880 or 1881 that the first permanent settler came to the country in the vicinity of Mission. At that period A. B. Brenden came to the country and squatted on a ranch four miles from the present town. He was followed the succeeding year by William Burzweit, and shortly after that came Casper Bowers, both of whom selected land close to the ranch of Mr. Brenden. In the spring of 1888 quite a settlement of ranchers had come to the vicinity, and George Kline brought in a small stock of goods and opened a modest little store, the first business house in Mission. These settlers succeeded in getting a postoffice established and Mr. Kline was appointed postmaster; the following year O. J. Steward came to Mission and with him came a large stock of general merchandise, and he, also, opened up for business. Mr. Kline retired and Mr. Steward became postmaster. Until 1891 the latter's was the only business house in Mission. Then Ira Freer opened up the second store. He continued in business two years and then sold out to John Kuelbs.

When it became known that the Great Northern railroad was to pass through Mission a townsite was platted by John F. Woodring and I. W. Sherman. This took place July 27, 1892. Since then additions have been platted as follows: Woodring's plat, September 19, 1892, by John F. Woodring; Steward's plat, April 3, 1893, by Oliver J. Steward; Prowell's plat, September 30, 1901, by W. W. Curtiss; Nob Hill plat, April 9, 1902, by Walter M. Oiive; Capital Hill plat, June, 1902, by Dennis Strong; West Mission, July 3, 1902, by M. O. Tibbets; First addition, March 3, 1903, by C. D. Halferty and others.

The building of the railroad in the fall of 1892 did not have the effect of creating a "boom" in Mission such as has been experienced in many other towns, in fact it was not until several years later that the railroad company accorded Mission a depot. July 30, 1900, the company placed an agent and operator in the town.

Of the first church in Mission the Wenatchee Advance, of date August 8, 1893, says: "Last Sunday, July 30, was a day long to be remembered by the people of Mission. Some months ago a congregation was organized by Dr. Gunn, the synodical missionary of the Presbyterian church. Soon after the organization was made articles of incorporation were registered and steps taken for the erection-
a church edifice. The work was entered upon with such earnestness and hearty cheer that
the result is the erection of a very neat and
commodious church, which was taken posses-
sion of Sunday, and dedicated."

Following are the business enterprises of
Mission in January, 1904: Walter M. Olive,
hardware store, carrying over $6,000 worth of
stock; Ira Freer, general merchandise, carrying
over $16,000 worth of stock; N. Wilcox, gen-
eral merchandise, $3,000 stock; M. M. Sto-
well carries about $8,000 worth of dry goods
and groceries: T. Spiller & Company, general
merchandise; John Shurle, blacksmith; two
restaurants conducted by Mr. McCormick and
Mr. Weymouth; meat market by John Kuelbs;
Dr. Thomas Musgrove, resident physician,
proprietor of a first-class drug store; Walter
Torrence, barber; excellent hotel, conducted
by Mr. Weymouth, and owned by Mrs. Blagg.
It is known as the Eastern Washington.

Perhaps the best evidence of Mission's
growth and prosperity is witnessed in her
schools. Four years ago the school comprised
one room, in which were gathered twenty-
seven pupils, with three or four months' term.
Today there is a handsome building supplied
with modern improvements, costing over $6,-
000. The schools are in charge of J. L. Camp-
bell, ably assisted by C. A. Thomas, Miss Myr-
tle Earl and Miss Myrtle Benson. One hun-
dred and forty pupils are enrolled. In the high
school there is a graded course comprising the
ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. A practical
and energetic school board, consisting of Dr.
Thomas Musgrove, E. E. Stowell and Louis
Titchenal, has the interests of this institution
at heart, with but one object in view, to give
Mission the best possible educational advan-
tages.

Five years ago Mission was an unimport-
ant flag station, with no agent. Walter M.
Olive acted as express agent. Better railroad
accommodation was demanded, owing to the
wonderful growth of the valley. A depot was
erected and an agent installed. Today to one
unacquainted with the volume of business done
at Mission the following figures will appear in-
credible: The receipts for freight received at
the station from July, 1902, to July, 1903, were
$15,992.47; the sum paid for freight exported
amounted to $3,088.00; express, $4,500;
tickets sold, $5,194.15; making a total of $28,-
772.12. The increase of business in 1903 over
1902 was nearly $10,000. During the past year
the railroad company has made extensive im-
provements, making Mission not only a very
comfortable station, but convenient as well.
Two agents are employed to look after the in-
terests of the railway company.

