

The Seattle Republican

V. 14, no. 1

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SEATTLE

REPUBLICAN

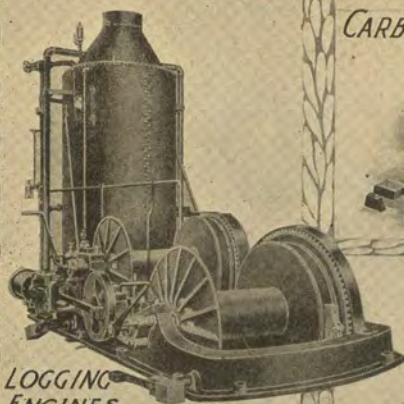
NORTHWEST NEGRO
PROGRESS NUMBER



ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC
EXPOSITION
1909

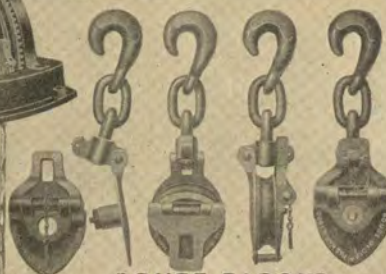
U.S. ENGRAVING CO.

JUST TO SHOW
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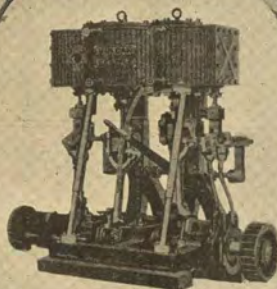


LOGGING
ENGINES

CARBORUNDUM



BOUSE BLOCKS



MARINE ENGINES



STRUCTURAL STEEL

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS

SEATTLE AND ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

DEALERS, JOBBERS, MANUFACTURERS
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY
HEAVY HARDWARE
IRON AND STEEL
BRASS GOODS, PIPE AND FITTINGS, COAL

JACOB FURTH, President
J. S. GOLDSMITH, Vice-President

R. V. ANKENY, Cashier
I. KOHN, Assistant Cashier
O. W. CROCKETT, Assistant Cashier

The PUGET SOUND NATIONAL BANK

S E A T T L E . W A S H I N G T O N

CAPITAL STOCK	- - - - -	\$300,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	- - -	\$450,000
DEPOSITS	- - - - -	\$8,866,320



GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Accounts of individuals, firms and bankers solicited. All matters intrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention. Drafts sold on Alaska and all parts of the world. ¶ We make a specialty of Alaska business, having direct representation at all the banking points. Correspondence Invited. * * * * *

The Scandinavian American Bank

SEATTLE, U. S. A.

RESOURCES EXCEEDING \$10,000,000.00

The Largest Savings Deposits in the State

An Idle Dollar is like an idle fellow. Why don't you make this idle fellow work? There is a position open for him in the Savings Department of the Scandinavian American Bank, where he can earn

4 Per Cent Interest

Start a Savings account with us TODAY. If you cannot call in person send your deposit by mail, or write for our pamphlet, "Banking by Mail." It is sure to interest you.

Branches at Tacoma and Ballard



ALASKA BUILDING,

Home of The Scandinavian American Bank

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J. E. CHILBERG, Vice-Pres.
JOHN B. AGEN, 2nd V.-Pres.
J. F. LANE, Cashier
L. H. WOOLFOLK, Asst. Cashier
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American Savings Bank and Trust Company



Capital and Surplus,
\$ 300,000.00

Four per cent paid on savings deposits, compounded semi-annually.

In our own modern fire-proof building we have installed Safe Deposit Vaults with no superior on the Coast. Boxes \$4 per annum. Open Saturdays to 9:00 p. m.

COR. SECOND AVENUE and MADISON ST.
SEATTLE, U. S. A.

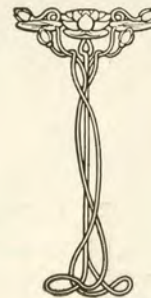
E. L. GRONDAHL
President

A. H. SOELBERG
Vice-President & Cashier

JOHN ERIKSON
Vice-President

THE STATE BANK OF SEATTLE

CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND YESLER WAY



This bank solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals. Every patron is accorded accommodations in conformity with the character of his account.

The First National Bank of Seattle

Capital Stock - - - \$150,000

Surplus - - - - \$150,000

OFFICERS:

LESTER TURNER, President
J. A. HALL, Vice-President and Cashier
M. McMICKEN, Vice-President
R. F. PARKHURST, Asst. Cashier

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THOMAS BORDEAUX, President Mason County Logging Co.
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MAURICE McMICKEN, of Hughes, McMicken, Dovell & Ramsey, Attorneys
W. D. HOFIUS, President Hofius Steel & Equipment Co.
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Edward C. Neufelder, President R. H. Denny, Vice-President
Joseph T. Greenleaf, Cashier J. S. Goldsmith Sam'l Hill

Incorporated Dec. 19, 1889

People's Savings Bank

CAPITAL \$100,000

Paid up with authority to increase to \$1,000,000



Commercial, Savings and Trust
General Banking and Exchange

Cor. Second Ave. and Pike St.

SEATTLE

Before You Die

Arrange with the

Washington Trust Co.

To Act as

*Executor
of Your Estate*

*It will cost less and your heirs
will be sure to get what
you leave for them*

*First Avenue and
Madison St.*

*Capital and Surplus
\$550,000.00*

The Bank for Savings

IN SEATTLE

DIRECTORS:

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE, President Yukon Investment Co.; JAMES CAMPBELL, Lumber Capitalist; JOHN CORGIAT, Real Estate Capitalist; GEORGE J. DANZ, Treasurer W. D. Hofius & Co.; GRIFFITH DAVIES, Merchant; H. H. DEARBORN, Real Estate Capitalist; JOHN W. EDDY, Manager Port Blakeley Mill Co.; JOHN ERIKSON, Mining Capitalist; GABRIEL FAURE, Banker; JOSHUA GREEN, President Inland Navigation Co.; ANDREW HEMRICH, President Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.; G. ALSTON HOLE, Manager Thomas Investment Co.; DANIEL KELLEHER, of Bausman & Kelleher, Attys.; HARRY KRUTZ, President Washington Loan & Trust Co.; O. H. P. LA FARGE, Secretary; MALCOLM McDUGAL, Capitalist; ALEX. F. McEWAN, President Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Co.; JOHN H. McGRAW, President McGraw & Kittinger; WALTER OAKES, Capitalist; RALPH A. SCHOENFELD, Manager Standard Furniture Co.; JAMES SHANNON, Physician; VICTOR HUGO SMITH, Capitalist; FREDERICK K. STRUVE, of John Davis & Co.; C. E. VILAS, Manager U. S. Assay Office; F. W. WEST, of West & Wheeler.

ERIKSON BUILDING

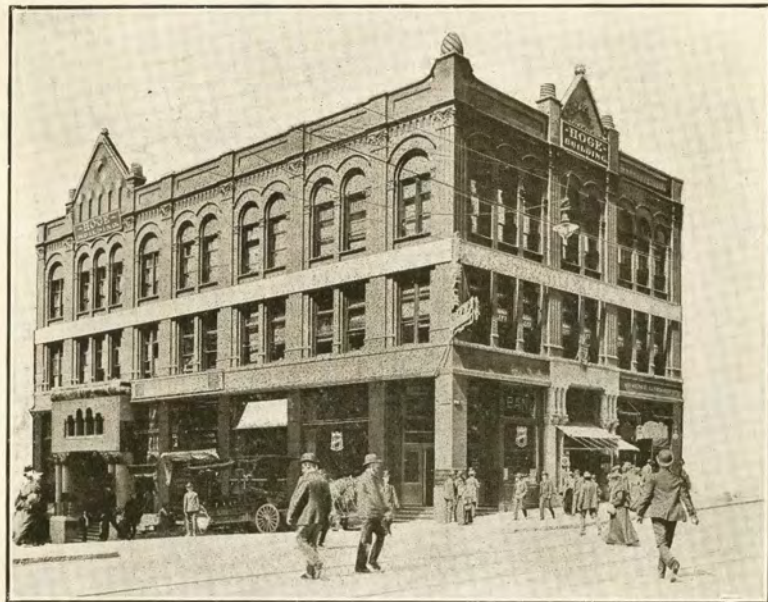
Northwest Corner of First Avenue and University St.

Are You a
Depositor in



The
**Union Savings &
Trust Company**
Of Seattle

If Not
Why
Not
?



Pay 4 per cent. Interest

■ The Union Bank is situated in the very center of Seattle's retail district—Makes a specialty of all kinds of accounts whether large or small—Gives careful attention to women's accounts. Keeps open all day Saturdays.

JAMES D. HOGE, President
N. B. SOLNER, Cashier

Seattle's Leading
Savings Bank

SEATTLE REPUBLICAN

VOL. XIV

NO. 1

H. R. CAYTON - - - - Editor and Publisher
 SUSIE REVELS CAYTON - - - - Associate

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 816½ THIRD AVE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Seattle, as Second Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.60

THANKS.

The Seattle Republican feels like congratulating itself for being able to present to the world this special edition of its paper of the nature and contents that it is. It's the first time in the history of the Pacific Coast that such an edition has been successfully issued and in the inception of the work we were frankly informed by even business friends that the attempt was not only foolhardy, but would result in financial disaster, and while the number is by no means a howling financial success, nevertheless it is sufficiently so to enable us to show the progress the black man has made in this section and likewise the opportunities for hundreds and thousands of others to come and join those already here and with ready and willing hands find in this section a safe and sure retreat, an oasis on the desert, a harvest home festival and a harbinger of rest. We are truly thankful to those Negroes who have reposed sufficient confidence in the management hereof to lend us their moral support, who have either pictures of themselves or of their homes or both appearing herein. Such confidence, we believe, marks a new era for the black man toward each other and we truly believe "the morning light is breaking" and the dawn will find at least some of us getting together and forming a nucleus around which we will rally such elements and factions of our race which in the past have been repelling each other, and form a phalanx by means of which we will march grandly on to the goal.

We likewise thank such of the men of the business world of this section who seem to have seen sufficient merit in the publication to give it their financial aid by placing splendid advertisements herein in many instances doing as well by the Negro Progress Number of The Seattle Republican as they did by the special editions of the most favored papers and publications of this section. It's a source of much pleasure to find in the columns of this number large display advertisements of the largest industrial and commercial concerns of the Northwest, because they give tone as well as standing to the publication. By it we are thoroughly convinced that when the Negro learns to do as well or even a little better in

his undertakings as the white man then his labor and his talent will be in demand.

The Seattle Republican has another congratulation coming and it is none other than that it is killing two birds with one stone, the issuing of the Northwest Negro Progress Number and the celebration of its Fourteenth Anniversary. Without having lost an issue or a change in management The Seattle Republican has plodded along from year to year, never setting the world on fire, but going on and on without fear or particular favor. Weekly publications since it began to supply the time worn "long felt want," published by both white and black men in Seattle, have burst forth in a flame of glory, but like the poor Arab "silently folded their tent and stolen away," but like the "poor" The Seattle Republican seems destined to be always with you. It has been our aim to make the paper a business proposition and a publication that "man" irrespective of race, color or creed, just so he reads the English language would feel the better for having read its contents. How well we have succeeded is for you, who have from week to week since it was first issued, May 19th, 1894, to say "At the same old stand The Seattle Republican will be found doing duty and may be communicated with from the utmost points of the globe.

COME WEST BLACK MAN.

Should the Negro of the South come to the Northwest to cast his lot? you ask. To which we reply, he should if he has the inclination and likewise the necessary "wherewith" requisite for traveling expenses. However, it would be absurd as well as fool hardy for the Negro in a body to transplant himself in the Northwest or any other section of the United States. In other words, it would be both well and wise for the Negro not to congregate or colonize in any one section of this country, however favorably disposed such section and its Anglo-Saxon inhabitants might be toward his physical and intellectual development, lest he soon be confronted with a similar state of affairs as he is now contending with in the South, where, in a great many of those states, he is either in an actual majority or dangerously near it. If the alleged "race problem" of the United States is ever settled beyond the probability of resurrection it will be when large numbers, yea a majority, of the Negroes of the various Southern states will have scattered to every nook and corner of the Western Hemisphere and ramified themselves among the inhabitants thereof. Not to necessarily miscegenate with the whites, but to live among them and adopt their customs, habits and industrial spirit. So long as the black folk are not sufficiently numerous to cause alarm in the minds of the white folk that their presence in the community might mean "nigger dominancy" there will be little or no strife between the whites and the blacks, but, where there is danger of such, perpetual strife does and will prevail and, judging from the past, the black man always comes out at the lower end of the rope. Unless a "black state" is set apart in the United States, where the Negro may be "lord of all he surveys" (which will never be done), then it is better for the black man as a whole that he scatter and take his chance by the side of the white man even though it be against odds.

Under such circumstances then no section of the

whole United States offers such an inviting field for the brawn of the Negro as the far Northwest. While organized labor is bitterly opposed to the coming of the Negro, yet the captains of industry are much inclined to the "open shop" idea and are willing to employ the black man as readily as the white man, if he can only "make good." Ten thousand able-bodied black men wanting work could find employment in the state of Washington the next day after they arrived here and at wages treble and quadruple to those they have been earning in the South. Almost as many women of the same complexion could find work as domestics at wages ranging from \$20 to \$30 per month throughout the state and yet the coming of that number would not be noticeable on the body politic two weeks after their arrival. The coal mines, the railroad contractors, the furnace operators, farmers and factory men are all willing to give them work if they will but come.

For months the editor of The Seattle Republican has been in consultation with the "captains of industry" in this section and all of them make bold to announce that black or white men who want to work can find it in the Northwest and their support of this special edition with the advertisements of their respective business concerns and some instance actually calling for help is proof sufficient that they mean what they say. Negroes in other sections of the United States in whose hands a copy of this number may perchance to fall are invited to correspond with any of the advertisers herein and learn from the respective managements themselves the truth of the allegations made herein. The reader is further invited to carefully peruse the contents of this number and see for himself how prosperous the few Negroes that are now here are. If there were greater numbers of them here (not enough to give fear of "nigger dominancy," but enough to man a whole plant if need be), then they would do even better than they are doing. It is very commendable on the part of the 600 or 700 Negro residents of King County, in which the city of Seattle is situate, to own real estate conservatively valued at \$600,000. We believe that few sections of this country can make a better, yea even if as good showing. When men can earn from \$3 to \$6 per day and the women one dollar per day at regular work and \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day at "day work" then it is plain to be seen that with a man and his wife working it will be a matter of but a very short time before they will be on "easy street," vulgarly speaking, if they live economically. Let's hope that hundreds of black folk tired of the everlasting warfare between themselves and the whites in the South where they are badly congested will take the advice of Horace Greeley and "come West," if not to grow up with the country to fill a long-felt want. If you want work come and it is your's for the asking and of the kind as you like, but if you want "snaps" stay where you are. Do not get the idea in your head that counting house jobs, high official positions and clerical jobs in general await your coming, for they do not and it's only in isolated cases that a black person gets one of those, but there is no telling what some black man or even many may do if a sufficient number of them come thither, become thrifty, husband their earnings and stick together. While clanishness is deprecated, yet it pays the black man just now to not only stand together, but to also help each other's "cross to bear."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Andrew R. Black was born in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1874. He is a graduate of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, and took the full course of the law department at Howard University, graduating in 1899 with the degree of L. L. B. He subsequently took a post graduate course at the University of the City of New York, graduating from there in 1900. Being impressed with Greeley's advice to "Go West and grow up with the country," he came to Seattle in 1901, where he began the practice of law. Mr. Black has proven his ability and has brought to himself a large and influential clientele. He has accumulated considerable property and is an influential Mason and Elk.

Edward F. Meyer is a South Carolinian and is related by marriage to the famous Gen. Bob Smalls, who, with a Confederate gunboat sailed out of the Charleston harbor and surrendered it to the Union forces. Mr. Meyer was in the government service as chief of store and accounting division at the navy yard at Port Royal, S. C., but was transferred to the U. S. navy yard at Bremerton six years ago and is now chief clerk of the department of supplies and accounts. He resides with his family in this city, and owns valuable real estate, not only in Seattle, but likewise in Bremerton. He is pronounced by all who have had occasion to do business with him as one of the best accountants in the service.

Dr. David T. Cardwell was born at Charlotte, N. C. He graduated from Biddle University in 1900 with the degree of A. B. He entered the medical department of Howard University in 1901, graduating in 1905 with honors and the degree of M. D. He came to Seattle immediately and passed a creditable examination before the state board of medical examiners and was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state. Dr. Cardwell is a hard student, a painstaking physician and seems to possess the elements that will sooner or later give him a very high standing among the medical men of this state.

J. Edward Hawkins is a well known lawyer of this city. He has lived here for the past eighteen years and for twelve years has been a conspicuous figure in the courts of this county and state. Mr. Hawkins has been associated in some very noted criminal cases and has demonstrated his ability to look after his clients' interests. He is active in politics and a member of several secret societies. Few men white or black are more generally known throughout the Northwest than he and his gift of gab combined with his wide acquaintance was instrumental in bringing success to him at an early date after being admitted to practice.

Lawrence Sledge is a Mississippian by birth, but has been in Tacoma since he was a mere youth. He is a graduate of Tacoma High School. Being in moderate circumstances he had to work to earn sufficient money to pay his expenses while studying law. He passed a brilliant examination and has made a successful lawyer, having won some notable criminal cases. Tacoma in general is proud of her elevator boy that learned to be a lawyer despite his "ups" and "downs" day after day.

Mrs. Nettie J. Asberry is a flower from the Kansas prairies and is a graduate of the musical con-



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1. HAYDEN RICHARDSON, Seattle.
Public Stenographer.

2. LAWRENCE SLEDGE, Tacoma.
Attorney at Law.

3. DR. D. T. CARDWELL, Seattle.
Physician and Surgeon.

4. PROF. J. BYRON REED, Seattle.
Musical Instructor.

5. ANDREW R. BLACK, Seattle.
Attorney at Law.

6. ELLA E. RYAN, Tacoma.
Manager of "The Forum."

7. J. EDWARD HAWKINS, Seattle.
Attorney at Law.

8. A. G. HARRISON, Seattle.
Attorney at Law.

9. EDWARD F. MEYER, Bremerton.
Chief Clerk Supply Dept. U. S.
Navy Yard.

10. GUSTAVE B. ALRDICH, Tacoma.
Attorney at Law.

11. J. H. RYAN, Tacoma.
Printing Office.

12. NETTIE J. ASBERRY.
Teacher of Piano Forte.



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servatory of Denver. She has lived in the West for sixteen years, twelve years of which she has lived in Tacoma. She is a music teacher of rare ability and has always had a large number of pupils. She is regarded as one of Tacoma's expert pianists and a lady of rare accomplishments, speaking French and German fluently.

A. Garfield Harrison was born at Elkin, N. C., and attended Livingstone College of that state for some time. He is a graduate of Albin Academy, Frankington, N. C. He also graduated from Lincoln University with degree of A. B. He then attended the law department of Yale and graduated in 1902 with degree of L. L. B. In casting his lot in this city it was for the purpose of making himself felt in the legal world and win a prominent place at the bar of this state.

Gustave B. Aldrich is a prominent attorney of Tacoma, where he has lived for the past five years. By industry, thrift and integrity he has made himself an important factor in the affairs of that growing metropolis. In his profession he is rapidly gaining an enviable position, and is securing it on his merits. He is a man whose every thought is for the betterment of mankind irrespective of race, color or creed.

