

State Is First in Lumbering in Country.

Washington, Dec.—(Special.)—The supremacy in lumber production which the Washington mills attained in 1905 was still more firmly established in 1906. Not only was the state first in lumber production last year, but it led the next largest lumber-producing state by the great margin of more than a billion and a half of feet, or more than 55 per cent. That is the state of Washington in 1906 yielded more than half as much again as the second largest state in the lumber industry, which was Louisiana. Yet, as recently as 1904, Washington was second in lumber production; Wisconsin was first. In 1906 the "big four" states were Washington, Louisiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, in that order.

All the lumbermen know how phenomenal has been the raise of Washington in the timber industry. The state last year produced 11.5 per cent of the entire lumber product of the United States, although Washington's share of the whole in 1880 was less than 1 per cent. The shifting of the lumber business is described in a striking way by the forest service, in connection with some tables prepared by that service and the census bureau. These paragraphs are quoted:

"The changes which have taken place in the cut of the various species are strikingly reflected in this table. The cut of Idaho in 1906 was more than six times that of 1899, that of Washington was triple, and that of Oregon more than double. In the same length of time the lumber production of Louisiana increased 151.1 per cent., that of California 83.7 per cent., and that of Mississippi 53 per cent. On the other hand, the cuts of Indiana and Ohio decreased 54 per cent., that of Georgia 36.4 per cent., and that of Wisconsin and Michigan 30 per cent. It is interesting to carry these comparisons back to the earliest date for which figures upon the lumber cuts in the various states are available, to show the shifting which has taken place in the sources of our lumber supply. Michigan, for instance, furnishes 23 per cent. of the lumber production of the United States in 1880, but only 5.6 per cent. in 1906. Louisiana cut 0.7 per cent. of the total in 1880, and 7.4 per cent. of that of 1906. Washington furnished only 0.9 per cent. of the lumber production of 1880, and 11.5 per cent. of that of twenty six years later.

"The great lumber-producing centers moved first from the pine and spruce forests of New England westward through New York and Pennsylvania to the white pine region of the Lake states, and then swung southward to the great yellow pine belt. Now, however, the Pacific Northwest is rapidly assuming the position of chief importance, and lumber from California, Oregon and Washington is steadily working its way eastward across the plains and prairies. The Pacific coast at present contains the country's greatest supply of virgin timber, yet lumbering in that region is heavy and is increasing.

The total product of the Washington mills last year was 4,305,053,000 board feet. The nearest approach to these figures by any state was Louisiana, the 1906 production was 2,796,395,000 feet. For the whole country the production last year amounted to 37,135,139,000 feet, which was an increase of a little less than 8 per cent. over the product of 1899. The increase in the state of Washington as compared with 1899 was over 201 per cent., which was far greater than that in any other state. The increase in Louisiana was 151 per cent. Other but lesser gains were in Mississippi, 53 per cent., and California, 83 per cent. Oregon had a great record, the output of that state increasing by 118 per cent., placing the Oregon mills next to those of Louisiana in rate of increase as compared with 1899.

Apportionment of state school funds for Stevens county for the quarter ending Dec. 14 amounts to \$3,551.09. The quarterly apportionment of county school funds is \$2,034.06.

Only a few acre tracts left in the Quale addition. Lots between First, Second and Third streets. Can be had on terms of one-third down balance to suit purchaser.

A Bachelor Quest.

[Copyright, 1907, by E. C. Parcella.]
Charles Shaw, attorney, was forty and unmarried. He had proposed twice and been rejected both times. After that he refrained and became cynical about marriage.

One night in returning from his club to his bachelor quarters he witnessed a collision between a hack and a street car. The street car couldn't turn out, and the hack wouldn't, and so they came together with a crash.

When the incident had reached its end Mr. Shaw resumed his way, but he hadn't taken twenty steps when he made a find on the sidewalk. It was a white satin slipper, and it belonged to a woman with a dainty foot. The finder admitted it by lamplight and then slipped it into his pocket. His heart gave a sort of tunk as he did so. Here was a seed of romance—a lost slipper, a dainty slipper, a slipper belonging to some fair lady who had fled from the collision in wild haste. She must have been without an escort or the slipper would have been searched for and found. What was a handsome woman doing that she was out alone at midnight? Had the question been put to him by a caller at his office the lawyer would have answered that she probably belonged to the Tenderloin and charged \$10 for the information; but, as it was, he made himself believe that it was far otherwise. As he took the slipper out of his pocket and looked at it with the eyes of a man of the world and an old bachelor instinct told him that the loser was a damsel, that she was blond, that she had merry blue eyes, that she had an aristocratic foot and belonged to the Four Hundred. Real old solid romance was bubbling and seething in his bosom before he went to bed that night. He may have thrust the slipper under his pillow. He may have put it into the pocket of his nightshirt so as to have it next his heart.

If the slipper had looked cute and dainty and aristocratic by gaslight it looked 50 per cent more so in the sunshine of the morning. Instead of dying out, the romance bubbled the harder. Mr. Shaw felt that he had a case where the jury couldn't go back on him. He gazed long at the dainty thing before he went to breakfast. Then he put it in his pocket and carried it to his office and placed it on his desk. His girl typist saw it there and was properly shocked. A man who wanted to sue another man because his dog had bitten him saw it there and went away without suing. An old woman who wanted to lend some money on a mortgage saw it there and went right off and consulted a lawyer who had been married forty years. None of these things affected Mr. Shaw, however.