Three well stocked lumber yards provide
everything necessary for building purposes.
Mr. Hartley carries a full stock, as does Wal-
ter M. Olive. Mr. Halferty came to Mission
over a year ago and purchased a large tract of
timber at the "Camar." He has established a first-
class mill and cut his lumber at the forest, haul-
ing the marketable lumber to Mission, where he
has a large yard.

The fraternal societies are represented by
the G. A. R., Post No. 94; Relief Corps, No.
57; Knights of the Maccabees, McChesney
Tent No. 85; Ladies of the Maccabees, Mission
Valley Hive No. 43; A. O. U. W., Mission
Lodge No. 43; Degree of Honor, No. 60,
Eden Lodge; M. W. A., Mission Camp No.
5856; R. N. A., Cascade Camp No. 2479; I.
O. O. F., Mission Lodge No. 208.

CASCADE TUNNEL.

For several years there was a town in what
is now Chelan county, known by the various
names of Cascade Tunnel, Tunnel City and
Tunnel. It came into existence in the autumn
of 1897, and was located at the eastern en-
trance of the famous Great Northern tunnel
through the Cascade range. Work was begun
on this tunnel in 1897, and for over three years
several hundred laborers were employed in the
enterprise of piercing this lofty range of mountains. It was but a natural sequence that a town should not be long in making its appearance. Several merchants from Leavenworth moved their stocks to this point, others came in, and there was soon here a flourishing "camp." In the fall of 1897 a postoffice was established.

The inhabitants of this town were composed of people from every part of the world and of every class; "all sorts and conditions of men." Cascade Tunnel was not what would aptly be termed a "Sunday school town." In fact Cascade Tunnel at one period secured a world-wide reputation as "the wickedest place in the world," owing to an article published in the *New York World* and extensively copied. In June, 1900, Mr. Frank Reeves, then of Cascade Tunnel, refuted the charge as follows:

"My attention has been called to a publication of some weeks ago by the *New York World* of an article on Cascade Tunnel under the sensational caption, 'The Wickedest Place in the World.' I understand that this article has been copied and embellished in a number of foreign journals, including the London *Graphic*. I see nothing in the article calling for special comment more loudly than the manifest stupidity of the writer, who stands convicted of being a novice in his profession by his own writing, and of wilfully disseminating falsehoods without provocation, reason or justification.

"Let it be understood in the beginning that I am not sponsor for the good behavior of Cascade Tunnel, nor do I endeavor to place it in the immaculate category. But Cascade Tunnel is, in Chelan county, and bad though it may be, I do not acquiesce in its unwarranted slander, and have taken it upon myself to refute some of the World's correspondent's nefarious assertions, because no one else seems to have considered the matter of sufficient importance to do so. Some of the statements made in the article are, in the abstract, practically true, but in comparison they are falsely ludicrous as a grease spot is insignificant when placed in comparison with Romeo. Cascade Tunnel is, indeed, a wicked place, because conditions are favorable to the exposure of the rough side of life-and men and women are the same the world over-some are good, some are bad others indifferent, none is absolutely spotless, and none is entirely devoid of good. But how silly the assertion that Cascade Tunnel is the wickedest place on earth! Let me say that an intelligent person starting out on an honest tour of investigation can go into any of the leading cities of the nation and find vice that will shock the modesty of the most depraved individual who ever made a track in Cascade Tunnel.

"During the construction of the Great Northern Railway Wenatchee and Icicle were to Cascade Tunnel as a literal hell is to a small edition of purgatory, and even today the metropolis of the state of Washington is so much tougher than Cascade Tunnel that the toughest of the Cascade toughs are but mere infants when they get blown on a tough street in Seattle, a city of churches, refinement and education, full of blue-coated policemen and guardians of public morals. How, then, does the arrest of 'the wickedest place in the world' sound, as applied to Cascade Tunnel, where but one deputy sheriff is required to conserve the peace, and where five hundred laborers are employed? Any place, town, city, county or nation is what the people make it, and while Cascade Tunnel has not that evidence of permanency that attracts the substantial class, it must not pass for truth that none but renegades are located there. A number of the best families of the state reside there, and they have a school district organized where their children are being educated with the same degree of skill and diligence employed in other civilized communities. There are both men and women living in Cascade Tunnel capable of ornamenting and dignifying society of the best class,
and for the most part the laborers there are industrious, manly, courageous fellows who attend strictly to their own business. There are, of course, many exceptions, but the rule is as stated.