Ella E. Ryan has been a resident of this state for a number of years, having for years owned and operated a hair dressing parlor at Spokane, where she accumulated some very valuable property. She was for a long time associated with her husband in conducting the Forum of Tacoma, but she afterwards assumed the entire control of it. She is now manager of the Forum, which has been quite a success under her management.

Hayden Richardson was brought to this city by parents when but a mere child. He attended the public schools and graduated from the high school with honors. In recognition of his ability he was made quartermaster of the high school cadets. Being ambitious he worked at odd jobs to obtain money to continue his education. As an orator he was in the first rank of his class, winning first prize in the class oratorical contest. Mr. Richardson took a business course and is today one of the most expert stenographers in the city. The North Western Iron Works, needing an expert, has given him employment for some time and has three times, within six months, raised his salary.

Prof. J. Byron Reed hails from Washington, D. C. Giving evidences of musical ability at a very early age he was sent to Boston and placed under such instructors as Prof. Bishoff, Prof. Tenny and Prof. Sousa, where his natural ability was given opportunity to develop under those able instructors. He came West at the head of a large brass band and becoming impressed with Seattle remained here, where for a number of years he was leader of an orchestra second to none in the city. For ten years he has been a musical instructor in the city and is recognized as a master in his profession.

J. H. Ryan is an Ohian by birth, but has lived in this state for the past eighteen years. He was a resident of Eastern Washington eleven years and was engaged in business in Spokane and other towns on that side of the mountains. He came to Seattle in 1900 and engaged in the newspaper business, but

seeing an open field at Tacoma moved there and continued his newspaper work. He has always been prominent in politics and has published three legislative manuals for this state. The one appearing this year being his best effort.

William Hopkins is one of Spokane's substantial business men. He is proprietor of the Georgia Market, which is one of the best markets in the city. He employs two cutters and other help. Mr. Hopkins has been in Spokane for ten years and is a splendid business man. He is president of the Clarence Ray Buffalo Hump Mining Company and is owner of much valuable real estate in that city.

Hon. Isham F. Norris, a foremost citizen of Seattle and one of her energetic business men, is a Tennessean by birth, where he grew to manhood and was identified with the business and political world of that state. He was elected to the state senate from the Memphis district and was at the time the owner of a large grocery store. Becoming dissatisfied with the condition of affairs as to the treatment of the Negro he sold out and went to Oklahoma, where he soon fell into the political cauldron and came out a member of the legislature. Believing the Northwest offered greater inducements for him he came to Seattle six years ago. He went into business at once, opening a grocery store. He subsequently sold his store and went into the express business, in which he is now engaged and at which he is doing exceedingly well.

George W. Jones, the enterprising and progressive laundryman of this city, was born in Kentucky, but grew to manhood in Kansas. His parents were farmers, but he learned the trade of a miller and worked at his trade for eight years. His health failing a desire to come West seized him and he was not long putting it into effect. He came to this city one year ago and immediately opened a laundry and today is doing a thriving business. He is running an up-to-date hand laundry with all the accessories necessary for doing first class work. His payroll is \$125 per week. He is a striking example of what push and energy can do in this city.

Z. L. Woodson, whose photo and those of his three houses appear in this number, can be easily called the "smoked" Jew of Seattle. Coming here eight years ago with a few dollars he embarked into the lodging house business and has pushed it to a most successful end. He now operates three houses, containing about seventy rooms in all. Mr. Woodson is owner of three very valuable pieces of real estate, the rentals of which add much to his bank account. He is ably assisted in his efforts by his esteemable wife. His keen business foresight and close but square dealing will make him an important factor in the business world of this city.

Serg. Adam A. Houston, recently retired from the U. S. army, after 27 years' service, was born in Pulaski County, Virginia. He entered the U. S. service when only nineteen years of age, and was in active service against the Indians from 1890 to 1894. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was sent with the eight troops of the Tenth Cavalry to Cuba. The captain and lieutenant of his company being wounded he took command and led his men on the famous charge at San Juan Hill. He was wounded by a ball passing through his right shoulder



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1. HON. ISHAM F. NORRIS, Seattle.
President Southern Express Co.
2. WILLIAM HOPKINS, Spokane.
Proprietor Georgia Market.
3. SERG. A. A. HOUSTON, Spokane.
Retired Army Officer.
4. H. HARRIS, Tacoma.
Grocery Merchant.
5. JAMES S. MURRAY, Seattle.
Artistic Stone Carver.
6. GEORGE W. JONES, Seattle.
Proprietor Hand Laundry.
7. J. R. HAWKINS, Tacoma.
Merchant Tailor.
8. Z. L. WOODSON, Seattle.
Proprietor Woodson Hotel.
9. JAMES A. JONES, Tacoma.
Proprietor Dining Parlors.
10. WILLIAM TURNER, Tacoma.
Real Estate and Loans.
11. HORACE P. LAWHORN, Tacoma.
Real Estate Dealer.
12. J. E. BURNETT, Seattle.
Proprietor Shoe Shop.

and lungs. While being carried from the field by comrades they were ordered into line by Col. Roosevelt and hence Serg. Houston was left wounded as he was for some hours on the field. It was many months before he left the hospital. Serg. Houston is in possession of one medal for distinguished service in the Indian wars, several for bravery in Cuba and twelve Sharp Shooter medals. During his long term of service he has amassed a comfortable fortune, he owning two large ranches in this state besides his beautiful home, which is in a suburb of Spokane. His is a record any member of any race should be proud of.

J. E. Burnett, a shoemaker, started business a few years ago where there were two other shops in the same block, but by his strict attention to business and the excellence of his work he has become the leading workman in his neighborhood. He attended Tuskegee Institute and stands as an example of the excellent work that institution is doing in fitting young men for the business and working world. He is sober, industrious and intelligent and a most capable workman, and is rapidly accumulating Seattle dirt.

William Turner was born in Cincinnati and graduated from the Gains High School of that city. For some years he was a teacher at St. Louis, where he ranked among the best. He came to Tacoma twenty years ago and since that time has been active in the politics of Pierce County. He has been a delegate to every county and state Republican convention since this has been a state and has been deputy county assessor of Pierce County for ten years, serving one term under a Democratic administration. He is now engaged in the real estate business in which he is doing exceedingly well owing to his wide acquaintance in the business world.

James S. Murray was born in Xenia, Ohio, and educated in Detroit, Michigan. When a mere boy he learned the trade of stone carver and many a state building of this country has samples of his handy work thereon. He did most of the carving on the Wayne County, Ill., court house and the Illinois state house are samples of his dexterity with the chisel. He was one of the workmen who carved the Abraham Lincoln monument of Illinois. Mr. Murray came West with the rush of 1889 and has done carving on a number of buildings in this city, among them the entrance to the Burke Block, the Sullivan Block and a number of others. He worked on the government building at Port Townsend and the court house at Tacoma. He has retired from work and is only speculating in real estate. Mr. Murray is a shrewd investor and has profited by the growth of real estate in Seattle.

J. R. Hawkins is an Indian by birth, but lived for a number of years in Graham County, Kansas, where he was twice elected clerk of the district court of that county. He retired from the office with the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens. He was admitted to practice law after leaving office, but on coming to Tacoma a few years ago he decided to engage in the tailoring business, at which he has been a success. He owns a business block in South Tacoma, where, assisted by his wife, he conducts his business. He is active in Baptist church circles and does not lag in anything which has for its object the elevating of mankind.

James A. Jones is well known in this state, being at one time champion bicycle rider of the Northwest. No man in Tacoma does more to promote the interest of the secret societies than does Mr. Jones. He, with his wife, is proprietor of an excellent dining room which caters exclusively to the more wealthy class of citizens of that city and he is doing a satisfactory business. Intelligent, progressive and wide awake he can be called one of Tacoma's substantial citizens.

Horace P. Lawhorn came to Tacoma from Indiana some sixteen years ago. He has at all times been connected with some business enterprise. He was the manager of the Farmers' Market that flourished there some years ago. He is now in the real estate business and is handling some large blocks of land and a great deal of which he is selling to enterprising Negroes. He is closely identified with the A. M. E. Church and especially the Sunday school. On the whole Mr. Lawhorn is one of Tacoma's most enterprising, energetic and popular citizens. He has always been more or less active in politics and for four years was on the Tacoma police force.

H. Harris is the pioneer merchant of Tacoma, he having been in business in that city for the past fifteen years. He is conceded by all who have had dealing with him to be one of the shrewdest business men in the City of Destiny. Mr. Harris by industry and fair dealing has builded up a lucrative grocery business and is one of Tacoma's most progressive citizens. He has accumulated considerable property, and is accredited as owning real estate second in value to that owned by any Negro in Tacoma. His trade extends to Alaska and in a limited way and even to the Orient.

Frank Abrams was born in Newman, Georgia. He is a machinist by trade, but for a number of years has been in the employ of King County. For three years he was deputy sheriff and for some time bailiff and special deputy in the justice court. Mr. Abrams is well known in the city having been in and around here for the past seventeen years, and is prominent in political and other matters in the county.

Charles S. Barrow has been a resident of Spokane for sixteen years. He is the son of the late P. S. Barrow, who was for years very prominent in political affairs of the county. Mr. Barrow is a practical printer and is proprietor of the X-Ray Printing Company. He is one of the directors of the Clarence Ray Buffalo Hump Gold Mining Company, and is just as enthusiastic over its ultimate outcome as his associates. Mr. Barrow is the owner of real estate in Spokane that is already very valuable and growing more so every day.

Walter Washington, the city pound master of Seattle, has held his present position for the past nine years. He has made an excellent officer as the records will show. He was born in Louisiana, but left that state when a lad. He has by economy secured considerable of this world's goods. He has a home with some other property that is quite valuable. He and his family are among the pioneers of this city.

E. H. Holmes was born in the great State of Mississippi, but has been a resident of Washington for the past seventeen years. From youth he has proven himself trustworthy and straightforward. He



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1. JAMES W. GRAY, Seattle.
Plastering Contractor.
2. FRANK ABRAHM, Seattle,
Practical Mechanic.
3. C. S. BARROW, Spokane.
Printer and Publisher.
4. C. H. BROWN, Seattle.
Mail Clerk.
5. I. ISRAEL WALKER, Seattle.
Prop. of "The Comfort."
6. R. S. WHITE, Spokane.
Mining Promoter.
7. G. W. ANDERSON, Spokane.
Mining Promoter.
8. G. O. ALLEN, Seattle.
Mail Clerk.
9. W. J. L. FORT, Seattle.
Mail Clerk.
10. W. C. MILLER, Seattle.
Plastering Contractor.
11. WALTER WASHINGTON, Seattle.
City Pound Master.
12. E. H. HOLMES, Spokane.
Real Estate and Loans.

has been one of the leaders of his race at Spokane ever since reaching the age of maturity. He was for four years confidential messenger for the D. C. Corbin Company and was deputy county treasurer for four years. He was doorkeeper at the state senate for one term, and is at present in his old position as confidential messenger to the D. C. Corbin Company. He is the owner of extensive real estate in that city and county. A fine farm a few miles from the city is among his many other holdings.

I. Israel Walker, becoming disgusted with his state, as soon as Ben Tilman was elected governor, left South Carolina immediately and came direct to the then territory of Washington, trying, as he said, to get as far from Tilman as possible and yet stay in the United States. At the outbreak of the Klondike excitement he was with the first rush for the gold fields and remained there nine years. He returned to the city recently and is now proprietor of a lodging house. He is arranging to open a mercantile business in the near future.

W. C. Miller, a well known plasterer of this city, is the foremost Negro in his line in the state. For a number of years he has worked at the trade here and at all times and under all circumstances has held a high and respected position. There are few men in the business who can put on more mud or do it better than he. As a workman his race should be proud of him for he is proving that the color of the skin has nothing to do with a man's ability as a workman. Mr. Miller is a high Mason, a taxpayer and a worthy citizen.

Jas. W. Gray was born in Ironton, Ohio, in 1873. He attended the public schools of that city and was apprenticed to learn the trade of plasterer. Hearing of the opportunities of the West he came to this city seven months ago where he soon found work at his trade and as a plasterer he is in the first rank and has just completed the largest job ever done by a Negro in this city, having plastered an apartment house of 100 rooms, making more than 10,000 yards of work. His present contract will take him all summer to finish.

R. S. White is reckoned as one of the old-timers of Spokane. He was for a number of years in the employ of the U. S. government in the postoffice of that city. Mr. White is a very thrifty and industrious citizen and thoroughly alive to the development and advancement that is in progress in his town. He owns some very valuable real estate and is full of business. He is assistant secretary of the Clarence Ray Buffalo Hump Gold Mining Company and has had the immediate oversight of the developing of that property and he is enthusiastic over its ultimate outcome. The property, which is situated in the fastings of the mountains, is immediately surrounded by valuable mining propositions and the property in which he is interested can hardly fail to produce.

John W. L. Fort, one of the latest employes of "Uncle Sam" in the city of Seattle, is a native of Tennessee. He has lived in the West for a number of years, the most of the time at Fargo, N. D. He came to Washington six years ago and after spending some time in Seattle engaged in the restaurant business in Bellingham which he continued until he was appointed mail carrier for this city. He is

sober, industrious and a literary and social favorite among those with whom he associates. As a mail carrier he is making good. He is quite active in the upbuilding of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Seattle and is demonstrating in many ways that he is made out of the right kind of stuff.

George W. Anderson is a pioneer of this state, having lived within its borders for the past twenty years. He was for a number of years in Tacoma, where he held various positions of trust and honor, but moved to Spokane for business reasons. He has been in Spokane a number of years and is recognized as one of the energetic men of that city. He is secretary of the Clarence Ray Buffalo Hump Mining Company and for nearly two years represented that company in the East, where he floated much of the company's development stock. His report from time to time as to the financial condition shows that no mistake was made in electing its secretary. Judging from the reports that company in the very near future will hit it rich.

G. O. Allen, while not what would be considered an old-timer of this city, is a most worthy representative of the Negro. He is a clerk in the Seattle postoffice and has the reputation of being one of the swiftest as well as most reliable men in the office. Mr. Allen is proving that race or color are not bars to efficiency. Nothing but words of praise are heard from the officials when speaking of him. He is a member and officer in the Fourteenth Street A. M. E. Church.

C. H. Brown is one of the eight Negro employes of the Seattle postoffice. He was recently transferred to this office from the Chicago office. He came highly recommended and has proven himself a most efficient clerk. At present he is one of the collectors in the business district of the city. It is confidently expected that he will prove a most satisfactory addition to the already long list of colored employes of this office.

Rev. S. J. Collins came to Seattle nineteen years ago from Georgia, his native home, where he had been foreman in the car shops in Macon. He is one of the best Negro carpenters that ever came to the Sound. He worked at his trade in this city for a number of years. Being always of a religious temperament he became imbued with the idea that there was need for more workmen "in the vineyard of the Lord," so he entered the ministry and has advanced in his chosen profession until he became presiding elder, which position he has most creditably filled for a number of years. Rev. Collins, with his family, have in recent years moved to Tacoma and has made a home for himself there and is doing well, spiritually and financially.

Elder J. M. Webb is an evangelist of the church of God and a traveling lecturer. Elder Webb has traveled over the greater part of the United States and lectured on the subject: "Jesus, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba were Negroes by Blood," and has written a book on the subject. Many very favorable comments have been made by learned men on this subject since it was first introduced by Elder Webb. When not engaged in lecturing and preaching he is one of the substantial farmers of this county and is well and favorably known in this city.



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1. J. E. SHEPPERSON, Roslyn.
Politician.
2. REV. S. A. FRANKLIN, Kenndale
Pastor First Baptist Church.
3. JOHN A. NELSON, Tacoma.
Pastor Olivet Baptist Church.
4. ELDER J. M. WEBB, Seattle.
Evangelist, Church of God.
5. B. F. TUTT, Seattle.
Proprietor "Tutt's Barber Shop."
6. REV. R. W. BUTLER, Seattle.
Carpenter and Contractor.
7. REV. S. J. COLLINS, Tacoma.
Presiding Elder A. M. E. Church.
8. REV. GEORGE MANNEY, Seattle.
Pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church.
9. W. M. STRAUTHER, Seattle.
Prop. "White Star" Tailoring Co.
10. ANDREW G. BOYD, Seattle.
Storekeeper Seattle-Tacoma Co.
11. C. H. HARVEY, Seattle.
Contracting Carpenter.
12. N. A. TAYLOR, Seattle.
Prop. "White Star Tailoring Co."

Rev. Geo. Maney was born at Helena, Ark. Early in life he became connected with the Baptist church and has since devoted his efforts to the building up of the material as well as the spiritual interests of that church. He began by the erection of a church at St. Louis, Mo. He then went to Gordner, N. M., where he organized a congregation and also built a church. In 1895 he came West and since that time he has organized a church at Franklin, and repaired the one at Tacoma. Rev. Maney came to this city in 1905. Since then he has secured the ground and built a church that is now valued at \$15,000. He has a wife and two children.

Rev. A. Nelson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church of Tacoma, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1872, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He joined the Baptist church in 1874 and was elected educational missionary of the Third District Baptist Association. He came to Tacoma in 1903 and was elected pastor of the church there in 1905. Rev. Nelson is an active, energetic man and though an ardent church worker does not forget that the temporal man must be looked after as well as the spiritual, and is accumulating some valuable property in that city and community.

Rev. Robert W. Butler came here many years ago from Texas. He is one of the best carpenters in the city and has worked at his trade the most of the time he has lived here. He is well and favorably known for his religious views. For some time he preached on the street and did good work for the cause of religion. His health becoming poor he gave up that work and is now working only in a quiet way for the cause he espouses. He has accumulated considerable property in the city and above all is as square as a dye in his dealings with his fellow man. His word is his bond and is so recognized by every one who has had business dealings with him.

B. F. Tutt, whose picture may be seen in another column hereof, is the proprietor of Tutts' Barber Shop and Baths, located at 306 Main St., Seattle, Wn. The management caters to the general public. Everything in the line of barbering can be had in this shop as you like it. Stylish and up-to-date hair cutting, artistic shaving, electric or hand massages, shampooing, singeing, baths, manicuring and in fact everything that is to be had in a first class shop. Only the best and most expert barbers are employed. Your patronage is solicited.

C. H. Harvey is one of the pioneer mechanics of this city. Coming here when it was a "mud hole" he has worked on many of the buildings that now adorn her streets. He is a contractor and does painting, paper hanging and carpentering. He is one of the best known workmen in his section of the city. He has always been a hard church worker and prominent in many societies. Mr. Harvey must be after President Roosevelt's own heart for he has six living children and three dead, nine in all, and every one of them born in Seattle and not over a stone's throw from where his present commodious home, which he recently erected, now stands.

N. A. Taylor, one of the members of the White Star Tailoring Company, is a native of the state of Texas, and was educated at San Antonio. He learned his trade at Marshal, Texas. He is a young man of

steady habits and marked ability in his profession. While he is a newcomer to Seattle yet he is doing his share toward making the company with which he is connected a financial success.

Walter M. Strauthers was born on a farm near Palestine, Texas. He attended the public schools of his home town. He came to Seattle nine years ago, where he has resided ever since. In establishing the White Star Tailoring Company Mr. Strauthers gave proof of his energy and pluck. The White Star Tailoring Company is famous for its high class tailoring for ladies and gentlemen and its moderate prices.

Andrew G. Boyd is one of the rising young men of the city. Being only twenty-eight years of age he gives fair promise of being a credit to himself and his race. He began to work for the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company three years ago as an elevator boy. For his attention to business and marked ability he was made shipping clerk, which position he held for a year. He was advanced a year ago to the position of store keeper, which position he now holds. Mr. Boyd is diligently studying to become an electrical engineer and will soon blossom out as one. His advancement and position is another proof that young Negro men can get the work if they prepare to do the work assigned to them properly.

