

WALS OF THE STATE.

Expert's Estimate of the Several Districts.

UNDEVELOPED FIELDS.

Six Great Groups of Western Washington Described.

Character of an Unblasted Source on the Character of the Bellingham Bay, Skagit River, Wilkeson, Bucoda and the Cowlitz Fields.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 19, 1890.

Among the natural resources which possess the wealth of a state or nation stand prominently in the front. In black and soiling stuff slumbers the energy which impels the industries of nations—energy created by the sun's rays and stored up in organized matter.

When a laden steamer turns her prow from any port and steers her course through ocean waves for any distant harbor, her fires brightly burn, and this energy in coal is measured out by a meter.

Next in order are the Green river, King county, mines. This field is very extensive. Beginning a few miles southeast of Seattle, it continues about five miles in a southeasterly direction up Green river and its tributaries.

There is very much of this valuable kind of coal land undeveloped. The veins carrying the heavy bituminous coking coal lie in the southern part of the district not yet connected by railway.

THE WILKESON MINES. The Wilkeson district, next in order, is an exceedingly extensive and valuable tract of coal land. Beginning near South Prairie, on the Northern Pacific railroad, this tract of valuable coal-bearing strata is exposed by an anticlinal axis, embracing an area of about five miles wide, east and west, and extending due south thirty miles to the Nesqually river, in Skagitash valley.

Whatcom and Fairhaven. A plant was put in place, gangways and shafts put in order and everything looked favorable, when it was reported that the seepage from the bay was so great that the pumps could not drain the mines. The work was abandoned and the mines have been idle ever since.

THE SKAGIT VEINS. The Skagit veins are situated about thirty miles up the Skagit river. There are two groups. On the north side several miles from the river are the Skagit Coal and Transportation Company's mines, and on the south side and a few miles further east are the Skagit Cumberland Coal Company's mines.

THE BUCODA DISTRICT. Next in order is the Bucoda district, from Tenino, on the Northern Pacific, south to the Columbia river, and east and west from the foot of the Cascades to the foot of the coast range, embracing a country about fifty by sixty miles in extent.

WEST OF THE CASCADES. All the country west of the Cascade mountains, in the state of Washington, is a marvel to behold. A general description, topography and geology, will be interesting to the general reader.

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At the close of the tertiary came the age of man. The surface of the basaltic rocks, shale sandstone, some granite and porphyry were disintegrated by the elements, and the dust washed by the rain and blown by the winds to the hills and valleys below, depositing the rich, volcanic, ashy loam, in which our fruit, wheat and vegetables flourish so abundantly.

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McMURRAY.

An Entertaining Place—Only One Month Since the Railroad Was Built, Yet Large Manufacturing Enterprises Are Established—A Wonderful Cedar Forest.

A charming little lake, a gem of surprising beauty, sparkling amid the giants of the forest, in the grandest timber district of Skagit county, surrounded by fertile valleys and hills rich in coal, building stone and clay, Lake McMurray leaps into view as you are whirled by the iron horse to the new and vigorous little town of McMurray.

A more delightful spot for a few days' sport or recreation can not be found. If you are a disciple of Izaak Walton, here is your opportunity. If your taste is for more rugged sports of the valiant nimrod, brim and his family will gratify your ambition. Venison abounds, and all game, patridges, grouse, etc., are numerous. Boating is safe for ladies, and facilities for bathing in summer are unsurpassed.

But to come to business. It can be truly said that there is no place between Seattle and the international boundary line that gives such positive demonstration of an active and energetic present and future as this vigorous infant town—McMurray.

But one month ago the enterprising gentlemen who manage the business affairs of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company recognized the importance of the location, and invested about \$8,000 in permanent improvements at McMurray. They built a freight and passenger depot of the largest size on the road, put in a long side track, built a water tank and graded around the depot. They also have bought about eleven acres of land in McMurray for right-of-way and a full station. This is the only railway station on Lake McMurray. It stands on the west side of the lake on a magnificent slope, commanding a delightful view. The soil consists of rich clay loam. Fruit and vegetables of all kinds grow in great profusion.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

Where You Can Put Your Money and Grow Rich.

The Washington Savings Bank was organized September, 1888, with W. W. Dearborn as president, B. B. Dearborn as vice-president and H. W. Higgins as cashier. They came to Seattle as comparative strangers, but long experience in banking, conservative management, strict attention to business and courteous treatment of all customers have made the bank one of the strongest financial institutions in the city.

The present quarters are at 612 Second street, but the bank will move into the Yesler building in the northwest corner of Yesler avenue and Front street, as soon as the structure is completed. The bank has a fireproof vault and within that for valuable an improved screw door steel safe with time lock.

The bank has a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$15,000; the stockholders are liable for an additional \$50,000, making a total guarantee fund of \$115,000. In addition to this, that proportion of the savings deposits which is not held in cash in the bank is loaned on real estate mortgages at conservative values, thus making every deposit absolutely secure.

Besides its savings business the bank transacts a general banking business in all its branches. Five per cent. is paid on savings book accounts. The interest is payable every six months, and if not drawn is credited and compounded. Five per cent. is paid in six months' certificates and 6 per cent. on twelve months' certificates.

Judge Patrick Diver's Public Service.

New York World. It is to Judge Patrick Diver that the city is indebted for the changing of the name of Chatham street to Park Row. Mr. Diver conceived the idea that it did not sound well to have his refreshment saloon designated as an integral of Chatham street, and so as alderman he set about a change of nomenclature. The thoroughfare named in honor of Lord Chatham, the friend of America in the dark days of the Revolution, was blotted from the map and Park Row substituted. Of course Chatham street never was a Park Row. Mr. Diver might with as much propriety have rechristened the street the Via Sacra, or he might with far more apostrophies have designated it Diverer avenue. But Park Row it will probably remain until the judge concludes to enter a new decree.

Commercial National Bank.

The Commercial National Bank of Seattle began business October 1, 1890. Its earnings since that time have been \$6,150. The following well known citizens of Seattle constitute its board of directors: D. T. Denny, C. P. Stone, A. S. Miller, John Y. Ostrander and H. W. Wheeler.

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