"I have been on the frontier in Washington and Idaho for the last ten years and have never yet been in a mining or railroad camp that has been handled as well and at as little expense as Cascade Tunnel, nor where actual lawlessness was less prevalent."

Saturday, June 23, 1900, every building in the business portion of Tunnel City was swept by fire, and but few goods were saved from the saloons and stores. There was no insurance and the loss was total. All of the buildings were frame structures, and the flames spread rapidly in all directions. C. O. Donovan lost between $6,000 and $7,000, with no insurance, and Charles Scherinewski, proprietor of a restaurant, lost in addition to his building and business, cash to the amount of $800. Robert Dye was asleep in his barber shop and was awakened by the roar of flames. He escaped with his life, a Winchester rifle and a fish-pole, leaving behind his vest containing $400 in greenbacks. Frank Dorn, proprietor of two merchandise stores, saved some of his stock, but his loss was between $3,000 and $4,000.

With the completion of the Cascade Tunnel the town rapidly deteriorated. The reason for its existence had passed into history.

ENTIAT.

Twenty miles north of Wenatchee, at the confluence of the Entiat and Columbia rivers, is the town of Entiat. The Entiat valley was settled in the early 90's. Elder T. J. Cannon was among the first pioneers in the valley, and he was the first to erect a saw mill, utilizing the water-power furnished by the Entiat river, near its mouth. Many settlers were in the valley previous to the establishment of the town of Entiat, and before a postoffice was secured.

The principal industries in this vicinity are lumbering and mining. There is a saw mill and stamp mill at Entiat. The town is connected by long distance telephone and receives a daily mail by boats that ply the Columbia river. Presbyterian and Campbellite churches are maintained, and there is a good public school.

BLEWETT.

This is a mining camp situated about eighteen miles south of Leavenworth, with which place it is connected by a stage road built in 1898. Blewett has a population of about forty people, nearly all of whom are engaged in mining.

So far as the records show the first quartz ledge to be discovered in the state of Washington was the Culver, on Peshastin creek, where stands the town of Blewett. This was located in the early 60's, when the tide of miners were returning from the Cariboo district in British Columbia. Since that period the mines in the vicinity have been worked and several millions in gold taken out. The settlement of Blewett is the oldest in Chelan county.

OTHER PLACES.

Five miles east of Leavenworth, on the Great Northern railroad, is Peshastin postoffice and flag station. Here are one store and two saw mills. Peshastin lumbered in 1892, when the railroad reached this point, and during that summer boasted of two grocery stores, one dry goods store, five saloons, four restaurants, two bakeries, two hotels, two feed stables, one blacksmith shop and a saw mill. With the location of the railroad division at Leavenworth and the subsequent growth of that town Peshastin, as a business center, became a thing of the past.

Chiwaukum is a postoffice on the Great Northern railroad, thirty-three miles northwest of Wenatchee. It is in a mining and
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lumbering district and here are located a sawmill, store and hotel. One of the largest state fish hatcheries in Washington is at this place.

Monitor is a flag-station and recently established postoffice on the Great Northern railway, eight miles northwest of Wenatchee. It is in the center of a fine fruit and farming country. There is one store at Monitor.

Malaga is a flag-station and postoffice, seven miles southeast of Wenatchee, on the Great Northern railroad. May 19, 1903, a townsite was platted here by Kirk Whited, of Wenatchee.

Merritt, forty-two miles northwest of Wenatchee, and eleven miles west of Chiwaukum, near the mouth of Cascade Tunnel, is a postoffice and flag-station on the Great Northern railway.

At the head of Lake Chelan, where the Stehekin river joins the lake, is Stehekin postoffice. It was established in 1892 and M. E. Field, Chelan county's representative in the Washington legislature, was made postmaster, which position he still holds. There is no settlement at Stehekin, the only business enterprise at this point being Field's Hotel. During the summer several hundred tourists visit Stehekin, to pass their vacation. Steamers make daily trips from Lakeside during the summer and twice a week throughout the winter months.