Rev. Samuel A. Franklin, of Kennydale, is pastor in charge of the Baptist church of that growing community. He was for a number of years a trusted employe of the Pacific Coast Coal Company and worked at Franklin and Newcastle for fifteen years. Like a great many of the colored men who worked at the mines he saved his money and bought a tract of land nearby and is now enjoying the fruits of his hard labors. He has an elegant church and a very neat home at Kennydale. His home and the many others around him are proofs of what can be accomplished by working in the mines, saving and investing your earnings.

J. E. Shipperson, the "Big" man of Roslyn, is well known through the coal mining camps of the Northwest as well as those in Iowa and Virginia. He was for years the "push" for the Roslyn Coal Company, but of late years he has rested somewhat from his labors and is only connected with the mines in a general way. He is prominent in the politics of Kintitas County, and is one of the best known citizens in that part of the state.

C. C. Crowley is one of Everett's progressive business men. He owns and operates a first class barber shop and bath house on Riverside. He is an influential member of the Masonic fraternity in this state, being W. M. of Everett lodge and P. G. S. W. of Washington. He has been at Everett five years and has the reputation of being honest, sober and industrious. Mr. Crowley is doing much toward elevating his race by himself doing the square thing with those with whom he has business dealings.

A. H. Harris came here ten years ago from Virginia, where for a number of years he had been a chief cook. He has for years been the steward of the steamer Humboldt, and is one of the most trusted employees of the company owning that boat. He is preparing for a "rest day" by investing in Seattle real estate.



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1. AUSTIN ANDERSON, Seattle.
Head Waiter.
2. GEORGE A. HAYES, Seattle.
Tonsorial Artist.
3. WILL H. TAYLOR, Seattle.
Steward Seattle Athletic Club.
4. F. F. KEEBLE, Seattle.
Proprietor Lincoln Barber Shop.
5. JOHN T. GAYTON, Seattle.
Messenger U. S. Court.
6. MME. BOYER, Everett.
Proprietress Hair Store.
7. A. H. HARRIS, Seattle.
Steward Steamer Humboldt.
8. C. C. CROWLEY, Everett.
Proprietor Barber Shop.
9. OLLY WASHINGTON, Spokane.
Prop. "Poodle Dog" Restaurant.
10. CLIFFORD C. HANCOCK, Seattle.
Prop. Fairfield Dining Parlors.
11. J. F. JOHNSON, Tacoma.
Head Waiter.
12. L. A. GRAVES, Seattle.
Proprietress "Hairdressing and
Chiropodin Parlors."

F. F. Keeble is one of the pioneer business men of the Puget Sound country, having for a number of years operated the Hamam baths at Tacoma, later moving to this city and opening the finest bath house ever opened in Seattle. At the same time he has always conducted a first class barber shop in connection. Mr. Keeble is now at one of the prominent hotels of this city and as soon as the regrade on 4th Avenue is completed will open one of the finest shops in the city. As a hustler he is in the first rank, and will always "make good."

Clifford C. Hancock came to this city when a small boy and has resided here periodically ever since. He was with the U. S. Army a number of years and during that time was stationed at many posts in this country, Alaska and the Philippines. In his chosen profession of cook and caterer he is among the few successful Negroes in this city. His dining room in the Waldorf block is as well appointed as any in the city and the dining parlors at the Fairfield are equally good.

Olly Williams is one of Spokane's leading caterers of color. He is proprietor of one of the Poodle Dog restaurants, which is well patronized. He is and has always been active in the politics of that city. He owns some very valuable real estate and is quite a business man.

Will H. Taylor has for some time been steward of the Seattle Athletic Club. He is a man of family and lives in a beautiful home on 26th Avenue. He is steady and industrious and is highly respected by his employers. He was born in Kentucky and has all the sturdy traits of character common to the Kentuckian. He lived ten years in California before coming to this city.

John T. Gayton came to Seattle from the Yazoo Valley in Mississippi, twenty years ago. He has shown much of that progressive spirit which is the mainspring of the Seattle Spirit. He was for a number of years steward of the Rainier Club and now ranks well up among the caterers. He has a wife and two children. Mr. Gayton is at present messenger of the United States court of this city.

Geo. A. Hayes can be reckoned among the "old-timers" here, although he is only a young man. He can also be classes among the best and most substantial young men in the city. Mr. Hayes was born at St. Paul and lived in early life at Fargo, N. D., from which place he came to this city. Being an artist at his trade—barber—he has always succeeded in the business. He is an influential member of the Masonic lodge and a musician of ability.

Mrs. L. A. Graves is a native of the "Sunflower State" (Kansas). Being reared where the wind affected your hair and the rocks produced corns, she readily developed a natural adaptability toward chiropody and hair dressing. Mrs. Graves is a graduate of a leading school of chiropody and hairdressing of Chicago. She came to Seattle three years ago, where she and Mr. Graves, who is also an adept at the business, opened the Graves Hairdressing and Manicuring and Chiropody Parlors. Their clientele is of the best families of the city, and their parlors the most select and most patronized of any in the city.

Austin Anderson was born at Rural Retreat, Va., thirty-seven years ago, but when a mere boy he

moved with his parents to Dayton, Ohio. His hotel career began in that famous hostelry, White Sulphur Spring. He came to Seattle from Chicago to open the Rainier Hotel and did so with credit to himself. From his first appearance in this city he has been a favorite in his profession. For six years he was head waiter at the Rainier Club, and has held a similar position for years at a time at other prominent hotels, such as the Knickerbocker, Lincoln, St. Francis, the Stander and others.

Mme. Boyer, of Everett, is another example of what women of our race can do in a business way. Mrs. Boyer is proprietress of the largest hair store and most up-to-date hairdressing establishment in Everett. By excellent work and attention to business she has built up a most excellent trade; by thrift and frugality she has saved much of her earnings and has a very pleasant home. She is much interested in the welfare of her race.

J. F. Johnson was for a number of years head waiter of the Tacoma Hotel of Tacoma. As a head waiter Mr. Johnson was a brilliant success. He is one of the stockholders in the Defiance Investment Company and has a small ranch near the city where he puts in his spare moments raising chickens for the Tacoma market. Mr. Johnson is a thorough business man and has made a success of all his undertakings.

Samuel D. Pierre is one of Tacoma's younger business men. He operates a first class as well as up-to-date tailoring establishment, and ranks among the best in his line. Mr. Pierre for a number of years, in company with his brother, operated a shop at Victoria, B. C. Since coming to the States he has married, bought property, and is fast becoming one of the substantial men of the city. Being a first class workman, his patrons are the wealthy, fashionable young gentlemen who want the best and appreciate and patronize the place where they get it.

Louis Hill is one of the pioneer Negroes in Tacoma. Few men are more generally or more favorably known in his town than he. As steward of the Union Club, the largest and most fashionable club in the city, he has a very responsible position and one he has most creditably filled for a number of years. Mr. Hill is a society man and a most popular gentleman.

B. A. Day is one of the new arrivals in this section, but is nevertheless a man of energy and push. Mr. Day is from Indianapolis, where he grew to manhood from a child. After looking over the different towns on the Sound, Mr. Day selected Tacoma as the most promising town in which to locate. He has invested extensively in property that will soon be very valuable. He is custodian of the Perkins Block, the home of the Ledger and News, and is reckoned among Tacoma's best and most active citizens.

Thomas Wood, the genial head waiter at the Hotel Stander, is well known by those who visit the first class hostelrys of this city. He was for some time head waiter at the Rainier Grand, then he was in charge of the Washington until it closed. It is reported that he will take the New Washington when it is built. He is reported to be the most polite and suave man in his line in this city.

HELP IS WANTED.

In enumerating the attributes that go to make a city great or a state inviting none stand out so prominent as the employment question. Seattle and its surrounding country offers employment to thousands of laboring people of all ages, sizes and colors. Like most American towns there are some trades and some unions that attempt to draw the color line, but the rule is that you can get work whenever and wherever a laborer is wanted. It is true that the Japanese are replacing many Negro laborers who have done porter work here, and a few of the hotels are placing girls in their dining rooms, but there is still work for all who are willing to work at that kind of employment and a few hundred more steady workers, who are willing to stay by a job so long as they are properly paid and respectfully treated. To enumerate the number of men in the different trades and employments would be an impossible task, but we may name a few without being understood to mean there are no others.

One of the most substantial employers of colored help is the gas company, which employs about 25 men with steady employment the year round. Many of their men have been with the company for six or eight years.

The city of Seattle is the employer of 20 or 25 Negroes in its street cleaning department and other works, and pays them \$2.50 per day. Besides these we have one policeman, a dog catcher and a pound-master. Three of the hotels have colored waiters and two others colored bell boys. There are possibly 75 in and around the hotels of the city employed in some capacity.

There are eight plasterers, several brick masons, a half dozen or more carpenters, four painters and decorators. The hod carriers and mortar men number about 30. There is also a large number with the asphalt companies at a wage of \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day. Plasterers get \$6, masons \$5, carpenters \$4.00 to \$5, painters \$4 to \$6. There are hundreds in other employments such as porters, janitors, watchmen, firemen, coachmen, cooks, etc. It will therefore be readily seen that the average wage paid is between \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day to laborers, mechanics from \$4 to \$6, and despite this none of the labor markets herein enumerated are overcrowded with workmen, and therefore hundreds of others could get employment at once if they were here. The cry heard on all sides is, give us more sober, industrious workmen, color no bar, race no objection.

While discussing the wages paid, it might be well to also consider the cost of living. The average family—husband, wife and two children—can live very comfortably on \$1.50 a day, not luxuries, but substantial and healthy food. Thus by anything like ordinary thrift and reasonable economy a man can soon place himself far above want and its miseries. Women as well as men have good, substantial work here, stenographers, seamstresses, maids, cooks and house-servants are always in demand at what would be considered excellent wages anywhere else.

In speaking of employment in this state it is almost useless to speak of female help. Not a day passes but some one is inquiring where colored woman help can be had for housework. Day's work pays well and can be had simply for the asking and such help is receiving from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. House servants are begged to work at wages ranging

from \$25 to \$40 per month. Three thousand working women could get employment in this state within ten days after arriving here. There is, however, enough, yes far too many, of that class who wish to dress, walk around the streets window shopping. What is required here is that class of neat, thrifty women who are anxious to accumulate something and make for themselves a comfortable home.

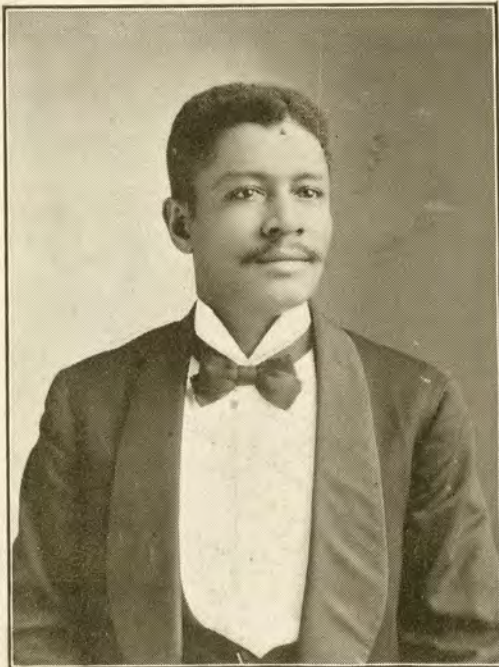


**GREEN FIELDS.
THE MAN WITH THE RAKE.**

Green Fields, whose picture was caught while he was at work, is one of the oldest (from point of service) Negro employees of the city. He is known and respected by all who live on Queen Anne Hill, and is always a familiar figure on those beautiful drives. Mr. Fields and his wife came to the city fourteen years ago, and by faithful and energetic work and commendable frugality has placed himself and his family beyond the question of want. He is a veteran of the Great Civil War, being a member of Company I, Second United States Regiment, and is a highly respected member of Miller Post, G. A. R., of Seattle.

William Eweing of Tacoma is the colored money king of the state, but "he was not always thus." He came to Tacoma twenty years ago from Iowa, and his life has always been one of hard work and rigid economy. He engaged in different occupations in that city for a number of years and although he always lived well he always managed to save something from his earnings. For a number of years he drove the patrol wagon, and a most efficient driver he made. In 1895 he decided to seek his fortune in the gold fields of the North and left for Alaska soon thereafter. These were the days when Forty Mile was the center of operations, so he went there.

When the strike at Dawson was made he was one of those who were too busy to follow fake stampedes and so did not get a claim there. He, however, went to Dawson later and made a few thousand dollars in the winter of 1897 while there. When Nome was struck he walked from Dawson, a distance of 1700 miles, in order to get there before the rush, and it was here he laid the foundation of his fortune. He is still interested in mines in and around Fairbanks, but does not spend his entire time there as of yore. He being of a speculative turn, has placed his Alaska earnings in California and Washington real estate and that has increased in value very rapidly. Mr. Eweing is at a low estimate worth \$100,000, and yet he is only a middle aged man. He is well preserved and unmarried.



THOMAS WOOD,
Head Waiter Hotel Stander.

SUNNYSIDE SHINES OUT.

There is nothing more pleasing to the eye of the average individual than a well tilled and artistically laid out farm. This fact is what makes Yakima County one of the most interesting sections of this state. There are, in what is known as Yakima valley, thousands of acres of the most fertile soil. The government has taken control of the irrigation system of those lands and every acre will be well watered. There are multiplied thousands of acres of the finest fruit lands in the world in this valley. There are hop ranches that are making thousands of dollars a year for their owners. Yet there are thousands of acres of just as fertile soil only waiting for some industrious man to till it to produce an abundant harvest. With one-third of the work that it takes to produce cotton this land can be made to yield the most succulent vegetables or the choicest hops, all of which may be sold at present at almost fabulous prices in the Sound markets.

Some years ago a number of Negro families moved into this section and took up wild land, when there was nothing in sight but sage brush. But today their beautiful homes, large fruit orchards and hop fields are proof of the wisdom of their actions. There is still room for hundreds of others and an assurance of success if they faithfully work for a few years. With the government irrigation system completed and with ordinary industry there is no such word as fail.

Among those who have homes in the valley we find the following families and placing a low valuation of their properties:

A. H. Hawkins, 40-acre hop ranch and homestead, \$20,000.

A. H. Hawkins, 160-acre homestead, \$7,000.

Oley Washington, 100-acre homestead, \$8,000.

J. L. Bedell, 100-acre homestead, \$5,000.

Bevely Flemings, 80-acre homestead, \$5,000.

T. R. Taylor, 160-acre homestead, \$5,000.

T. R. Taylor, 40-acre hop ranch, \$6,000.

Lee Pollard, 80-acre homestead, \$4,000.

George Harris, 50-acre stock ranch, \$5,000.

Richard Payne, 100-acre homestead, \$5,000; other lands, \$3,000.

Woodsie Nichols, 20 acre home, \$1,200.

P. H. McBain, 20-acre home, \$2,000.

Archie Jones, 20-acre home, \$2,400.

Mrs. Bessie F. Bodie, 20-acre home, \$1,200.

Fate Spight, 160-acre homestead, \$4,000.

Total, \$83,100.

* * *

No. 1—Is an excellent likeness of Mr. J. L. Bedell, one of the pioneer farmers of this beautiful and fertile valley. Mr. Bedell went into the valley with the other settlers when there was nothing there but sage brush and coyotes, and when it was considered if not suicide at least a waste of time to settle there. He now has a most productive farm and pleasant home.

No. 2 represents the Sunnyside school house.

No. 3 is Mr. and Mrs. Oley Washington, who are also pioneers in this valley and are now most comfortably fixed and are enjoying the fruits of their labors. Mrs. Washington is secretary of the school board.

No. 4 is an excellent likeness of Mr. Richard Payne, one of the most progressive of the younger men who have gone into the agricultural district. Mr. Payne has a 260-acre ranch and is rapidly improving it and will in a year or two more be among the wealthy men of the state.

No. 5 is the magnificent home of Mr. A. H. Hawkins with all the family and a few friends enjoying the shade of the porch. Mr. Hawkins is a large land owner of the valley and is one of the largest hop raisers in that county.

No. 6 is a good likeness of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins stood by her husband in his struggle to get started and was of great assistance.

No. 7 is the hop house of Mr. Hawkins. His hop crop last year was valued at \$25,000. This year it will be a third larger.



Sunnyside—1, J. L. Bedell; 2, District School; 3, Mr. and Mrs. Oley Washington; 4, Richard Payne; 5, Hawkins' Home; 6, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawkins; 7, Hawkins' Hop House.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

The business opportunity that are offered the Negro in this city and state are too numerous to here enumerate. Any business that was ever started and managed in a business-like manner has proven a success both financially and otherwise. There are barber shops, bath houses, saloons, lodging houses, laundries, transfer companies, catering establishments, delicatessens, boot black stands, eating houses, printing establishments in thriving operation, but the city now demands a far different business showing on the part of the Negro. There are few things more needed in this city than a first class restaurant, where the Negro may take his family and friends and know he will receive proper treatment. Such a place would be a success from the very day it was opened, and a grocery store operated by a Negro if properly handled would prove a paying institution; a furniture store would also do well if started now, while so many strangers are coming to town and fitting up homes. In short there are already a sufficient number here to make any business a success if the business be properly managed. The petty bickerings and local jealousies among those Negroes who should be the leaders are rapidly disappearing and all are becoming convinced that the individual interests of the whole is concerned only by the united and co-operative efforts of the masses. Being a cosmopolitan people we use anything and everything that others use and therefore can support any enterprise started by one of us. We are convinced that there is no surer way to kill discrimination than by starting a similar business for ourselves as that conducted by the other fellow. The shortest route to a white man's heart is through his pocketbook and if therefore we were to start a department store on the co-operative plan and would get the trade of one-fourth of the Negro families in the city, that would be 200 families out of the 800 that are located in and around Seattle. Such a store would soon be one of the largest in the city. For an example the 200 families would each use in a year:

Groceries, \$200	\$ 40,000
Dry Goods, \$100	20,000
Furniture and house furnishing, \$100.....	20,000
Clothing, \$100 ..	20,000
Clothing, 100 single men, \$100.....	10,000

Making a grand total of\$110,000

If the store would make ten per cent on its goods there would be a clear gain of \$11,000 to be divided among the stockholders. And this would be the trade of only one-fourth of the Negroes of the community.

Then why not start such a store? Why not begin a business that would employ ten or fifteen competent Negroes? Why not resent certain discriminations against you by combining for mutual benefit and protection? Other classes in the city are doing that very thing. The Japanese, Chinese, Italians and others all prosper with their co-operative stores. You can also see those stores run by Anglo-Saxons in order to offset this combination, putting members of those races in their establishments as clerks. They would make the same overtures to the Negro if he were to start business houses and industrial concerns for himself.

Race and color will vanish like snow in June when to stick to it means a loss of dimes and dollars.

CITIZEN!