Next day the papers contained a carefully worded advertisement to the effect that a gentleman who saw the collision that took place in a certain locality had made a find afterward and was anxious to restore the article to the loser. Some men would have mentioned the slipper right out in print. Mr. Shaw didn't do this out of respect to the damsel's feelings. If she had been out slumming alone he wasn't going to give her away to her stern father or horrified mother. It was just mentioned as a "find," and the result was what might have been expected. One man wrote that he had lost a bottle of whisky in the crash and would be much obliged at receiving it back. Another wrote that he had missed a wad of \$14 and was glad to find an honest man. A third had lost his hat and a fourth a cane, and three women wrote about lost bags and back combs.

The one who lost the slipper didn't write, however. Mr. Shaw figured it out that she hadn't got up early enough in the morning to see the paper before the cook lugged it downstairs, and he advertised again. No answer from her. The only epistle was from a party who claimed to have lost his wooden leg in the accident, and he dropped a warning that it must be returned within three days or he would limp around to police headquarters and set fifty detectives at work on the case.

For a third and fourth time Mr. Shaw ordered that advertisement inserted. In fact, he made it a "t. f." ad., which means that it was to run till forbidden. He felt that sooner or later the damsel must see it. She was no doubt wondering what chivalier had pecked it up, and she would wonder until she turned to the papers. The ad. was given a place between a bulldog for sale cheap and a second-hand farm wagon for sale at a bargain, but he had faith that her eyes would light on it. And Mr. Shaw was rewarded. The day came when his office boy hunted him up at lunch and told him that there was a lady waiting at the office, and he almost ran the four blocks. There was a lady. She was a young lady. She was a colored young lady. She had taken the slipper off the desk and was holding it in her hand.

"Much obliged, boss," she said as the lawyer stared at her.
"Then it was you—you?"
"It was me, sah. It was me and Julius. We had been to de show and was comin' home. Dat crash flopped me down on de flob, and it flopped Julius outer de back doah, and it was while I was runnin' arter dat pesky nigger dat de slipper come off, and I went home on my uppers. Yes, sah, it's mine—cost me a dollar and a half dat I washed fur and earned—and it was mighty nice fur you to put dat ad. in de paper and help a pore gal find her missin' property. If Julius wasn't still skeered and on de run I'd have him!"

But Mr. Shaw intimated that the interview was at an end and sat down to study the case of Brown versus Jones.

M. QUAD.
Subscribe for the MINER

Make low down pig troughs. If pigs have to habitually hump themselves to reach their feed they will become humped.

Pigs more than three weeks old should be in the pasture, not in a hog house. Access to fresh earth is essential to their thrift.

Hogs have a way of their own of taking a bath. They wallow in the mud, stand in the sun to dry the mud, then rub it off on a post. It works all right, too, removing scurf and opening the skin pores.—Iowa Homestead.

No Foot, No Hog.

According to my observation, a large number of hogs shown at the state fairs are lacking in bone. Altogether too many of them are down on their dew claws. If I were judge I certainly would never place a premium on a hog that did not stand squarely on his feet. There is an old adage, "No foot, no horse," and it is equally true when it is changed to read, "No foot, no hog," remarks a practical farmer.

Combating Sheep Ailments.

Internal parasites and hoof ailment are the bane of flockmasters, the latter chiefly because in summer it invites the blow fly, parent of the maggot which causes a more terrible death than the stomach worm. Some simple remedy that the sheep will readily eat has long been sought for the internal parasites, and something with which the sheep can treat their hoof ailments themselves is equally desirable. I believe I have found both, writes H. P. Miller in National Stockman and Farmer. Though I have not carried flocks through a summer with them, my faith in them is so strong that I want to give others a chance to try them next summer. Provide a box six or eight feet square and four inches deep and cover the bottom one inch deep with air slaked lime. In the center of it place a small box containing dry tobacco leaves and keep them sprinkled with salt, making that the only source of salt supply. Cover all to protect from rains. The sheep will do the rest.

Good Medicine for Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by Tiss & McMorran.

The King Co.
607 Sprague Ave.
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Have your eye troubles looked after by a firm you KNOW to be responsible. REMEMBER THE DATE

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Buy now at bargain prices and get the benefit of advanced prices in the spring. Write or call for particulars of any property you wish to buy. We will arrange terms and prices to suit.
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SUCCESSORS TO F. S. CHIPMAN & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed
VAWTER BUILDING,
NEWPORT, WASH.

Pend d'Oreille River Navigation Co.

TIME TABLE
EFFECTIVE OCT. 28, 1907



Str. Newport leaves for Ione and Intermediate points on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a. m. Returning leaves Ione Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m.

Str. Newport leaves for Cusick on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p. m. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a. m. Returning leaves Cusick on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 a. m. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 a. m.

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W. H. IRVING, GENERAL MANAGER.

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Estimates Cheerfully Given
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