Another summer resort and postoffice near the head of the lake is Moore's, about eight miles below Stehekin, and on the north shore of the lake. Moore postoffice was established in 1892, and Colonel J. Robert Moore, proprietor of the hotel located here, has since held the position of postmaster. Moore's, like Stehekin, is a popular summer resort.

Lucerne is a postoffice on the south shore of Lake Chelan, a short distance below Moore's.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATIONAL.

August 6, 1884, the commissioners of Kittitas county formed a school district, which is described in their proceedings as "lying along the Wenatchee river." In this district, with indefinite bounds, was soon after-established a school, which was the beginning of the educational history of Chelan county, the southern portion of which was subsequently set off from Kittitas county. Data concerning this initial school is meager, but of the opening of the first school in the Lake Chelan district, which occurred a few years later, a more extended account is obtainable.

The Lake Chelan country was then included in Okanogan county. In 1889 a school district was formed here, being District No. 5. The first school meeting in the new district was held July 31, of that year, and Captain Charles Johnson, B. Lovelace and C. Robinson were elected a board of directors, and L. H. Woodin, clerk. Mrs. Charles Johnson was employed as teacher, but taught only about two weeks. The teachers succeeding Mrs. Johnson were Miss Etta Burch, Miss Ida Malott, Frank Samson, Miss Lizzie Cavanaugh and R. H. Porter. For several years there was but one department in the school, and the first session was held in the building adjacent to Wob-
During the year 1903, three hundred and fifty-one scholars were enrolled in the first year's course of study, 236 in the second, 249 in the third, 282 in the fourth, 212 in the fifth, 177 in the sixth, 141 in the seventh, 214 in the eighth, 35 in the ninth, and 13 in the tenth. Forty-one pupils graduated from the common school course during the year. One teacher in Chelan county held a state certificate, four held certificates from the elementary course of a state normal school, two from the advanced course of study at a state normal school, twelve held first grade county certificates, twenty second-grade and eight third-grade. In Chelan county are six graded schools—at Wenatchee, Chelan, Leavenworth, Mission, Lakeside and "Wenatchee North End." There are four high schools in the county—a three-years' course at Wenatchee and two years' courses at Leavenworth, Chelan and Mission. There is a teachers' association in the county which meets four times a year, and also a summer training school.

Concerning the growth of the public schools during the past few years County Superintendent John E. Porter, writing in January, 1904, said:

"The growth and improvement of our schools is keeping pace with the increase in population. Four years ago four teachers taught all the children in the valley around Wenatchee. Now eighteen teachers are required to do the work. In this time the Wenatchee school has grown from three teachers to thirteen. Three years ago there were hardly enough pupils at North End for one teacher. Now three rooms are very much crowded, and a two-room school has sprung up just across the Wenatchee river.

"There has been great growth in the schools in other parts of the county as well. Mission has increased from one to four teachers; Leavenworth from two to four; Chelan from three to five and Lakeside from one to two. New buildings have been constructed during the year at Wenatchee, Mission, Pine Flat, the Highland district, near Chelan, and Birch Flat. Wenatchee and Birch Flat have each put in modern heating plants, thus abandoning the old stoves. This is an improvement greatly to be commended. The heater is cheaper to operate than stoves, makes the heat more even, and furnishes good ventilation."
"As the schools grow, more attention is given to high schools. There are about sixty pupils in the Wenatchee high school. Three years' work is done, requiring the services of three teachers. Doubtless the fourth year's work will be added next year, placing the Wenatchee high school on a par with any in the state, and enabling pupils to prepare themselves fully for admission to the freshman class at the university. Mission, Chelan and Leavenworth each has a two-year high school, and each is doing good work. Teachers' salaries have increased and the standard required for certificates has been raised. These are moves in the right direction. We want well qualified teachers, and are willing to pay them good wages."

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

The county commissioners named in the bill creating Chelan county were Dennis Strong of Missic:n, Spencer Boyd, of Chelan, and G. Hoxsey. Mr. Hoxsey declining to qualify for the office, the other two commissioners appointed, as county officials, H. A. Graham, Chelan, treasurer; F. F. Keller, Stehekin, sheriff; L. V. Wells, Wenatchee, clerk of court; C. J. Trow, Chelan, auditor; Alexander Pitcher, assessor; John D. Atkinson, superintendent of schools; Dr. A. A. Tozer, Leavenworth, coroner, and James H. Chase, prosecuting attorney.