The Negro as a citizen of the state of Washington has a most commendable record. In the early days of Washington when Olympia was "The City" and Seattle and Tacoma the hamlets and trading posts of the state, there were a few of them in each town and those few were regarded among the best citizens. In Olympia L. A. Bushon was well and favorably known and he amassed considerable property in and around that city. George P. Riley was the best known man in Tacoma, being among the first custom officers of that town. He was the president of the company that owned the now famous "Nigger Tract" which is now in the heart of that city. Every one who came to Seattle in early days was sure to go to "Uncle Bill's" (William Grose's) place, as he was the proprietor of the most fashionable hostelry in the city and dispensed food and liquid refreshments to all the loggers and fishermen in the surrounding country. A large number of the native sons of this city were never shaved by any other barber than Robert L. Dixon and many of the Seattle pioneers, who are still living, refuse to allow any one else to serve them. Mr. Dixon has run a shop here for nearly thirty years. His brother, Roseo Dixon, for years operated the swell "oyster house" of the city. Geo. Williams was the first street car conductor in Seattle, and for years he and his mule were most conspicuous objects on the streets. There were many others here—waiters, cooks and porters, but for a number of years no Negro was ever known to violate the laws of the land and were therefore never arrested or caused any other trouble. All of those who were here or in the state up to the time of the fire of 1889 were model citizens. After the fire along with the thousands of others there came many Negroes and it was but natural that with the great numbers there came a few who were not of the desirable class, but hundreds of those who came then are in the Sound cities today and eight out of ten of those who have been here since then have their own homes and are in every respect worthy citizens. The Oregon Improvement Company, when they had a strike at their mines, sent East for Negroes as strike breakers and brought a few hundred out for that purpose. It is a well known fact that for strike breakers the company endeavored to get a reckless, daredevil class of men, but out of the number brought then, Yakima, Sunnyside, Horseheaven and Kennydale can number many of their most prosperous farmers. The smaller towns also have been supplied with honest, sober and industrious laborers from those, who tired of the work at the mines. Those who have watched the chain gangs as they pass through the streets can vouch for the statement that few Negroes are seen on them. Of course some of them have broken the laws, and, since they are only human beings, why expect them to be any nearer perfect than the other fellow? Or why hold the entire race responsible for the actions of the few vicious ones? In politics the masses have been on the right side of every question that has arisen. They are primarily Republicans, but like all men who think and are not blindly herded and led, many of them are Democrats and a few even Populists. In a political way they have received the "overs" or whatever was left after every one else was satisfied, yet they have not seriously complained. In his religion he is as strict and pious as other citizens.

Every town has from one to three strictly Negro churches besides many are members of other churches and creeds. No people is more diligent in sending their children to school than the Negro, and we have yet to hear of a child who is at the foot of his class in any school in this state, but it is very common to hear of the only Negro in a grade leading the class. In business he is as honest and straightforward as the average citizen. He is working hard and accumulating much valuable property, as statistics herein quoted will show. In many communities every Negro there is a taxpayer, in others sev-

enty per cent of the families own their own homes.

Thus we see that in all the prerequisites for good citizenship the Negro of this state is quite up to the average. In education he stands second to none. In the accumulation of property he is rapidly becoming a factor, as a few thousand of them—and that includes men, women and children—have in ten years accumulated more than a million and a half dollars worth of real property, to say nothing of their personal effects and cash in banks. In deportment he cannot be surpassed—being sober, polite, well dressed and genteel.



1906 GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M. 1906.
Convened at Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

H. J. Asberry, Tacoma; E. T. Asberry, Oakland, Cal.; Benjamin Berry, Everett; G. W. Kinney, Portland; J. Edward Hawkins, Seattle; W. C. Peoples, Seattle; F. A. Stokes, Spokane; C. S. Ryan, Spokane; Walter Scott, Spokane; F. L. Wilson, Spokane; S. S. Freeman, Tacoma.

J. W. Payne, Portland; J. B. Beckham, Spokane; W. D. Allen, Portland; Everett Petway, Spokane; Geo. Manney, Seattle; C. C. Crowley, Everett; B. J. Angelle, Seattle; C. S. Parker, Spokane; J. B. Hagen, Spokane.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

That spirit of unity and companionship that comes from the different secret societies is very evident in this state among the Negro. The old and well established orders are in the lead with the newer ones coming in their turn. The Masonic order is in the lead both as to number of lodges and membership. There are two lodges in the state, working under the jurisdiction of Illinois and four under the grand lodge of Washington. All of them are in good working order and fully capable of caring for the sick and relieving the distress of any and all members of the order. The accompanying cut of the grand lodge members of this state will give the reader some idea of the flourishing condition the Masons are in in this state. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows is spreading its benign influence in many communities of this state. A large number of the leading and influential men of the state are marshaled

under the banner of Friendship, Love and Truth. There are prosperous lodges at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Roslyn. All of these lodges are doing much for their members and all have substantial treasuries. The Knights of Pythias have two lodges in the state that in all cases and under all circumstances exemplify the noble principles and sentiments that existed between Damon and Pythias. The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World is a new order, but there are two large and prosperous herds that have escaped the hunters as they passed through the valley, and are doing homage to their Exalted Rulers when the hands point to the hour of eleven. The lodge at Seattle has 70 members, while the one at Yakima is not quite so large. There are a few other orders that have one or two branches in the state. It is safe to say that a member of any secret society will find a brother and co-worker in any of the larger towns of Washington.

EVERETT PROSPEROUS.

Situated as it is, on one of the most beautiful points of Puget Sound. With its saw mills, flour mills, foundries, nail works, creosote works and other industries where labor is employed in large numbers, Everett offers great attractions and inducements to the Negro. The town is practically without prejudice and there is no reason why a thousand men and women could not secure employment there immediately on their arrival.

The best proof of the inducements and opportunities offered there is the fact that there are no idle men to be found. A stranger on arriving there will be immediately offered a job. The idle, worthless classes are ordered out of town; hence those to be found there are thrifty, energetic, prosperous citizens. The Sumner Iron Works is giving employment to six men and would increase that number if the men could be had. The creosote works employs colored engineers and firemen. Mr. R. W. Guinn has been chief engineer since the plant was first set up and operated. The asphalt company employs all colored help on its street work. A liberal number of porters, janitors and elevator men are to be seen in the most important places. Stores, barbershops, bath houses, hair dressing parlors are owned and operated by the Negro. In the country near the city are several prosperous farmers and many more could soon become independently wealthy by engaging in truck farming. W. P. Shafrath and Vay Stewart are two of the more wealthy farmers. Farms are to be had at reasonable prices and on easy terms. The cry around Everett is send us more colored men like those that have already settled here. The percentage of those families that own their homes in the city is larger than in most towns of that size. There are only thirty families and twenty-two of them own their homes.

Why would not any city be proud of such citizens? There are about 300 Negroes all told. They have two beautiful churches and most remarkable of all the churches are not in debt.

Among those who own property in the city and a most conservative estimate of the value of their holdings are:

John Samuels, 2 houses and lots	\$4,500.00
Geo. Stewart, 1 house, 4 lots	2,500.00
Mme. Boyer, house and lot	1,500.00
Mrs. Jennie Williams, 2 lots	600.00

W. P. Shafrath, 1 block in Snohomish, a timber claim and farm	\$35,000.00
Walter Wood, 2 lots	500.00
Mrs. Bird, house and lot	1,000.00
J. O. Williams, house and lot	1,200.00
John Morton, house and lot	1,200.00
S. G. Wilson, house and lot	2,000.00
J. B. Griffin, 5-acre tract	2,000.00
Geo. Norwood, house and lot	1,200.00
Henry Berry, 2 lots	500.00
G. Isam, house and lot	1,200.00

F. Smith, house and lot	2,000.00
Phil Taylor, house and lot	1,000.00
Vay Stewart, ranch	10,000.00
J. J. Crawford, 2 lots	700.00
N. Solomon, house and lots	1,200.00
Mrs. Agnes Nelson, house and lot	1,000.00
Mrs. R. W. Richardson, house and lot....	3,500.00
Mrs. L. Donaldson, house and lot.....	2,500.00
C. Johnson, 2 lots	800.00
N. Lawrence, house and lot	1,200.00
R. W. Guinn, lot.....	600.00
S. S. Scott, farm	5,000.00

\$84,400.00

Thus it is seen that within ten years three hundred Negroes, which includes the women and children, have accumulated nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, besides personal property and bank accounts. There is no discrimination in the schools and the children are receiving the same instructions that the others receive. And from their reports are standing well in their classes. From all our inquiries we were unable to discover any feelings against the race or any reason why more of the proper kind could not do well in Snohomish County.

Mrs. Louisa Donaldson, who is the proprietor of the store, the cut of which appears in another column of this paper, is the pioneer business woman in the city. For fourteen years Mrs. Donaldson has conducted this establishment in the city. During the hard times a few years ago it was only by her business acumen that she was able to continue, but now she is well established and is reckoned among the best business women of her locality.

The beautiful home owned by Mrs. R. W. Richardson is a monument to the industry, frugality and foresight of one of Everett's most respected citizens. Mrs. Richardson is a pioneer in the city and the city is proud of her, for by hard and laborious work she has accomplished what many strong and able-bodied men have failed to do. Her home is by far the most attractive in her immediate locality. Being a widow she has a few boarders and also conducts the largest and best hand laundry in the city.

BENTON COUNTY HOMESTEADERS.

If there is a heaven on this earth for man and beast it is in Benton County, this state. So luxuriant is the cereal growth of that county and with so little work, it has been known and will always be called "Horse Heaven Country." The fertile lands lying on the north of the Columbia river are the best wheat lands in the United States. It will grow wheat that will yield enormous profits to the farmer without irrigation. It is yet undeveloped to that extent where its true worth can be calculated in figures. Each year's developments but adds to its possibilities. Quite a number had foresight enough to take advantage of the opportunities that nature provides in this section; and have laid the foundation of what will doubtless prove substantial fortunes. There is, however, room for many hundred more families in this section. Among those who have settled there may be found Mrs. Smith, Rev. J. D. Pettigrew, Mrs. Martha Mann, Rev. P. B. McDonald, Emanuel Rogers, Frank Anderson, James Allen, Mrs. Carrie Harris, Mrs. Ann Burdett, S. S. Scott, Mr. Miller and Mr. Eversole.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The churches of the state are also doing good work and are in a thriving condition. There are only three distinctly Negro organizations represented by churches in this state, viz.: African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Missionary Baptist and the Church of God. All three have creditable church edifices in this city. The Methodist and Baptist organizations have churches in most of the important towns and settlements throughout the state. In Seattle the Negro is quite cosmopolitan and can be found in nearly every religious sect. The leading church is the Methodist with the Baptist a close second, both owning property valued in the thousands. The Puget Sound A. M. E. Conference was held in Tacoma last year, presided over by Bishop Abraham

and some of them own other property. The property owned by the convention, which is incorporated, is valued at \$30,000. There are Sunday school and other church societies connected with each one of the church establishments. The Church of God has one church, it being in this city. It has a good membership.

KENNEYDALE, KING COUNTY.

It is not all in Seattle that the black man is securing the most valuable property, by any means, for many of those families that have been around Newcastle and Franklin mines have secured valuable acreage in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Washington and are improving it with substantial houses and such necessities as go to make life in the



FIFTEENTH SESSION PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. T. L. Cate, Rev. W. J. Toliver, Rev. S. J. Collins, Bishop Abraham Grant, Rev. F. L. Donohoo, Rev. F. G. Barr, Rev. S. S. Freeman, Rev. J. B. Leach, Rev. Richard McGhee.

Grant. There were eight ministers present besides the lay delegates. The accompanying cuts show the pastors present at the conference. The property owned by this denomination in the state is estimated to be worth \$30,000. There were at that time about 300 members of the church, which number has almost doubled since then. The total collections as reported at the conference for the year were \$6383.17. In connection with the church are Sunday school, Allen Endeavor societies, Missionary societies and other auxiliary organizations. Much good is being done by this religious body, yet more workers are needed and more energy should be infused into its membership.

The Baptist denomination has a large and growing representation in this state. The Seventh Annual Session of the Missionary Baptist Convention met at Tacoma last year. The reports from the different churches were most gratifying and encouraging. There were ten churches and missions represented. Most of these churches have substantial buildings

rural districts so inviting as well as enjoyable. In Kenneydale the have built a beautiful church on a charming plot overlooking the lake, and their homes surrounded by fruit trees, berries, flowers and other improvements give evidence of their thrift and progressiveness. Their properties will in a very short time be worth multiplied thousand of dollars over their original cost price and among those who have succeeded here might be mentioned:

W. F. Walker and Henry Jones, who were the pioneers in this locality, who hailed from Franklin. When they purchased there the entire country was heavily timbered, but now the locality is generally known as "The Garden of Eden." Small fruits, berries and garden truck grow here in profusion. Rev. Samuel Franklin is making a success out of the poultry business. There is still some land to be had in this delightful locality and many more could make ideal homes there if they would put forth the effort.

Among those who own real estate in this beautiful section are:

Rev. S. A. Franklin, 10 acres	\$ 3,000
Rev. Geo. Manney, 5 acres	1,000
Geo. Leonard, 5 acres	1,000
Anthony Richardson, 10 acres	2,000
Joseph Moss, 5 acres	1,000
G. A. Bragg, 11 acres	4,000
Henry Jones, 10 acres	2,500
W. F. Walker, 10 acres	3,000
Clarence Jones, 1 acre	1,000
E. M. Mathews, 1 acre	1,000
G. W. Thompson, 1 acre	800
W. H. Harris, 11 acres	2,300
Mrs. Ronomus, 5 acres	1,200
D. Smith, 5 acres	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Fields, 4 acres	800
— Welton, 5 acres	1,000
— Austin, 5 acres	1,000
Gordon Carter, lots	1,200
John Hail, lots	1,200
Alonzo Miller, 5 acres	1,200
Ed. Caval, 5 acres	1,000
Total	\$33,600

SPOKANE SPEAKS WELL.

The most beautiful inland city in the state is Spokane. Situated as it is on the banks of the river with its beautiful water falls, spanned by magnificent and substantial bridges, its close proximity to the fertile farming lands of the valley, its nearness to the mining districts of this state and Idaho, it offers in beauty of scenery and mildness of climate a rare possession to those who are lucky enough to live within its borders. It is fast becoming a railroad center, and in a few years all parts of eastern Washington will converge to it as a common center. Uncontaminated by the intense an irrational prejudices so keenly felt by Negroes in many cities in the East, it permits and encourages those with business inclinations to embark in any enterprise with assurance of receiving substantial support. With its improvements, continual building and manufacturing it offers inducements to the tradesman, mechanic and laborer, at prices and wages commensurate with his skill. The professional man will find nothing of which to complain, if he has ability, honesty and integrity. Color is no bar to any man in any undertaking in this city if he has push and sticktoitiveness. The large number of Negroes owning beautiful homes in all parts of the city is proof that the door of opportunity is open to all races alike. The vast tract of land near the city that is to be thrown open for location in the very near future by the government will afford an excellent opportunity for any and all who desire to own 160 acres of fertile soil, to secure the same at a price that will in a few years be a joy forever to him if not one of perpetual wealth. Already the Negro in Spokane is numbered among her best citizens. He holds important and trustworthy positions, he owns and operate a number of most creditable and paying business institutions. The majority of them have their own homes and are in every way highly respected as well as enterprising citizens.

TACOMA TELLS A TALE.

Few towns on the Pacific Coast offer better opportunities to the Negro than does the "City of Destiny." The inhabitants of Tacoma of both races are industrious and economical, broad minded and liberal. They are thrifty, energetic and progressive without that "frenzied" financial spirit that dominates some of the other cities on the coast. The development of the city is steady, safe and enduring, and Negroes are rapidly securing real estate that will soon become an important asset in determining valuations in that city. The following list of property owners will be found nearly correct and also showing a conservative valuation on each parcel:

Louis Chase, house and lot	\$ 5,200
E. T. Edson, house and lot	8,000
H. J. Asberry, house and lot	8,000
Wm. Eweing, house and lot	6,000
H. Harris, house and lot	10,000
Albert Sterns, house and lot	500
James Dupree, house and lot	1,000
Samuel Pierre, house and lot	1,500
Cal Black, house and lot	2,500
J. H. Doage, house and lot	2,500
L. C. Copeland, house and lot	2,500
J. R. Hawkins, house and lot	2,500
S. J. Collins, house and lot	2,500
J. A. Nelson, house and lot	2,000
Authur Wright, house and lot	2,000
Lawrence Sledge, house and lot	1,000
Geo. Wright, lot	200
Nicholas Johnson, house and lot	2,000
Edward Taylor, house and lot	800
Enoch Lingress, house and lot	2,000
H. P. Lawhourn, home	3,000
H. P. Lawhorn, other property	5,000
Will Turner, lots	1,000
B. A. Day, lots	500
Daisy Lawhorn, lots	200
R. Robinson, lots	250
L. E. Clark, lots	500
Mrs. Annie Lawhorn, lots	250
P. A. Ury, lots	500
J. C. Richardson, house and lot	1,000
Mrs. L. C. Freeman, lot	350
Richard McGee, lot	500
Mrs. Addie B. Stewart, lot	350
Mrs. Lizzie Williams, lot	250
J. R. Curd, lot	500
Chas. O. Monroe, lot	500

There are to be added to this list about \$10,000 worth owned by persons living in Seattle who have purchased lots and blocks in the new additions that are being opened up in and around the city.



1, E. F. Edsen, Tacoma; 2, James Whitney, Spokane; 3, Serg. A. Houston, Spokane; 4, J. H. Black Spokane; 5, E. H. Holmes, Spokane.

FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF NEGRO, WHAT DOES TACOMA OFFER?

(By Gustave B. Aldrich, Attorney.)

To many people, the idea suggested in the foregoing query comes as a surprise. That Tacoma, or any other town outside the Southern states, has anything to offer for the presence of a "problem" seems impossible. And this is as true of Negro people as of others. The Negro people have so long measured themselves by the estimates of their enemies and ill-informed friends that it has never occurred to them, not only in reference to Tacoma and the West generally, but to other desirable places, persons and things. And this attitude has undoubtedly handicapped black folk in their efforts to rise in the world, for the world in its estimate of persons, places and things, is governed largely by the subject's own opinion in the first place. The habit of constantly deprecating Negro people, despising Negro efforts, instead of helping the situation, has generated a timidity, a fear to branch out, a distrust of Negro enterprises and of Negro business and professional men. It has prevented Negro men from going into a new community with that self-assurance which comes to every man who holds a good opinion of himself and his people.

Very different the white man. The first thing he does is to assume that he is as good, and has as good rights as any one else under any conditions. He never inquires if such and such a place is a good place for a white man? He never inquires how are white men treated there? Or do they allow white people to live there? He goes there whether he is wanted or not and if he finds he can better himself or attain his objects there he goes without regard for the other fellow's feelings on the subject, and very often the other fellow has to move.

With reference to Tacoma, it has been my observation, that the masses of whites occupy as nearly neutral an attitude toward Negro people as can be found anywhere. They are not especially friendly nor especially hostile to them. I have lived in various neighborhoods in this city during five years, and my family has invariably made friends of their neighbors, so much so that we have been invited to dine time and again and to attend parties (private) by people who lived around us. Personally I have never accepted such an invitation, but my wife has attended some and has been treated with the greatest cordiality. I mention this not by way of glorification, but in order to show the almost perfect neutrality which exists. Of course, persons who would form a dislike for our family would naturally show it by bringing up the color question at the first opportunity, but by specially cultivating friendly feelings we manage to avoid such things. This has its effect upon my law practice for such persons, who have been favorably impressed by my family, give me some of their legal work to do when they have any,

and recommend me to others. A large proportion of these people are descendants of New England Yankees, and Pennsylvanians, with a large sprinkling of New Yorkers and Middle Westerners; many foreigners and some Southerners who are very liberal concerning the activities of Negro people when you consider their antecedents.

I have paid special attention to the conduct of the police and the magistrates, and while the usual dislike of relations between Negro males and white women crops out occasionally, I do not know of a single instance during five years here, even where such relations have existed, that any Negro has been severely dealt with, and in every instance that has come to my knowledge the Negro man has been punished less severely than he deserved, as it was evident that he had broken the law, even had the female been of his own race.

This has its effect upon Negro business men, because they come most frequently in contact with women of the dominant race; in the South the best Negroes are always nervous when they have dealings of the purest nature with a white female, because of the petty jealousy of Southern white men, but in Tacoma and the West generally, so long as one obeys the moral laws and exercises good judgment, there is little likelihood of trouble.

Places of public accommodation, amusements and recreation are open to Negro people on the same terms as to others, with one or two exceptions; men and women obtain employment so long as they will work, the greatest trouble being that many of these who are here now fail to grasp the opportunities presented them. Labor unions are, in the main, friendly, and several unions have Negro members; every labor parade shows Negro union men in almost every department.

It is probably true, that where two men apply for work, one white and the other black, other things being equal the white will have the preference; this is to be expected, but ordinarily the Negro man has a chance to show his ability and if he makes good he is the man. Along business lines: as grocers, small dealers, etc., Negro chances are limited only by his capacity and astuteness. Rented houses are somewhat difficult for the unknown black family, but if well-known and of the higher grade of Negro people, there is very little trouble in obtaining what you can pay for. What trouble there is, has been caused by some well-known Negro people occupying property and defacing the same, without paying rent. There is a newspaper man well known over the West here (Negro) who poses as a leader of the race, and who lives in an adjoining state, who occupied an office in one of the best buildings in Tacoma for six months and would not pay his rent; he also owes the various dry-goods stores for clothing. There are three or four Negro families here who occupy house after house and will not pay till they are compelled. These people together with one other class are the greatest drawbacks here.

For this kind of Negro Tacoma has nothing to offer. There are Negro men here, grocers, barbers, brickmasons, asphalt laborers, caterers, cooks, home owners, who pay their way as they go; are at all times polite, yet they stand back for no man. These men are building Tacoma, as much in their sphere as the white. And the whites know of and appreciate the same. This kind of Negro will find his chances good in Tacoma, for it is the city of the "square



1, F. L. Wilson, Spokane; 2, S. J. Collins, Tacoma; 3, A. C. Nevelle, Spokane; 4, Mathew Stafford, Spokane; 5, J. B. Parker, Spokane.

deal." Workmen here who work steadily, avoid saloons and low women, buy homes and support their families are as well appreciated in Tacoma as anywhere, if not better. White neighbors notice the same and respect them.

The question of social equality can scarcely be said to arise here, for several reasons, one of which is that few people here have time to trouble about barring someone else from something. Life is strenuous and if a man takes any time from making his own living to intermeddle with such things he will find himself and family out of it. The majority of people here are workingmen, who are fairly sociable, and easily made friends of. Negro churches here could be improved very much by the advent of one or two educated preachers from the East, who are also religious, for education without religion makes things very bad. Schools are excellent and Negro children are given every opportunity with the whites.

I find that whites, who in their youth have attended school with Negro children are far less apt to give way to race feeling than others. Realty values are increasing rapidly, but there is land in plenty, and Negroes have equal opportunities to purchase. The advent of new railway lines is making this the queen city of the Pacific Coast, and it is confidently asserted that Tacoma will usurp the place of San Francisco as New York succeeded Boston on the Atlantic Coast. For the advanced type of Negro people, Tacoma has unrivaled opportunities.

The degraded Negro man, who dresses flashily or not at all, frequents saloons, and who is constantly in trouble about women is not wanted; it is to be hoped that some day not far distant our **Negro men** here will arise in their wrath and drive out all vicious characters, as are here now. There is no use to defend that sort. A few Sundays ago, my wife and I were on the streets of Seattle, our neighboring city, attending the Seattle Sunday Forum. At the intersection of Second Avenue and Madison Street car line, we noticed an ugly Negro man, dressed in the height of fashion, following and ogling a white lady. When the crowd gathered to enter the car, this **thing** deliberately elbowed the lady to attract her attention and then leered in her face with what he thought a smile. The lady turned pale and red by turns and reading his desire in his eyes, attempted to get away from him without creating excitement. Entering the car, she sought the farthest seat. My wife and I, feeling that indignation which comes over any one seeing such a thing, immediately sandwiched ourselves between the man and his would-be victim, so that he got no seat when he got aboard. The lady appeared to be a woman of refinement and culture and to be rather intelligent. The Negro man came as near her as possible and was soon seated beside her, crowding her. The lady quietly drew away,

three times, and the brute deliberately closed up to her each time, till other passengers, noticing him, invited the lady to exchange seats. All through this he showed his brutal desires in every move, not taking his eyes from her person for a moment.

Such men as these are the cause of sorrow elsewhere, and no mercy should be shown them. The lady showed no evidence of ever having known him and was evidently far beyond his reach in every way, even had she been as black as coal. There should be a Negro Civic Society to rid us of such men.

Openings exist here for Negro restaurants, caterers, physicians, druggists, fruit dealers, ice cream parlors, real estate men and divers other lucrative employments can be worked up by the Negro who respects himself and family. The people of Tacoma think well of their respectable Negro element, and every one who makes good finds his way into the hearts of the community. No one here expects Negroes to lick their feet, as elsewhere; the Negro who is a home builder, a family man, who pays his debts, works steadily, obeys the laws and uses good judgment can work out his salvation here. For such Negro people, Tacoma has the kindest welcome, and Tacoma and the West generally offer to them homes, the respect of neighbors, the equal protection of the laws and every opportunity of advancement.

HOMES.

No. 1 is the home of Jerry Flowers, one of the best known men in the city of Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers are pioneers in Spokane and he has been more or less prominent in the politics of this state for twenty years.

No. 2 is the store and residence of Mrs. Louise Donaldson of Everett. It is the pioneer store of that locality and the first owned and operated by a Negro in that city.

No. 3 is a splendid picture of the market owned by Wm. Hopkins of Spokane. Mr. Hopkins is one of the few Negroes of the state that struck boldly out in the business sea without fear as to the final outcome.

No. 4 represents the neat, cosy home of Frank A. Stokes and his family. Mr. Stokes is one of the thrifty, enterprising young men of Spokane and has other valuable real estate in and about Spokane, including a well furnished farm.

No. 5 is the home of J. T. Hatcher, one of Spokane's most enterprising Afro-Americans. Mr. Hatcher has held the position of messenger in one of the leading mercantile houses of Spokane for five years or more, and grows in grace with the firm each year. He is active in secret society and church circles.



1, Jerry Flowers, Spokane; 2, Louisia Donaldson, Everett; 3, Hopkins' Market, Spokane; 4, Frank A. Stokes, Spokane; 5, J. F. Hatcher, Spokane.

SEATTLE'S NEGRO BUSINESS MEN.

A cursory glance at the business center of this city would impress a stranger that the Negroes of Seattle were not an important factor in the business world, but a closer scrutiny will show a different aspect of the subject. It is true they neither own nor direct any banks, yet there is not a single bank in the city—with the possible exception of the Japanese bank—that does not number Negroes among its depositors. They have no department store, yet any store that could secure the patronage of the Negro population of the city would have its financial future assured beyond a reasonable doubt.

With these two exceptions the Negroes are making themselves felt in business lines. And they could be felt more and thereby accomplish much more in a financial way if they would take a lesson from other people and combine their capital by organizing companies and starting business houses of their own. Among the Negroes doing business for themselves in Seattle are:

Clifford C. Hancock is proprietor of the Waldorf Dining Parlors, which is one of the neatest, best equipped and cosiest dining rooms in the city. He also operate the Fairfield Dining Room, which is a first class place. Mrs. — Golden and Mrs. — Hassell run boarding houses that are well patronized. Z. L. Woodson is proprietor of two lodging houses of 32 rooms each. Both of these houses are always crowded to their utmost capacity with regulars and transient patrons. I. Israel Walker is proprietor of the "Comfort," the best furnished rooming house run by a Negro in the city. The Imperial Tivoli, owned by Mrs. L. B. Fields. The Bachelors' Headquarters, run by C. H. Rouse, are all doing well. Miss Rose Findlay is proprietress of a well patronized Women's Hospital, and she herself is an accomplished trained nurse. J. J. Reams operates an elegant delicatessen with fancy groceries as a side line. In the tonsorial line J. F. Cragwell is the proprietor of one of the finest shops in the city and employs a large number of barbers. B. F. Tutt is proprietor of a well equipped four-chair shop and bath house. J. G. Gales has a very neat four-chair shop. B. W. Jones operates a very good two-chair shop. W. Coma also runs a two-chair shop and a pool room in connection. Robert Dixon runs the pioneer barger shop of the city, having been in business here for thirty years or more. There are three well equipped saloons and pool rooms, viz.: The Cascade Bar, owned by Frank Bellemly and Felix McCann; the Keystone Bar, owned by C. H. Walker and Oscar Collins; Hence's Bar, owned by Hence Brookins. The Southern Express, owned by I. F. Norris & Sons, has several of the best trucks and teams in the city, and doing a most flourishing business. The "Big 4" Transfer Company, owned by A. Stephenson, is a well equipped transfer company and is always busy. There are a number of others, who have trucks and express wagons, among whom are: A. H. Hall, Fletcher Oliver, J. Chandler and others. S. H. Stone and Mrs. G. W. Turner own and operate first class catering establishments. The Graves Hairdressing, Manicuring and Chiropodist Parlors are among the best in the city. The White Star Tailoring Company, owned and operated by W. M. Strauther and W. A. Taylor, is doing a flourishing business. There are a number of well equipped bootblack stands that are doing good busi-

ness, among them being John Willie, Sol Hall, Wm. Laning, J. A. Austin, and others.

SEATTLE'S AFRO-AMERICANS.

Material progress is one of the standards by which any individual or race is measured in a community. Whether the Negro is a desirable citizen of the city of Seattle can best be determined by his material standing. In order that one may judge to some extent what the Negro has realized in the way of real estate accumulations the appended facts and figures have been tabulated and will prove of general interest. We, however, realize the names of a great many have been overlooked and are unknown to the general public. The valuation placed on the respective properties is much lower than any one of them would sell their holdings for. In fact, in most cases the valuation is about the same figure as the assessor has placed upon them. Remembering that ten years ago there were less than a dozen Negroes that owned their own homes in Seattle, and remembering also that whatever they now own was secured from their savings either as common laborers or at odd jobs, who could be so unjust or so blinded by colorphobia as to say the Negro is not a worthy citizen. The following shows a majority of the real estate owners in Seattle:

Walter Washington, home and 3 lots.....	\$ 4,000
W. L. Presto, home and 6 lots.....	4,000
Ben Williams, home and 2 lots.....	2,500
W. E. Bennet, home and 4 lots.....	4,000
R. L. Franklin, home and 2 lots.....	2,000
C. H. Harvey, home and three lots.....	4,000
J. H. Booker, home and 2 lots.....	4,000
Mrs. Frank Merguson, home and 1 lot.....	2,000
F. W. Green, home and 1 lot.....	2,000
G. W. Thompson, home and 1 lot.....	2,000
Mrs. W. Taylor, home and 1 lot.....	2,500
Mrs. Eliza Shepherd, home and 1 lot.....	2,000
G. W. Turner, home and 1 lot.....	2,500
Mrs. Aurora Grose, home and 2 lots.....	5,000
Mrs. Sarah Grose, home and 2 lots.....	6,000
R. A. Clark, home and 1 lot.....	3,000
Mrs. King, home and 1 lot.....	2,500
Mrs. Scott, home and 1 lot.....	2,500
Mrs. W. M. J. Wylie, home and 3 lots.....	3,500
J. T. Gayton, home and 2 lots.....	2,500
Mrs. Lillian Wylie, home and 4 lots.....	2,500
J. N. Drake, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
G. E. Hayse, house and 1 lot.....	3,000
H. Gregg, house and 2 lots.....	3,000
F. N. Harris, house and 1 lot.....	1,500
R. Turner, house and 2 lots.....	3,000
T. E. Welson, 1 lot.....	1,000
Mrs. R. R. Brown, 3 lots.....	2,000
Geo. O. Allen, house and 2 lots.....	2,000
W. H. Teemer, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
Maurice O'Brien, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
Mrs. Carrie Selby, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
J. S. Murray, 2 houses and 3 lots.....	16,000
S. P. De Bow, 2 houses and 3 lots.....	7,000
W. Creasman, house and 1 lot.....	2,000
Mrs. Mattie Agee, house and 1 lot.....	3,500



1, John C. Robinson, Seattle; 2, B. J. Angelle, Seattle; 3, J. H. Doage, Tacoma; 4, Fred Mitchell, Seattle; 5, Sarah Grose.

Mrs. S. A. Richardson, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
Frank Smith, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
E. F. Myer, house and 1 lot.....	3,500
E. F. Myer, house and lot (Bremerton)....	3,000
Z. L. Woodson, 3 house and 3 lots.....	30,000
H. R. Cayton, house and 1 lot.....	10,000
I. F. Norris, 2 houses and 2 lots.....	7,000
J. E. Hawkins, home and 5 lots.....	11,000
J. A. Williams, home and 1 lot.....	5,000
M. J. Combs, home and 1 lot.....	2,500
A. R. Black, acreage and lots.....	8,000
Thos. McPherson, 2 houses and 2 lots.....	4,000
Mrs. R. Johnson, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
Calvin Rhodes, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
Samuel Turner, house and 1 lot.....	2,000
James Allen, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
P. E. Ory, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
J. Austin, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
Mrs. Lovie, house and 1 lot.....	2,000
Mrs. Bettie Rutherford, 1 lot.....	600
C. C. Hancock, 4 houses and 1 lot.....	2,500
H. G. Jones, 2 houses and 3 lots.....	4,000
John F. Cragwell, 5 lots.....	20,000
W. H. Henderson, house and 1 lot.....	3,500
A. H. Hall, house and 1 lot.....	3,500
J. P. Ball, house and 1 lot.....	10,000
J. T. Bailey, house and 1 lot.....	2,500
J. G. Gayle, house and 1 lot.....	4,000
Mrs. A. Lawrence, house and 1 lot.....	3,000
Richard Davis, home and acreage.....	8,000
Richard Davis, 3 houses and 3 lots.....	15,000
B. F. Tutt, house and lot.....	5,000
John Robinson, house and lot.....	4,000
Mrs. G. S. Bailey, house and lot.....	2,000
Mrs. M. B. Mason, house and lot.....	2,000
C. T. White, house and lot.....	30,000
John Gibson, acreage and lots.....	3,000
M. J. Shockley, house and lot.....	2,500
Willis Berry, house and lot.....	2,000
Green Fields, house and lot.....	3,000
William Blockley, house and lot.....	6,000
Caroline Campbell, house and lot.....	3,000
Lee Darrington, house and lot.....	5,000
J. Bird, house and lot.....	5,000
Alfred Hughes, acreage and lots.....	5,000
L. Anderson, lots.....	4,000
Barbara Davis, house and lot.....	4,000
A. H. Harris, lots.....	1,000
Arthur Wright, lots.....	2,500
Afro-American Realty & Investment Co. (co- operation), hall and lot.....	3,000
A. M. E. Church and lot.....	10,000
Mt. Zion Baptist Church and lot.....	10,000
Rev. Geo. Manney, house and lots.....	7,000
Mr. Lavender, 2 houses and 2 lots.....	4,000
Mrs. K. Corum, house and lot.....	2,000
Clark Harris, house and lot.....	4,000
Mr. Brewster, house and lot.....	1,200
W. C. McClinton, house and lot.....	2,500
Mr. Prayto, house and lot.....	1,500

Green Lake District.

Samuel Thorn, house and lots.....	\$ 2,500
S. A. Glass, house and lots.....	3,000
Hiram Campbell, house and lots.....	1,500
Mrs. Wallace, house and lots.....	1,500
Mrs. Foster, house and lots.....	1,500
M. T. Coma, house and lots.....	1,500
W. James, house and lots.....	1,500

Fred Mitchell, house and lots.....	6,000
Preston Brown, house and lots.....	3,000
Geo. Rowel, house and lots.....	3,000
James Allen, house and lots.....	1,500
Mrs. Miller, house and lots.....	2,500
L. P. Ray, house and lot.....	4,000
Frank Anderson, house and lots.....	2,500
C. Brayshere, house and lots.....	2,000
R. W. Butler, house and lots.....	2,500
Joe Horton, house and 6 lots.....	5,000
Joseph Moss, house and acreage.....	15,000

South Seattle, Georgetown and West Seattle.

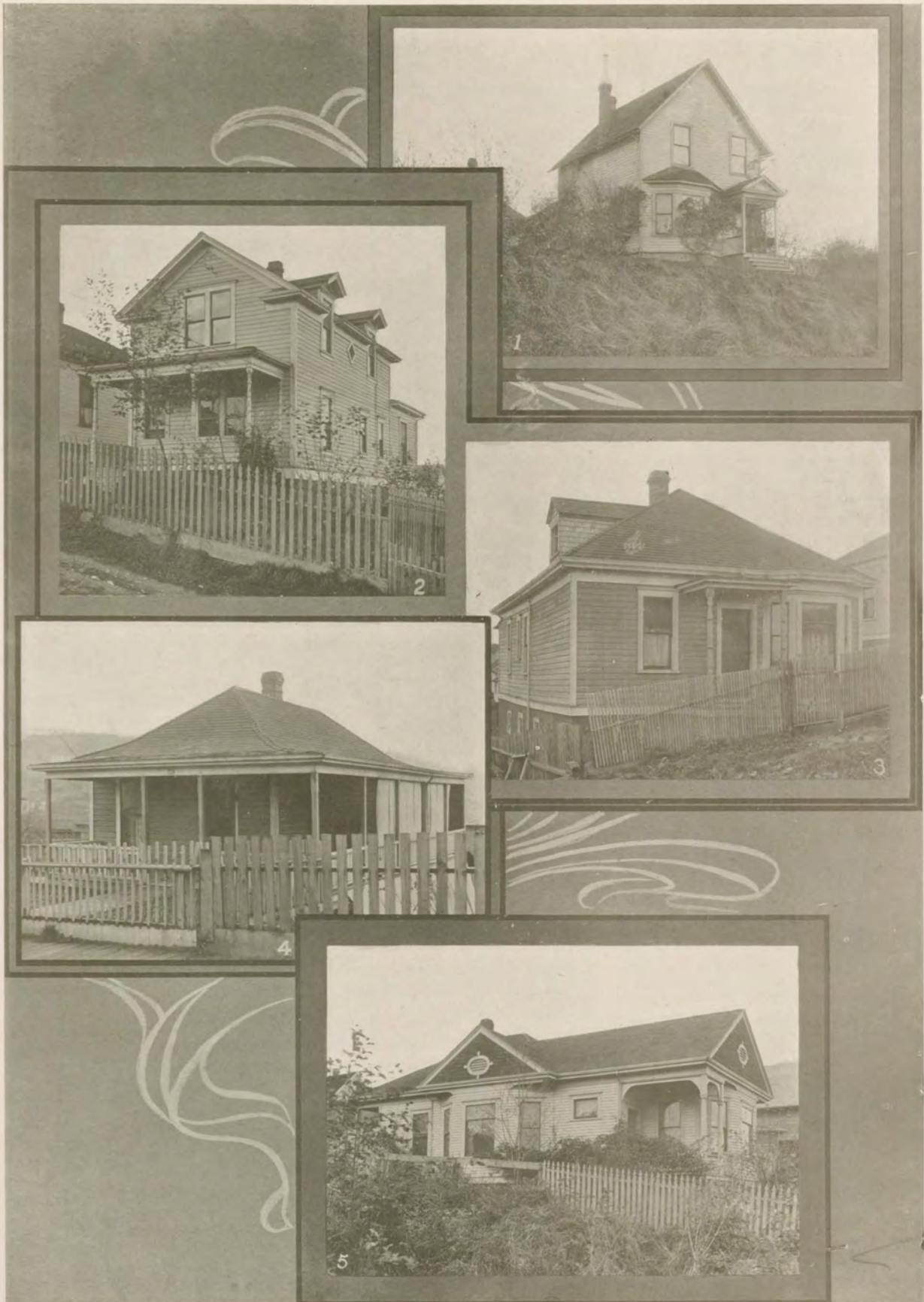
Ben J. Angelle, house and lot.....	\$ 4,500
Geo. and Will Bailey, house and lot.....	2,500
Mrs. Bailey, house and lot.....	2,500
J. E. Oliver, ranch.....	5,000
Oscar Collins, ranch.....	3,000
Dan Meyer, ranch.....	3,000
T. C. Collins, 5 acres.....	15,000
I. I. Walker, 5 acres.....	1,500
— Able, 10 acres.....	15,000

Southeast Seattle and Hillman City.