The first county convention in the new political division of the state was held by the Republican party at Leavenworth, Saturday, August 11, 1900. J. D. Atkinson was named as chairman and A. A. Anderson, secretary. August 25, the Democratic county convention was held at Wenatchee. This assembly developed a strong sentiment in favor of fusion with the members of the People's Party, and fusion was finally effected. C. C. Campbell, of Chelan, presided as chairman and John Godfrey, of Wenatchee, was named as secretary. A full ticket was nominated. At the general election of that year, held November 6, the Republican presidential electors received in Chelan county 566, the Democratic electors 574, votes. The vote for other officers was as follows:

- Congress.-Cushman, Republican, 559; Jones, Republican, 563; Robertson, Democrat, 564; Ronald, Democrat, 576.
- Supreme Judge.-Mount, Republican, 573; punbar, Republican, 564; Million, Democrat, 556; Winsor, Democrat, 554.
- Governor.-J. M. Frink, Republican, 485; John R. Rogers, Democrat, 652.
- State Senator.-M. E. Hay, Republican, 572; Garber, Democrat, 567.
- Superior Judge.-Myers, Republican, 545; Neal, Democrat, 592.
- Representative.-A. L. Andrews, of Tunnel, Republican, 635; O. A. Hoag, of Lake side, Democrat, 529.
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Commissioner First District-Alexander Pitcher, of Wenatchee, Republican, 521; Conrad Rose, of Wenatchee, Democrat, 622.

Commissioner Second District-Dennis Strong, of Mission, Republican, 597; J. T. Boyle, of Leavenworth, Democrat, 551.

Commissioner Third District-Spencer Boyd, of Chelan, Republican, 589; Charles Colver, of Chelan, Democrat, 552.

Auditor.-C. J. Trow, of Wenatchee, Republican, 644; H. Patterson, of Mission, Democrat, 500.

Clerk.-A. S. Lindsay, of Wenatchee; 617; John Godfrey, of Wenatchee, 546.

Treasurer.-H. A. Graham, of Wenatchee, Republican, 587; T. J. Cannon, of Entiat, Democrat, 560.


County Attorney.-S. D. Griffith, of Wenatchee, Republican, 530; Frank Reeves, of Wenatchee, Democrat, 548; I irk Whitied, of Wenatchee, 83.

School Superintendent.-J. E. Porter, of Wenatchee, Republican, 61b; C. W. Vill Shaffer, of Wenatchee, Democrat, 559.

Assessor.-George N. Vlatson, of Leavenworth, Republican, 561; D. C. Nilson, of Entiat, Democrat, 590.

Surveyor.-R. Prowell, Republican, of Wenatchee, 604; William Gibson, of Chelan, Democrat, 543.

Coroner.-J. E. Shore, of Leavenworth, Republican, 569; G. I. Hoxsey, of Leavenworth, Democrat, 582.

Thursday, August 28, 1902, the Chelan Republican county convention was held at the town of Chelan; Walter M. Olive, chairman of Mission; V. H. Otis, of Peshastin, secretary. This was followed by the Democratic county convention which assembled also, at Chelan, September 13, of which C. C. Campbell was chairman and J. B. Shepherd, Mission, secretary. The vote at the general election was as follows:

Representatives to Congress.-F. W. Cushman, Republican, 703; W. L. Jones, Republican, 713; E. Humphrey, Republican, 699; George F. Cotterill, Democrat, 48; O. R. Holcomb, Democrat, 453; Frank B. Cole, Democrat, 456; J. C. Martin, socialist labor, 5; William H. McCormick, socialist labor, 5; H. P. Jorgenson, socialist labor, 6; J. H. C. Scurlock, socialist, 26; D. Burgess, socialist, 31; G. W. Scott, socialist, 31; A. H. Sherrywood, Prohibition, 221; W. J. McKeen, Prohibition, 10; O. L. Fowler, Prohibition, 1.

Cushman's plurality, 221; Jones' 260; Humphrey's, 243.

Judges Supreme Court.-Hiram E. Hadley, Republican, 710; J. B. Reavis, Democrat, 459; William J. Hoag, socialist labor, 6; Thomas Neill, socialist, 25. Plurality for Hadley, 251.