Ben Sellers, house and lots.....	\$ 3,000
C. B. Jackson, house and lots.....	2,500
J. L. Percy, house and lots.....	4,000
Charles Curry, house and lots.....	1,000
W. R. Gamble, house and lots.....	1,000
Ransom Hutt, house and lots.....	1,000
E. V. Galaway, house and lots.....	2,500
M. C. Calhoun, house and lots.....	2,500
S. E. Williams, house and lots.....	2,000
James Anderson, house and lots.....	1,000
Milton Roy, house and lots.....	4,000
Peter Clinch, house and lots.....	3,500
Thos. Payne, house and lots.....	1,200
A. J. Jennings, house and lots.....	1,200
W. M. Weathers, house and lots.....	1,200
Mrs. Annie Finny, house and lots.....	1,500
Chas. Sims, house and lots.....	2,000
Lee Saunders, lots.....	1,200
Lewis Corbet, lots.....	2,500
J. E. Burnett, lots.....	1,500
W. B. Davis, house and lots.....	2,500
E. M. Fields, lots.....	1,000
David Wright, lots.....	2,500
Mrs. E. L. Whitner, house and lot.....	2,500

RAILROAD RUNS.

It is a well known fact that a large number of young men of the Negro race are employed in different capacities on and about the railroads of this country. Seattle is rapidly becoming the railroad terminus of the Northwest, and hundreds of porters, cooks and waiters run in here during the year. The opportunity to secure such work is always good at this end of the lines. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific all employ these men and all these roads have headquarters in this city, which is but another inducement for men to make this city their homes. The Great Northern has also put a number of Negroes to work as laborers on her roadbed, and they find them much more satisfactory section hands than the Japanese, which the road formerly employed. There is therefore opportunities for many more to secure work if they were to be picked up at this point. Railroads want competent employees and your color is no bar to your securing employment if you are the kind of help they want.



Seattle—1, Aurora E. Grose; 2, George Selby; 3, W. H. Teemar; 4, Thomas McPherson; 5, J. S. Murray.

A TRAMP'S TRIALS.

(A Story from Life by I. Israel Walker)

Perched high up in the rigging of the old ship Willamette, as she weighed anchor and slowly moved out from the wharf at Seattle, might have been seen a specimen of humanity known by the common name of Tom Jones.

The ship was one of the first to take a load in that mad rush to the Alaska gold fields in the latter part of last century. It was destined for Skagway and was loaded with 1000 passengers, 110 crew, 240 horses and cattle and thousands of tons of freight.

Tom Jones was one of the three Negro passengers that made up that mass of mad, struggling humanity, crazed by the wondrous tales of gold finds and excited by individual expectation.

He, in order to take a last fond look at the city of Seattle and also to get a last glance from a pair of feminine eyes on shore, had climbed high up in the rigging and was huddled up like some long, lean, hungry, cadaverous animal about to spring on those below him. It was Tom's first ocean voyage, and knowing that they would be at sea several days and not being familiar with steamship regulations he had provided himself with such things as his ignorance had suggested. He had lemons to prevent seasickness, crackers and cheese to stay hunger, and a tomato can filled with fresh water from the city hydrant. These were Tom's personal and private belongings. His outfit with the hundreds of others was stored in the ship's hold.

The voyage was to him exceedingly pleasant. He was always pleased when the gong sounded for meals, for being long and lean he could squeeze through the crowd and reach over their heads and dive deep into the Irish stew as the flunkey came by with it in a dirty tin pail. He was always on time for breakfast, as a donkey occupied the adjoining compartment and would begin to bray as soon as day began to illumine the eastern horizon. Thus Tom was always awaked on time.

Nothing of importance occurred on the trip up and from that point we will use Tom's own words:

"We dropped anchor in the harbor at Skagway on Friday morning at daybreak, amid the lowing of cattle, braying of donkeys and barking of hundreds of poor half-starved Indian dogs that lined the shores.

"Skagway was a city of tents; as it had only been started two weeks it had no houses. Its population consisted of about three thousand men, eleven women and a few Indians. There being no wharves, we were forced to drop anchor some distance from shore and to unload our vessel in small boats. It took us a week to unload the ship. I say we, for the passengers had to unload the ship, and board themselves while doing so. I boarded at a restaurant (I beg apologies for misusing the word in connection with such a place) where the bill of fare was not changed but interchanged. For breakfast we had coffee, bread and beans; for dinner, beans, bread and coffee, and for supper, bread, coffee and beans. For this sumptuous meal we paid four dollars and a half a day. When our goods were unloaded we moved; along with all who intended going to Dawson; to the first camp, it being four miles from town and was known as Lyarsville. From this place the long and tedious ascent of the mountains began. And you could see thousands of men with packs on

their backs, and hundreds of horses, loaded almost to the back-breaking point, struggling, pushing, climbing, falling and swearing as they made their way toward the summit. By winter three thousand horses had been killed on the trail and hundreds of the men had become discouraged and leaving their outfits had returned to the States. My goods were scattered in small piles for 20 miles along the mountains. And 'Tom Jones' could be seen on piles of goods as often and regular as mile posts on a country road. We were among the many who started that fall and did not get across the mountains, so when fall came we built a cabin and settled down for winter, and waited for spring when we could go over the ice.

"In the spring the rush was even greater than in the fall. Ten thousand people were scattered along that 40 miles of trail—all working and struggling to get to the lakes.

"On Easter Sunday I saw my first pioneer funeral, where we dug a hole as best we could in the frozen ground and wrapping the corpse in a cloth dumped it into the hole and covered it up, without a coffin, without a minister, without mourners, without flowers or fond good-byes. I have seen many such since that day, but that one left an impression on my memory that will never be effaced. For two months we pulled away at our hand sleds, moving our goods, sleeping on the ice, eating our bacon and beans and working like Russian prisoners in the salt mines. We reached Lake Windy Arm the last of April with all our effects and could sing that familiar song, 'Troubles Over.'

"I immediately started back to the postoffice for our mail. I had ninety miles to walk and had to carry my bedding, food and cooking utensils on my back. I assure you I did not mind this since I was going to receive news from the outside world. Nothing of importance occurred going to the postoffice, but my trip back was (as I see it now) exceedingly dangerous. The ice had begun to melt and walking on it was very dangerous. I had to return by way of Lake Bennett and had 29 miles to walk on that treacherous ice. I found a man going in the same direction and we decided to travel in company. We tied a long rope around our waists and walked far apart so that when one broke through the ice the other could pull him out. The lake is three miles wide and we had to walk in the center, as the sides were thawed. Our weight and the motion of our walking would make the ice go up and down like waves of water. This kept up until late in the afternoon we both became seasick and had to lay down on the ice and wait until dark before finishing our journey. We broke through hundreds of times, but managed to pull each other out. We were wet, cold and hungry, when about about daybreak the next morning we reached the foot of the lake and made camp on its snow-covered shore. We were the last persons to walk over the lake that spring, for the two men who attempted to follow our tracks the next day are sleeping peacefully at the bottom today.

"On arriving at our camp I found it had taken me eleven days to go to the postoffice and back, and that I had walked 195 miles, but I was satisfied as I received 21 letters and several papers.

"After two days' rest we went into the woods to fell trees, to whipsaw lumber and to build a boat for our six hundred miles trip down stream. We



Seattle—6, H. G. Jones; 7, E. Hayes; 8, Calvin Rhodes; 9, W. M. Wylie; 10, R. Turner.

had never built a boat before, so you can imagine the awkwardness of our effort. But we accomplished it in three weeks.

"The day finally came for us to start. The wind blew the broken ice down the lake and into the river, and almost like magic hundreds of small boats—of all shapes and sizes—loaded with thousands of excited men and a few women, set sail toward the land of the 'midnight sun and shining gold.'

"There were three of us in our boat—one being my wife. With all our bags and baggage we floated down the Yukon toward Dawson.

"At midnight on June 26 we sighted Dawson and thought our hopes realized. There were so many boats lining the shore that we had to tie up to the sixth tier of boats, and were thus compelled to carry our two tons of provisions over six boats to reach shore.

"The first night ashore was the greatest surprise of our trip. At 12 o'clock at night, to find it so light that we could lay in our tent and read without a light, was indeed something new.

"Then came our first stampede. We had fifty miles to walk over a pathless and untraveled mountain. Each person had to carry his provisions, cooking utensils, bedding and tools on his back, and at the same time try to make speed so as to outstrip some competitor. For the first on the ground was supposed to get the richest ground. There are many things to see and hear on such a trip, but none were more surprising than the mosquitoes. In some of the swamps they were so thick that when disturbed they would rise in such numbers as to darken the sky, and when you stopped to rest would completely cover you. There were many men who gave up and tried to die because of being tormented by these mosquitoes. But I persevered and staked No. 50 on 'Too Much Gold' creek.

"In September of that year we went on a stampede up Stewart river 300 miles from Dawson. It took more time than we anticipated to make the trip and our provisions gave out and there was no place where we could secure a new supply. So for four days we lived on one tablespoonful of flour at each meal. We mixed this flour with water from the river and baked it on a piece of tin, as we had thrown away our cooking utensils to lighten our load. We were floating down stream on a raft made by lashing four logs together. We became so chilled the second day that we had to tie pieces of soft wood in our mouths to keep from breaking our teeth out, so much did they chatter. We finally came to where we could get something to eat, and you who read this must strain your imagination to conceive how

we enjoyed that meal. Too numerous were the occasions that we had similar experiences for us to name them all; suffice it to say we lived through them and came out well and hearty.

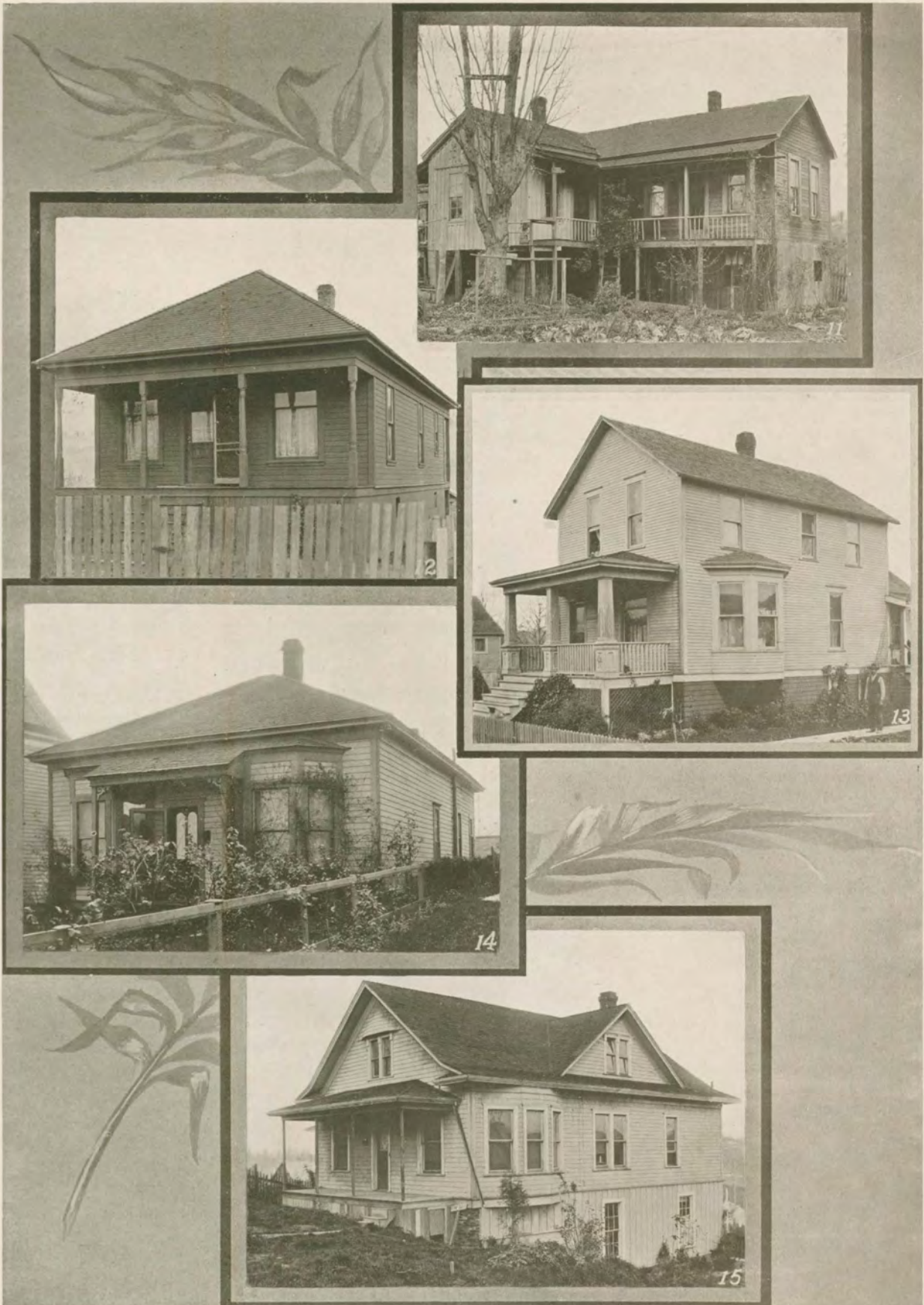
"The country is very beautiful in summer, which lasts four months. The flowers cover everything and the mountains look like huge bouquets. In winter, which begins the middle of September, everything is covered with snow and sometimes it is very cold. I have seen it 72 degrees below zero for several days at a time. The rivers freeze over and we use them for wagon roads.

"The first winter was a hard one. I lived 35 miles from Dawson and had to pull all my provisions on a hand sled that distance. I had never worked in mines before, but managed to dig two holes 95 feet deep and when I reached 'bedrock' found that there was no gold in either. It was then spring and I found I had worked all winter and had not made a cent. Thus I found myself in the spring without money, without provisions and in a country where it costs five dollars a day to live.

"During the nine years spent there I saw many things new and strange; gold dug from the ground, bands of caribou that numbered thousands, bones of prehistoric animals of immense size imbedded deep in the frozen earth, sunshine all night in summer and darkness most of the day in winter. The northern lights of winter were scenes of beauty, as well as objects of wonder and study.

"In these years I helped to prove the fallacy of the old saying that the Negro cannot stand the cold. I was as comfortable and happy as any one there, and was not any more affected by the change in temperature. Having worked nine years in the mines, I am convinced that the goddess of fortune is no respecter of persons or races and bestows her frowns or favors on all alike. In my wanderings I went to the headwaters of a fork of the Mackenzie river and saw the waters flowing toward the Arctic ocean. I spent some time inside the Arctic Circle, where the Arctic bear roamed the hills and the wild goose reared its young in the swamps, where the midnight sun made summer delightful and the aurora borealis made winter grand. I stood on the northernmost point of Prince of Wales island, from which place the shores of Siberia were visible. I mingled with the Laplander and his reindeer, and traveled with the Indian and his huskie. I watched the Esquimaux eat his seal oil and whale blubber. And then with 'scenes of my childhood rising before my gaze,' set sail for the States, where home and loved ones awaited me, feeling none the worse for my tramp, much improved in health and with a wealth of experience."





Seattle—11, Walter Washington; 12, Richard Johnson; 13, C. H. Harvey; 14, W. H. Henderson; 15, J. T. Gayton.

WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

Governor—Albert E. Mead, Bellingham.
 Lieutenant Governor—Charles E. Coon, Port Townsend.
 Secretary of State—Sam H. Nichols, Everett.
 Auditor—Charles W. Clausen, Port Orchard.
 Treasurer—George G. Mills, Olympia.
 Attorney General—John D. Atkinson, Wenatchee.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. B. Bryan, Aberdeen.
 Commissioner of Public Lands—E. W. Ross, Castle Rock.
 State Librarian—Jesse M. Hitt, Port Townsend.
 Dairy and Food Commissioner—L. Davies, Davenport.
 Commissioner of Horticulture—F. A. Huntley, Tacoma.
 State Geologist—Prof. Henry Landes, Seattle.
 Fish Commissioner and Game Warden—J. L. Rise-land, Bellingham.
 Grain Inspector—John W. Arrasmith, Colfax.
 Coal Mine Inspector—D. C. Botting, Black Diamond.
 Oil Inspector—F. A. Clark, Everett.
 Labor Commissioner—Charles F. Hubbard, Tacoma.
 Arid Land Commissioner—John L. Murray, Olympia.

WASHINGTON STATE.

Area. Washington has a territorial extent of 69,180 square miles, which is divided into thirty-seven counties, varying in size from 220 square miles, the smallest, to 4,500 square miles, the largest.

Population.—The first permanent settlement in what is now the State of Washington was made at Tumwater in 1845, though trading companies and religious missionaries were operating in the territory prior to that date. In 1860 the population was 11,594; in 1870, 23,955; in 1880, 75,116; in 1890, 349,390; in 1900, 518,103. In 1906 the estimated population is 900,000.

Taxable Values.—For the year 1906 the taxable values in Washington are \$530,209,882, being an increase of \$325,532,214 during the decade since 1896. For 1906 the rate of taxation for state purposes is six mills. The rate varies in different counties and cities, depending upon the local needs and conditions. Taxes are payable in two semi-annual installments.

New Railroads.—New railroads are pushing into the undeveloped portions of Washington. The number of miles of new lines now under construction aggregate a total length of 2,317 miles, being built by the following companies: Northern Pacific, 713 miles; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 420 miles; Great Northern, 319 miles; North Coast, 550 miles; Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, 170 miles; Canadian Pacific, 145 miles.

Resources.—The resources of Washington are: Lumbering and its allied industries, which yielded nearly \$80,000,000 in 1905; agriculture, including

cereals, fruit, dairy and hay, yielded \$76,000,000; coal, \$5,500,000; metal mines, \$1,000,000; fisheries, \$5,500,000; manufacturing, \$157,000,000. The products from all these sources are increasing in quantity and value with an amazing rapidity.

Climatic Conditions.—Observations covering a period of ten years show that the highest temperature east of the Cascades was 116 degrees in 1900; the lowest, 33 below zero in February, 1899. The highest west of the mountains was 105 in 1891, the lowest 3 below zero in November, 1896. Taking into consideration all of the counties in the state, the mean temperature ranges from 47 degrees in Eastern Washington to 53 degrees in a county west of the Cascades. In general, it may be stated that west of the mountains during the winter months, about half of the days are rainy, with the monthly precipitation ranging from five to fifteen inches.

WASHINGTON BY COUNTIES.

(From 1903 assessment, which has more than doubled in every county in the state.)

Adams County—Has an area of 2,400 square miles and a population of 10,000. Ritzville is the county seat, with a population of 1,500. Grain and fruit are the chief products and 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the county in 1903.

Asotin County—Has an area of 640 square miles and a population of 6,000. Asotin is the county seat, with a population of 794. Grain, fruit and vegetables are the chief products. The assessed value of the real property is \$685,152.

Chehalis County—Has an area of 2,600 square miles and a population of 19,000. Montesano is the county seat, with a population of 1,700. The chief industries are lumbering and ship building. The total assessed valuation of the property is \$597,182.

Chelan County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 8,000. Wenatchee is the county seat, with a population of 2,200. Fruit and grain are the chief products. It has an assessed valuation of \$1,310,013.

Clallam County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 6,000. Port Angeles is the county seat, with a population of 3,500. Lumbering and fishing are the chief industries and the assessed realty valuation is \$2,282,086.

Clark County—Has an area of 600 square miles and a population of 16,000. Vancouver is the county seat, with a population of 4,500. Dairying and fruit raising are the chief industries, and it has an assessed property valuation of \$4,080,850.

Columbia County—Has an area of 830 square miles and a population of 7,200. Dayton is the county seat, with a population of 2,800. Grain and fruit are the chief industries, and its assessed property valuation is \$3,101,325.

Cowlitz County—Has an area of 1,100 square miles and a population of 9,000. Kalama is the county seat, with a population of 840. Lumbering and mineral mining are the chief industries. Fruit and vegetables are largely cultivated.

Douglas County—Has an area of 4,500 square miles



1, Frank Alfred; 2, Robert and Claude Sanders; 3, Eva Irene Harvey; 4, Marian Washington; 5, Maggie Revels Cayton; 6, Horace Roscoe Cayton, Jr.; 7, Ruth Revels Cayton; 8, Pauline Jones; 9, James and John Gayton; 10, Kenneth Strauthers; 11, Robert Jones; 12, Dorris Grose; 13, Lyda, Sadie and Beatrice Clark.

and a population of 11,000. Waterville is the county seat, with a population of 1,070. Grain, fruit and vegetables are the chief industries, while mining is an important feature. The estimated property valuation is \$3,408,991.

Ferry County—Has an area of 2,150 square miles and a population of 4,700. Republic is the county seat, with a population of ——. Mining and fruit growing are the chief industries, and its property valuation is \$478,799.

Franklin County—Has an area of 1,224 square miles and a population of 4,000. Pasco is the county seat, with a population of 300. Wheat is the chief product. The assessed property valuation is \$490,215.

Garfield County—Has an area of 672 square miles and a population of 5,000. Pomeroy is the county seat, with a population of 1,659. Grain and fruits are the chief products, while vegetables are extensively cultivated. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$1,747,401.

Island County—Has an area of 227 square miles and a population of 2,618. Coupeville is the county seat, with a population of 1,000. Lumbering is the chief industry, while fishing and horticulture are extensively carried on. The assessed valuation of the real property is \$934,697.

Jefferson County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 6,500. Port Townsend is the county seat, with a population of 3,500. The chief industry is lumbering, though valuable mineral lands have been discovered within its confines. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$1,351,251.

King County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 200,000. Seattle is the county seat, with a population of 175,000. Mining and lumbering are the chief industries, and the total assessed valuation is \$12,854,228.

Kitsap County—Has an area of 400 square miles and a population of 10,131. Port Orchard is the county seat, with a population of 630. Agriculture, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on, but the chief industry is lumbering, where is to be found the largest lumber mill in the world.

Kittitas County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 12,500. Ellensburg is the county seat, with a population of 3,000. Wheat farming and dairying are the chief industries, while mining is extensively carried on. The assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,446,570.

Klickitat County—Has an area of 1,800 square miles and a population of 9,000. The county seat is Goldendale, with a population of 1,600. Fruit raising is extensively carried on, while wheat is the chief product. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,065,658.

Lewis County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000. Chehalis is the county seat, with a population of 2,600. Lumbering is the chief industry, while horticulture, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on. The total assessed valuation of the real property is 4,723,222.

Lincoln County—Has an area of 2,300 square miles and a population of 19,000. Davenport is the county

seat, with a population of 1,800. Dairying is an important industry, but wheat raising is the chief industry. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$6,910,914.

Mason County—Has an area of 900 square miles and a population of 4,300. Shelton is the county seat and has a population of 1,100. Logging and lumbering are the chief industries, while the oyster culture is extensively carried on. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$1,244,992.

Okanogan County—Has an area of 4,300 square miles and a population of 8,000. Conconully is the county seat, with a population of ——. Mining is the chief industry, while fruit growing is extensively carried on in the valleys. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$304,518.

Pacific County—Has an area of 900 square miles, with a population of 7,600. South Bend is the county seat and has a population of 1,600. Fishing is the chief industry, while the cultivation of oysters is extensively carried on. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,043,857.

Pierce County—Has an area of 1,800 square miles and a population of 77,704. Tacoma is the county seat, with a population of 52,799. While lumbering is the chief article of export, horticulture and fruit raising are extensively carried on. There are valuable coal mines in the county, as well as other mineral resources. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$4,932,105.

San Juan County—Has an area of 500 square miles and a population of 3,395. Friday Harbor is the county seat and has a population of 400. Dairying and fruit raising are profitable industries, while fishing is an important feature. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$539,102.

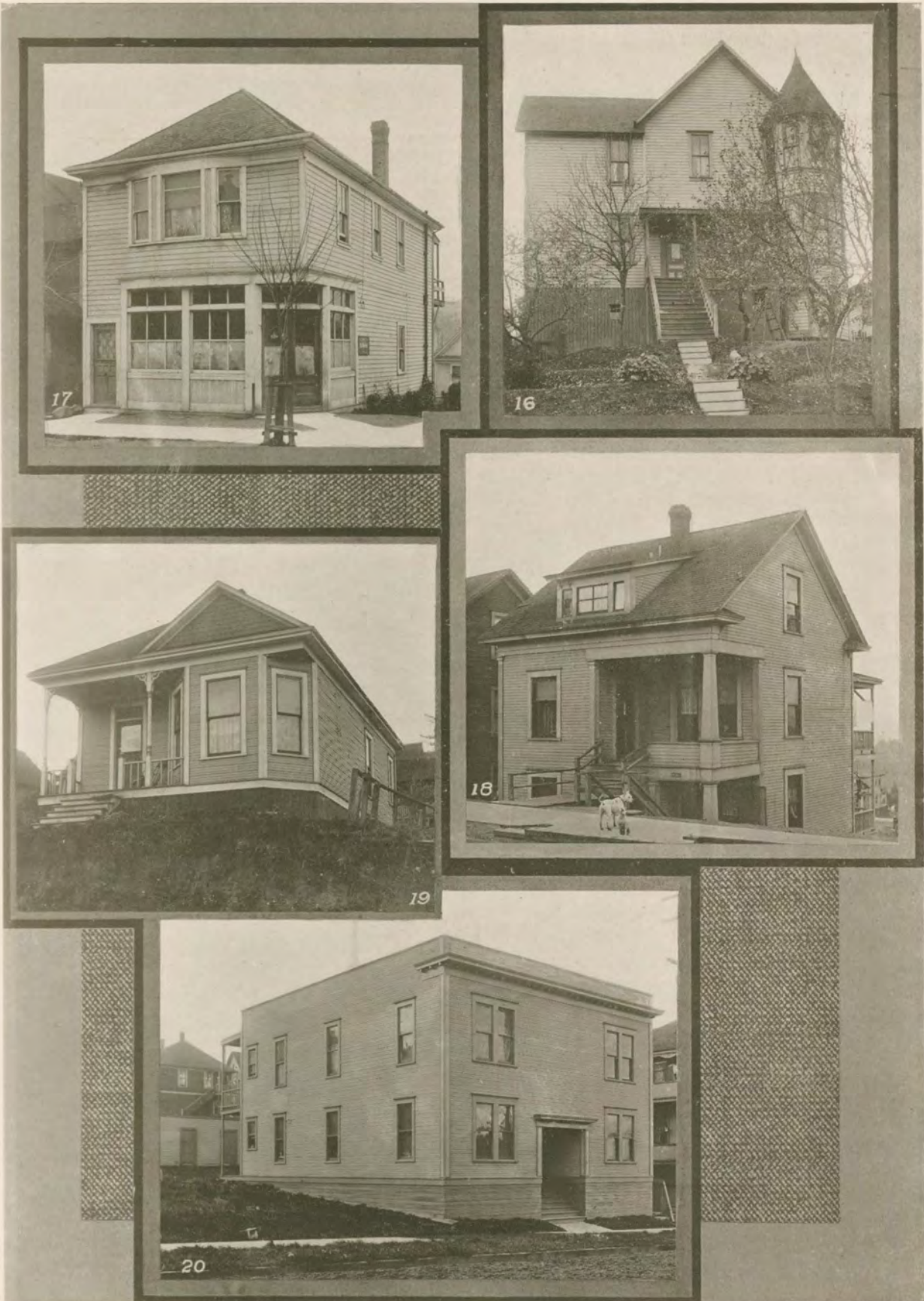
Skagit County—Has an area of 1,800 square miles and a population of 21,000. Mt. Vernon is the county seat and has a population of 1,900. Hops, vegetables and fruits of all kinds are extensively cultivated, while lumbering is an important industry. There are valuable coal mines in the county. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$4,652,608.

Skamania County—Has an area of 1,600 square miles and a population of 1,800. Stevenson is the county seat, with a population of 500. While lumbering is the principal industry, grain farming and horticulture are valuable assets. The assessed valuation of the real property is \$408,294.

Snohomish County—Has an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 46,000. Everett is the county seat, with a population of 22,000. While farming and lumbering are both important resources, mineral mining is the chief industry. Everett is a manufacturing center. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,237,156.

Spokane County—Has an area of 1,680 square miles and a population of 75,000. Spokane is the county seat, with a population of 48,000. Cereals and fruits are the chief articles of export, while the flouring and lumbering industries are important factors. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$6,674,916.

Stevens County—Has an area of 3,800 square miles and a population of 1,600. Colville is the county seat, with a population of ——. While many valuable



Seattle—16, R. A. Clark; 17, I. F. Norris; 18, Z. L. Woodson; 19, G. W. Turner; 20, Z. L. Wodoson.

fruit and wheat farms are to be found in the county, yet her mineral wealth is her chief product. The total assessed valuation of the real property is ———.

Thurston County—Has an area of 700 square miles and a population of 13,000. Olympia is the county seat and is also the state capital, with a population of 6,000. Oyster culture and lumbering are the principal industries, but horticulture and wheat raising are valuable as well as important resources. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,849,380.

Wahkiakum County—Has an area of 274 square miles and a population of 3,300. Cathlamet is the county seat, with a population of 500. Oysters and fish are the principal exports, while lumbering is an important industry. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$560,307.

Walla Walla County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 24,000. Walla Walla is the county seat, with a population of 13,000. It is the oldest settled county in the state, it being the home of Marcus Whitman, who crossed the continent on horseback to get government aid to save this country from being seized by the British government. It has the finest as well as the most valuable wheat and fruit farms in the state and the farmers are among the most wealthy in the United States. The assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,460,494.

Whatcom County—Has an area of 2,000 square miles and a population of 44,000. Bellingham is the county seat, with a population of 22,000. While lumbering is the chief industry, fishing is extensively carried on and no county in the state has finer improved fruit and vegetable farms. She has many mining properties of very high grade ore of gold and silver. The total assessed valuation of the real property is \$2,087,393.

Whitman County—Has an area of 2,160 square miles and a population of 41,500. She is the banner agricultural and stock raising county in the state and the farmers of the county are rated as having more money on deposit in the banks of Colfax than the farmers of any other county in the Northwest. Colfax is the county seat, with a population of 3,300. Wheat is the chief article of export. The total assessed value of the real property is \$2,865,872.

Yakima County—Has an area of 5,500 square miles and a population of 27,000. North Yakima is the county seat, with a population of 8,000. This is the home of the Washington irrigation system and better results have been obtained from farming under irrigation in this county than anywhere else in the state. Horticulture is the principal industry, although hop growing is a very profitable industry.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

Cuts on Page 27.

No. 1. The picture of the cool and shady residence of E. F. Edsen of Tacoma. Mr. Edsen is one of Tacoma's substantial business men. He has been in business there for 15 years and is said to have realized more out of the barber business than any other Negro in the city.

No. 2—The residence of James Whitney shows what one can do by practicing economy. Mr. Whitney has been a resident of Spokane for the past seven years, and has kept the old-time "rainy day" well in mind. For some years he has been the head porter at the Great Northern depot and is still in high favor with the powers that be.

No. 3 is the picturesque home of Sergt. Houston of Spokane. After spending 20 years in the noise and bustle of the United States Army, he selected this quiet spot to settle down and enjoy life.

No. 4 is a very good picture of the inviting home of J. H. Black of Spokane. For the past fifteen years Mr. Black has been custodian of one of Spokane's leading business blocks and has won for himself an honorable place in the affairs of that thriving metropolis.

No. 5 is the home of that well known and sterling young man, Emmet H. Holmes. As will be seen elsewhere Mr. Holmes not only owns this splendid residence, but owns other valuable real estate. Mr. Holmes has a most estimable wife.

Cuts on Page 29.

No. 1 is the beautiful home of F. L. Wilson of Spokane. It is a monument to the thrift and enterprise of one of the young men of that city. Mr. Wilson is steward and purchasing agent of the Country Club of Spokane.

No. 2 is the residence of Rev. S. J. Collins, the presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this state. The home is in South Tacoma.

No. 3 represents the home of A. C. Nevelle of Spokane. He is one of the boys and the foreman of one of the largest barber shops in that city. Mr. Nevelle is one of the most affable and suave gentlemen of color that ever worked in a shop that caters entirely for white trade and that employs all white barbers.

No. 4 is the very pleasant home of Mathew Stafford of Spokane and is one of the many delightful homes owned by the Negroes of that city. Mr. Stafford is custodian of the post office of that city.

No. 5 is the home of the well known citizen, J. B. Parker, of Spokane, and is one of the houses of which any person should be proud. Mr. Parker is the pioneer home builder of Spokane. He is the proprietor of an elegantly equipped barber shop and is a man of fine attainments and his word is the synonym of honesty and uprightness.

Cuts on Page 33.

No. 1 represents the modern, up-to-date home of J. C. Robinson of Seattle. The owner is one of Seattle's enterprising business men. He is a bricklayer and plastering contractor, but always has hands



Seattle—21, George Manney; 22, Green Fields; 23, Frank Smith; 24, Z. L. Woodson; 25, J. G. Gayles.

ready and willing to do anything he finds to do, hence this elegant home.

No. 2 represents the inviting country home of B. J. Angle, who is a pioneer of this city and one of the first to build a substantial home in the part of the city in which this home is located. Mr. Angle is the custodian of the power house of the Seattle Electric Company of this city. He is prominent in Masonic mysteries as will be seen in the picture of the Grand Lodge on another page.

No. 3 is a cut of the residence of J. H. Doag of Tacoma. It is situated in one of the most select residence sites of the city and is considered exceedingly valuable. Mr. Doag is one of Tacoma's leading tonsorial artists and does a splendid business.

No. 4 is a good picture of the home of Fred Mitchell and his family of Seattle. Mr. Mitchell is a porter on the Northern Pacific and one of the large property owners of the Green Lake district.

No. 5 is one of the substantial houses owned by Mrs. Sarah Grose. Mrs. Grose is a pioneer of this city and from point of residence is the oldest colored woman in the city. This is the first house built and owned by a Negro in the city of Seattle.

Cuts on Page 35.

No. 1 will give some idea of one of the pleasant homes of Mrs. Aurora E. Grose. The lady is the widow of the late George H. Grose, who was one of the pioneers of this town and had the honor of being the first Negro to graduate from the graded schools of this city. Mrs. Grose is a graduate from the high school of Los Angeles, Cal., and the first person of her race to graduate from that school.

No. 2 is the very neat home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Selby of Seattle. By hard and long licks they saved sufficient money to build this home, which is to their everlasting credit.

No. 3 is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Teemar of Seattle. Mr. Teemar has been one of the familiar figures in this city for a number of years and is a worthy, industrious and thrifty citizen.

No. 4 is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McPherson of Seattle. Mr. McPherson is in the employ of the city, and has been with the street cleaning department for six years. Mrs. McPherson is one of the leading spirits of the "Church of God."

No. 5 represents one of the houses of Mr. J. S. Murray, who has spent twenty years in the city of Seattle endeavoring to accumulate real estate holdings, at which he has been eminently successful.

Cuts on Page 37.

No. 6 is a good picture of the home of H. G. Jones and family of Seattle. The family has lived in this city the past fifteen years and is therefore well and favorably known. Mr. Jones is a steady worker, not having missed being at his post of duty but two days in twelve years. Be it further said to his credit he has held the same job all of those years.

No. 7 is the beautiful home of Mrs. E. Hayes of Seattle. Mrs. Hayes, a widow, has lived in this home for the past five years with her two children, Miss Ida and George E.

No. 8 is the cozy cottage of Calvin Rhodes of Seattle. Mr. Rhodes is one of the laboring men of the city who saved the money to erect this home out of his daily earnings. He is a tender for brick layers.

No. 9 is a picture of one of the residences of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. J. Wylie, of Seattle. Mr. Wylie is a contracting carpenter, and this home is the work of his own brain and brawn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wylie are officers and workers in the A. M. E. Church of this city, as well as other racial organizations.

No. 10 is the exceptionally pretty home of R. Turner, of Seattle. Mr. Turner is a porter on the Great Northern, and has run into this city for the past seven years.

Cuts on Page 39.

No. 11 is the picturesque home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Washington. This is one of the first, if not the first house built in this part of the city, and is the second house built and owned by a Negro in this city.

No. 12 represents the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson. Mr. Johnson and family have been in this state for a number of years, having lived for some time at Roslyn.

No. 13 is the substantial home of C. H. Harvey and family. His is indeed one of the pioneer families of this city. His daughter, Miss Gertrude, has the distinction of being the first colored girl born in Seattle.

No. 14 is the inviting home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henderson of Seattle. Mr. Henderson is a barber and has lived here for the past six years.

No. 15 is the commodious but as yet unfinished residence of J. T. Gayton and family. Near this home Mr. Gayton owns other valuable property. He, however, contemplates selling this property and building in another section of the city.

Cuts on Page 43.

No. 16 represents the home of R. A. Clark and family, of Seattle. The Clark family is an old and highly respected one of this city. Mr. Clark is a grading contractor and is also one of the main pillars of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

No. 17 is the home of I. F. Norris and family, of Seattle. Before starting the Southern Express Company, Mr. Norris conducted a grocery store on the first floor of his house.

No. 18 is another of the houses owned by Mr. Z. L. Woodson, of Seattle.

No. 19 is the cozy cottage of George W. Turner and family, on 25th Avenue. Mr. Turner is in the employ of the city, and Mrs. Turner is one of the leading caterers of the city of Seattle.

No. 20 is an excellent picture of the Woodson Flats of Seattle. This is by far the most complete and up-to-date flat owned by a Negro in the city. It is also the property of Mr. Z. L. Woodson.



1, J. Edward Hawkins; 2, L. P. Ray; 3, Susie Revels Cayton.

Cuts on Page 45.

No. 21 is the residence of Rev. Geo. Manney and family of Seattle. Rev. Manney is pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and custodian of the New York block, one of the largest structures in the city.

No. 22 is the comfortable home of Mr. and Mrs. Green Fields on Queen Anne Hill. Mr. Fields has lived in the city a number of years, and has been in the employ of the street cleaning department for the past ten years. He is a member of one of the Grand Army posts of this city and is much respected by all who know him.