State Representative.-M. E. Field, Republican, 690; J. B. Adams, Democrat, 537. Majority for Field, 153.


Clerk.-C. Christensen, Republican, 737; O. B. Fuller, Democrat, 494. Majority for Christensen, 243.


Treasurer.-H. A. Graham, Republican, 766; J. B. Shepherd, Democrat, 453. Majority for Graham, 313.

Prosecuting Attorney.-George P. Morgan, Republican, 567; Frank Reeves, Democrat, 661. Majority for Reeves, 94.

Assessor.-C. E. Buttle, Republican, 683; D. C. Wilson, Democrat, 536. Majority for Buttle, 147.

Superintendent of Schools.-John E. Porter, Republican, 705; G. R. Fentem, Democrat, 205. Majority for Porter, 205.

Coroner.—C. Gilchrist, Republican, 708; G. W. Hoxsey, Democrat, 499. Majority for Gilchrist, 209. Dr. Gilchrist declined to qualify for the office of coroner, and his political opponent, G. W. Hoxsey, was appointed coroner of Chelan county, which position he still holds.

Commissioner Second District—Edward Hinman, Republican, 665; G. W. Grant, Democrat, 535. Majority for Hinman, 130.

Charles E., our subject, has remained in the family of his parents since birth. At present he is an active partner with his father in the sawmill business, which is successfully conducted. He owns forty acres of land adjoining the mill property, and this land he is laying out in attractive terraces, intending to erect a handsome frame house the coming fall for his future home.

At All Saints Cathedral, Spokane, February 25, 1903, the ceremony was performed which united him in marriage to Miss Viola Cluster, born in Eugene, Oregon, July 28, 1870. She is the daughter of William F. and Mary (Courtney) Cluster, the father a native of Indiana; the mother of Marysville, Ohio. In 1862 her father crossed the plains and settled in Grande Ronde valley. Later he returned east, and in 1868 came to the Willa., mette valley. His father came from Germany when quite young, and for the past twenty years has resided at Pomeroy. Her mother is of Scotch-Irish descent, her parents having been born in the United States. Mrs. Gray has one brother and one sister, Eugene, of Pomeroy, a wheat buyer at that point; and Florence, wife of Edward M. Pomeroy, an employee of the Walla Walla Penitentiary, formerly county auditor of Garfield county, and prominent in political circles in Pomeroy. His wife is a graduate of the Pomeroy high school, in which she has taught, and, also, one term at Chelan and one at Entiat.

Our subject is a broad-minded, progressive young man, active and influential in politics, and endowed with excellent business abilities and social qualities.

JOHN F. MILLER was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, April 19, 1858, the son of Francis and Elizabeth Miller. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, followed the jewelry business, and died in Wisconsin. The mother was born at Arlington Heights and is now living in Wisconsin. The ancestors were natives of New England for generations back. Mr. Miller has four brothers; Fred, Jesse, Charles and William. Mr. Miller's father enlisted in the Civil war and fought throughout the entire struggle, without receiving a wound. In the Badger state, our subject was educated in the public school and when thirteen left the school desk for the work on the farm, going thus early in the responsible duties to assist his father, who was sick, in the support of the family. For two years he labored thus and then went to Iowa, whence after one year he returned to Wisconsin. After some time spent in Wisconsin, we find Mr. Miller in Minnesota, where he took government land and farmed for about a decade. Following that he made his way to Washington and located on his place about six miles up the Entiat. He has a fine young orchard and some very fertile hay land and is improving his place in a very creditable manner.

In Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1882, Mr. Miller married Miss Anna J. Johnson, a native of Wisconsin. Her father was born in England and her mother is a native of New York. To this marriage five children have been born, Cora E., Francis R., Grace V., Georgia M. and William F. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are devout members of the Congregational church and sustain a most excellent reputation in the community.

In political matters, our subject has always been allied with the Republican party and is a man of sound judgment and substantial qualities.

HON. MERRITT E. FIELD is owner and operator of the well-known Hotel Field, which is located at the head of the Chelan lake and is one of the most popular summer resorts in the northwest. Lake Chelan is known to tourists, far and near, and Mr. Field's house is as popular with the travelling and touring public as is beautiful Chelan. He acquired possessory rights to property at the head of Chelan in 1892 and soon opened a hotel there. Later he erected a large and beautiful structure with accommodations for nearly one hundred guests. The place is set amid the towering mountains of the Cascades, being in the heart of the range, yet is easily accessible, as it is close to the steamboat landing. It has been tastefully surrounded with everything beautiful and attractive, not forgetting comfort, and it is becoming immensely popular. In addition to this, Mr. Field provides boats and everything needed by the tourist to thoroughly enjoy himself. A large quota of fine horses are at hand for packing
MERRITT E. FIELD.
purposes and for the accommodation of guests in making excursions into the mountains. Abundance of game is supplied the table and the wealth of fruits raised in this region are at hand, while the cuisine is of the best to be found. Thus the tourist is favored with the beauty and grandeur of the magnificent mountains, can satiate himself with the life giving ozone and yet enjoy the richest fruits, finest vegetables, and choicest game and fish. The rare placidity of Chelan's azure depths viewed from the drifting boat, where speed the quivering trout or listlessly rolls the mullet; the towering forests, stately and grand, whose highways are the deep solitudes and quiet glens; the aweing canyons, tortuous and mysterious, guarded by the eternal watch towers of nature; the grand old piles, stewred by the reckless hand of upheaval's giant, with proud heads staying the onward flight of the clouds; the tinkling brook, whose music chimes the cords of nature's sweetest lays; the restless rushing of the impetuous Stehekin with its mighty roar; the impending cliffs, who laugh with disdain at other invaders than the eagle, the solemn glaciers, with tread of stealthy approach; the great rocks, the shimmering lake, the broad expanse, the mighty falls, the fauna, the flora, all combine to furnish rich, full and fresh entertainment and joy for every mood of the happy tourist who is so fortunate as to cast his lines in this pleasant and inspiring region. The boom ing of the mining blasts, as they echo and then re-echo softly down to the hammock proclaim how the sturdy prospector is already rending the ribs of the rich Cascades. Mr. Field has not been the last to make worthy endeavor in this line and in addition to handling his summer resort, he does mining and prospecting.

Merritt E. Field was born in VVashington county, Iowa, on Tune r862, the son of Nathan G. and Esther S. (Call) Field, natives of Massachusetts, and now deceased. The father was a physician. Three other children were born in the family, VVayne, Isabel Sampson, and Anna Grays. After receiving his education in Iowa, our subject went to Colorado and raised stock until r88g, when he began traveling, and in r892 landed in Chelan. He soon acquired property at the head of the lake and erected the hotel mentioned, which he has operated with great success since.

In r893, Mr. Field married Miss Martha Ohlhansen, and one child, Olive, has been born to them. Mr. Field is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and in political matters is a Republican. He was elected to the state legislature from Chelan county last year, and in r899, was the representative of Okanogan county. He introduced the bill which gave Chelan county an existence and fought it through. He is now postmaster at Stehekin and also is Director in his district. Mr. Field stands well and is a man with many friends.

ADELBERT L. COOL is today one of Chelan county's representative mining men, and his labors in this region for some years past have demonstrated that he is one of the men whose judgment and skill have led him to this section for investment and whose untiring energy, coupled with rare executive ability, has placed him at the head of one of the most promising enterprises in the vicinity of Lake Chelan. He personally located the Copper Queen some eight years since and now has added nine other claims and has for all this time been pressing development work extensively. The properties now show up most excellently and it is certainly expected that in a short time they will be added to the list of profitable shippers.

Adelbert L. Cool was born in Auburn, New York, on April r5, r858, the son of L. D. and Lucy B. (Cook) Cool, natives of New York. The paternal grandfather of our subject was associated with the noted Daniel Boone in his second trip to Kentucky. The mother's grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of the Mohawk valley in New York and served in the Revolution during the dark days when the patriots were fighting for the foundation stones of a grand nation. Being filled with the blood of the patriotic ancestors, our subject, in every way, is most strictly an American. He is an only child and has never yet seen fit to join his bark to the great fleet which sails the matrimonial seas, being content with the quietness of the celibatarian. The education of Mr. Cool was liberal, having completed a course in the university at Syracuse, New York. In r877, just after leaving this institution, Mr. Cool went to Chicago and there was bookkeeper for a large firm in the stock yards, after which he went to Denver and became chief clerk in the