No. 23 is the neat and well finished home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Seattle. Mr. Smith has lived in the city for the past ten years. At present he is steward at the Concordia Club, which is a very lucrative position.

No. 24 is another of the houses owned by Mr. Z. L. Woodson and is on Howard St.

No. 25 is the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gayles of Seattle. Mr. Gayles is one of Seattle's business men and operates a barber shop in the business center of the city. He is a most excellent type of Southern gentleman and his word in all matters of importance is his bond.

Cuts on Page 47.

No. 1 is an excellent cut of the home of J. Edward Hawkins, the first Negro attorney of this city and among the first Negroes to purchase a commodious home for himself and family.

No. 2 is a picture of the beautiful home of L. P. Ray on the shores of Green Lake. It also shows Mr. Ray's handiwork, he being a stone mason, and built the house himself. He sold it and is now constructing another for himself even more elaborate.

No. 3 is the picture of the residence of Mrs. Susie Revels Cayton, associate editor of The Seattle Republican. Situated as it is on one of the highest hills in the city—Capitol Hill—has a sweeping view of the ocean, the lakes, the city and the snow-capped mountains in the distance.

SEATTLE AND HER ENVIRONMENTS.

"All roads lead to Rome," said the Romans of old, when that mighty republic was at the zenith of its power and the city of Rome its capital. It is said that "history repeats itself," and in comparing Seattle with ancient Rome the most skeptical cannot doubt it, for it is a world acknowledged fact that all roads just now lead to Seattle. When the writer founded The Seattle Republican in 1894 Seattle was only a city of 40,000, but in that short space of time it has grown to a city of 240,000, and this it could not have done if all roads did not lead to Seattle. Seattle at present is not only the busiest and most bustling city of all America, if not the world, but it is a City Beautiful. With its magnificent skyscrapers, its elegant and imposing homes, its broad and paved streets, its almost hundreds of miles of street trackage, equipped with the latest and most up-to-date rolling stock, fed by a dozen or more transeontinental railroad lines, and likewise a mosquito fleet second to none in the world, as well as by an almost innumerable number of ocean-going crafts,

thus giving her water front a life of perpetual activity—with all these favorable omens hovering about her, it's no wonder the Seattle Spirit chants from her harp of a million strings Greater Seattle in such pleasing strains. He or she who left Seattle fourteen years ago would not nor could not recognize a dozen familiar landmarks in the present Seattle. With a dozen or more skyscrapers already erected and occupied and equally as many more in the course of erection, it seems more the work of the magician with his genii than that of real human hands. So rapidly is the city building up that there is always a dearth of help, and so much so that the tired business man in most instances is compelled to do about his home work that he would willingly pay someone else a good round sum to do, if only he found some one willing to do it.

Centrally Located.

Geographically, Seattle is near the center of Western Washington and is the most eligible point for the rails of the transeontinental transportation companies to meet the sails of the ocean liners that ply to Alaska and the Orient, as well as the multitude of smaller vessels that ply between the ports on Puget Sound. The steamers of this latter class carry passengers and freight to more than 200 adjacent cities, villages and ports. The local traffic carried on by this fleet aggregates about \$20,000,000 annually.

Immediately contiguous to Seattle are a number of communities organized for local purposes, but which will soon become merged into Greater Seattle. For all commercial and social purposes they have been a part of Seattle since their first settlement, and in estimating the population of the city, these suburban communities should be taken into the computation. On this basis the number of people in Seattle at the close of the year 1906 may be stated to be 250,000.

The city railway system of Seattle supplies the inhabitants with up-to-date local transportation facilities. It is operated as private corporate enterprises and covers the city and its suburbs with a network of lines that reaches all suburban localities and makes them easily accessible to the business center. A line of cars is operated to Renton, a coal mining town thirteen miles distant. An interurban line is operated between Seattle and Tacoma and one is under construction to the city of Everett. During the year 1905 the number of passengers carried on the lines in the city aggregated more than 46,000,000. For 1906 the number exceeds 50,000,000.

KITSAP COUNTY.

Will Hardin and wife settled in Kitsap County some years ago and are among the most substantial citizens of the county. Mrs. Harding worked on and managed the ranch when it was in the wild, protecting herself and her cattle from bears and cougars by the dexterous use of the rifle. Their farm is now well stocked and they are on the high road to competence. Their home is worth many thousands of dollars.

Chas. Washington is another farmer in this county and is highly respected by his neighbors. He has demonstrated his ability as a farmer and will in a very few years be out of the reach of want, and to the place where he can rest from his labors.





CAPITOL BUILDING, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.

SAM H. NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.JOHN D. ATKINSON,
Attorney General.GEORGE G. MILLS,
State Treasurer.

WASHINGTON'S STATE OFFICIALS



ALBERT E. MEAD,
Governor.



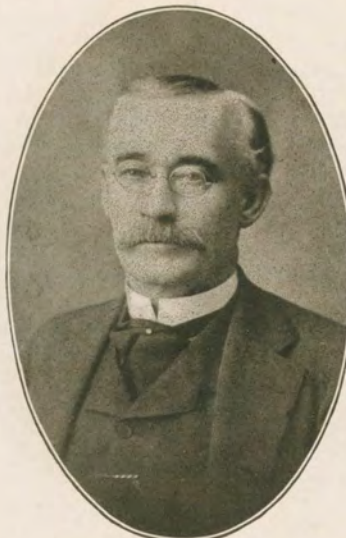
CHAS. E. COON,
Lieutenant Governor.



E. W. ROSS,
State Land Commissioner.



C. W. CLAUSEN,
State Auditor.



R. B. BRYAN,
Superintendent Public Instruction.



J. H. SCHIVELY,
Insurance Commissioner.

WASHINGTON'S COAL FIELDS.

By D. C. Botting, State Inspector of Mines.

The first discovery of coal in the territory now included in the state of Washington was made in the Cowlitz valley, in Lewis county, in the year 1848. The discovery was of no great value, as the coal was a lignite of rather low grade. Four years later coal was discovered in Thurston county; also on Bellingham bay, Whatcom county, where the first coal mine in Washington was opened. This mine was operated from 1852 to 1878, when it was abandoned on account of fire generated by spontaneous combustion.

In the United States census reports of 1880 is found the first records of coal production in Washington territory, the amount being given as 5,374 short tons. The Bellingham bay mine, which produced this, was operated by a California company, of which P. B. Cornwall was the chief stockholder. This company operated mines in California and later in Black Diamond, King county.

In 1859 coal was first discovered in King county, near Issaquah, and soon afterward Newcastle became a coal-producing camp. At that time the coal was hauled by teams from Newcastle to Lake Washington, where it was loaded on scows, which were towed to a dock near where Leschi Park is now situated, and from there it was hauled into Seattle.

Shipments of coal from Seattle to supply the California market began in 1871, and about this time the mines at Renton and Talbot were opened. In 1877 the Seattle & Walla Walla railroad, now the Columbia & Puget Sound, was built from Seattle to Renton and was soon extended to Newcastle.

In 1875 work was begun in the Pierce county field, but was soon abandoned, to be resumed in the early '80's, when Washington rapidly forged ahead as a coal producer. It was between 1880 and 1885 that the Green River field, the Roslyn and Pierce county coal areas began to be developed. Between 1880 and 1890 the coal production increased from 14,015 to 1,263,689 short tons, an increase of nearly 800 per cent.

Four Coal Fields in the State.

The coal fields of Washington lie almost entirely in the central and western parts of the state. They are four in number: The North Puget Sound field, including the counties of Whatcom and Skagit; the South Puget Sound field, including the counties of King and Pierce; the Southwestern field, including Thurston, Lewis and Cowlitz counties, and the Roslyn field, in Kittitas county, east of the Cascade mountains.

Among the coal-producing states, Washington ranks sixteenth in the tonnage and seventeenth in value. In 1903 our production reached its high-water mark, when 3,193,273 tons were produced, valued at over \$5,000,000. The years 1904 and 1905 witnessed a decreased production due to the discovery of oil in California and its extensive use

for the generation of steam. But with the data available to date, the year 1906 will show a large gain over 1905, and will probably far exceed the production of 1903.

Five Thousand Men Employed.

There are in the coal mines of the state over 5,000 men, who are employed on an average over 230 days each year. This compares well with the number of days worked by the average wage earner. The wages of mine workers vary with the character of the work. Miners, doing company work, earn \$3 a day, while on contract work they earn from \$3.50 to \$5, and even \$6, per day of eight hours. Engineers earn from \$2.50 to \$3 per day; electricians from \$3 to \$3.50; machinists, \$3 to \$5, and laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

The coal mining towns of the state contain a population of at least 25,000, a large proportion of which are foreign born—the Italian, Austrian and Finnish nationalities being strongly represented. The steadiness of employment in and about the mines makes the coal mining towns strongly home communities. Music is much in evidence, and pianos and other musical instruments are found in the majority of homes. The public schools are well attended. In many of the towns the miners supplement the state funds with private contributions for school support.

Churches are numerous and well attended, and in nearly all of the mining towns halls have been built in which public meetings and social gatherings are held. The miner is a fraternal being, and Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Pythianism and other fraternal organizations flourish, perhaps, more than among other classes.

Output for Five Years.

The output of the Washington coal mines for the last five years is as follows:

1901—Tons, 2,578,218; value, \$4,271,076.
1902—Tons, 2,681,214; value, \$4,572,295.
1903—Tons, 3,193,273; value, \$5,380,679.
1904—Tons, 3,137,681; value, \$5,120,931.
1905—Tons, 2,864,926; value, \$5,141,258.

NEGRO IN CENTRALIA.

Centralia is one of the principal cities in Lewis County, which is in the southwestern part of the state, has but a few Negroes therein, but those few are among the oldest and most respected citizens. Lumbering is the chief industry of the county, while horticulture, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on. It was in this county that the well known "old timer," George Washington, lived. He was one of the two Negroes who were granted permission to locate government land in the state (then territory), by a special act of Congress. Mr. Washington died a few years ago, leaving an estate that is estimated to be worth between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Among the others who are residents we find Mrs. Jane E. Bryant, with real estate valued at \$20,000. Mrs. Bryant died a few days ago. Stacy Cooness, \$5,000; A. A. Miller, whose real estate possessions are valued at \$15,000. There are a few more families in the county, but these are fair samples of what the Negro is doing in that part of the state.



THE NORTHWEST METROPOLIS.

By R. F. Radebaugh.

When we speak of Tacoma as surely destined to become the metropolis of the Northwest, we mean to include a wide range of territory. The term is to be defined as embracing Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska. The "metropolis of the Northwest" has been on the move, lo! these many years; but in coming to Tacoma, on the verge of the great ocean, it can go no further. It abides here and gives laugh to dreaming aspirants that have gone before. Cincinnati, away back in the Buckeye state, now accounted far East—pioneering scene of the elder Nick Longworth, our Alice's grandfather-in-law—was the metropolis of the "Northwest" of nearly three generations ago, and her newspapers of that time rang the changes upon her ascendant star and the happy and golden prospect. But her term of rule was of short duration, and her scepter fell away under the lengthening shadow of the giant of the lakes. Chicago became the metropolis of a greater Northwest lying beyond, and yet towers, higher and higher, as the seasons pass, trade center for teeming, multiplying millions—national emporium, indeed, world marvel among inland cities, and whose limits of expansion lie beyond vision of the true prophet.

Again, in the like direction, the width of two states beyond, northerly and westerly, as the course of empire takes it way, the later "Northwest" pitched its tent at the Falls of St. Anthony, and there became builder of Minneapolis and St. Paul, twin cities,

at the head of the Mississippi Valley, the commercial center of still another and more extended "Northwest," reaching to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Minneapolis journals of twenty years ago, exalting and promoting, declared that their location seemed destined, from geographical, political, industrial, commercial and transportation considerations, to become the central metropolis of the continent—the future seat of North American empire. They quoted extensively some French-Canadian, who, writing in a then current number of the North American Review, maintained that "continental union" was the ultimate destiny of Canada and the United States, and added the comment that Minneapolis would be the continental capital. Thus so wild, for inlanders, like noisy geese.

Next come we to a long step in the westward course. The process is again being repeated, this time for all the vast region north of 42 degrees which lies west of the Rocky Mountain range, the latest "Northwest," and the greatest, though not the last, for Alaska is left. The developments here, on the continental boundary at tidewater, facing the Orient in trade connection, with its many hundred millions, are destined to so far supersede and eclipse those of the twin cities that the latter will almost pass out of ken of the world at large when the name of Tacoma will be leading among the maritime cities, which are the greatest, and her fame ringing in the ears of all men from darkest Africa through Asia, Europe, America and the islands of the sea.

For, note the difference between inlanders and seaport—and such a seaport! In addition to serving and



taking profits as a trade center for adjacent tributary country—and as to this function Tacoma is in prospect fully at par with not only the twin cities, but also with Chicago, owing to the surpassing wealth of natural resources backing her—in addition to this, we say, Tacoma is located directly in the international and trade route and highway, chosen by nature's inflexible topography of upraise, rock and scarp—we may well challenge the world on this score; has the very best of all harbors, not a single exception admitted or worth listening to, though we respectfully listen; less than any other of port charges for ships calling here, and more suitable ground for a vast railway center and operations than any other Coast city of the Pacific ocean, or any other ocean, on either side. (See Donald Fletcher's lucid, authoritative and able showing.)

Therefore, give us leave to say, and giving it not, we take it, willy-nilly, for we are absolute in this, our conviction, founded on the rock of Truth, that though the limits of Chicago's growth are beyond reach of the true prophet's vision, we are clear in the opinion that Tacoma will beat her in the next 25 years, maybe less. For smaller towns, we do not see them.

REAL ESTATE DEALS FOR 1906.

The business in Tacoma realty deals during 1906 almost trebled that of the previous year and more than doubled that of any previous year.

The transfers aggregate in number 12,217, of a total expressed consideration of \$20,274,135.

The nearest approach to that is found in the boom year of 1891, when the transfers aggregated in value \$9,537,757.

For 1905 the transfers numbered 6,156, of a value of \$7,770,075.

For 1904 the transfers numbered 6,806, of a value of \$7,019,530.

For 1903 the transfers numbered 6,806, of a value of \$4,646,537.

For 1902 the transfers numbered 6,862, of a value of \$4,436,025.

Of course, it is well understood that few of the deeds give the real consideration. If the actual conditions were carried in the deeds of last year, the value would probably approximate \$60,000,000.

MUNICIPAL WORK IN 1906.

Municipal improvements amounting in cost to more than \$1,000,000 were made in the year closing December 31, 1906, in continuation of the general system started in 1905. The principal expenditures for 1906 were:

Ten miles street paving, \$600,000.

Nine miles grading, \$90,000.

Twenty miles cement walks, \$105,000.

Thirteen miles wooden walks, \$30,000.

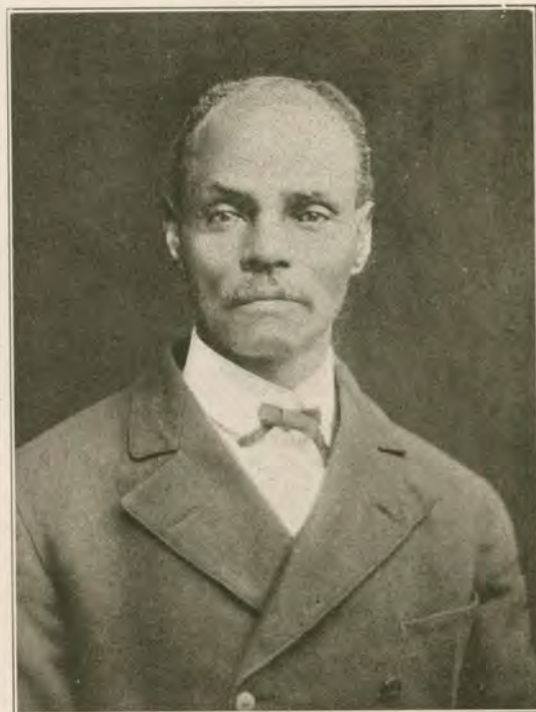
Fifteen miles sewer, \$70,000.

South Tacoma trunk sewer, four miles, \$60,000.

Twenty-two miles water mains, \$120,000.

Total, \$1,075,000.

Plans for this year are for improvements that will amount to as much as, if not more than, the work done last year.



Joseph P. Bennett, the custodian of the Haller Building, has been in charge of the building since it was erected. There is no man in this city for whom his employer has more respect or in whom he reposes more confidence than Theodor N. Haller has and does for "Joe." And well he might, for Mr. Bennett has no other thought than the building that he has cared for these seventeen years. Mr. Bennett has led an adventurous life. He left home (West Indies) on a French ship, was kidnaped from it and put in prison by the Confederates at New Orleans, was released by the intervention of the British consul, and immediately enlisted in the Union Army. After the war he came to the Coast and was for years a steward on the Oriental liners. He came to Seattle seventeen years ago and accepted the position he now holds. He is a member of the G. A. R., G. U. O. O. F. and A. F. and A. M. Lodge, and is one of the best known men of color in this city.

SPOKANE BY THE FALLS.

No city in the Northwest is more progressive than Spokane. She has a population of 100,000, made up from Uncle Sam's best. There are more real moneyed men in Spokane than any other city of its size in the Northwest, she boasting of a long string of multi-millionaires. These millionaires, for the most part, made their money by operating gold and silver mines, located in a mineral section of which Spokane is both the geographical as well as commercial center. The city has doubled in population within the past five years, and the members of the Booster Club are hoping to see it double its present population within the next decade. If Spokane gets no other trade except the trade from her surrounding country, then she is even destined to be a great commercial center. So long as her mines continue to give up large quantities of gold and her fertile lands produce millions of bushels of wheat, and all converging to



George Turner

Bird's Eye View of Spokane at the Unveiling of the Monaghan Monument.

her markets, she will be a thrifty metropolis and will attract thousands of newcomers annually.

Spokane may be truthfully termed the Falls City, as she surrounds the Spokane Falls, one of the most picturesque spots in the whole West. A sweeping view of the falls and a part of the city may be seen in the above picture, which was taken at the time of the unveiling of the Monaghan monument, which was erected in memory of John R. Monaghan, a Spokane young man who joined the navy and after a short but brilliant career was killed on the island of Samoa in the South Sea. The crowd is being addressed by former Senator George Turner, whose picture is otherwise seen in the cut. Senator Turner is one of the most brilliant orators in the West, and while United States senator, Democrat though he was, he received many favors and courtesies at the hands of Republican presidents. Senator Turner has the reputation of advocating "all men up," and he has so often proved his prowess in such an advocacy that the oppressed go to him for succor in all times of need. He is held in high esteem by the Afro-

Americans of Spokane, whose friend and champion he has always been.

Spokane has many and extensive industries, which give to the city a splendid bucket brigade, which is, after all, the second essential in the building up of any city, money being the first. Men and women of the working class need have no fear in going to Spokane, for, like every other city in the Northwest, there is a general cry for "more help."

Fort Wright is a beautiful army post situated near the city, at which large bodies of Uncle Sam's standing army are always to be found. Three trans-continental railroads already reach the city, with two others rapidly heading that way. A short line which taps the British Columbia mining belt terminates in Spokane, while electric lines run out from the city to the mining districts of Idaho and the fine farming districts of the Palouse country and the other surrounding farming sections. Take it all in all, no city in the whole West is so well backed by commercial commodities as Spokane, and its greatness is assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

A World's Fair Will Be Held in Seattle, U. S. A., in 1909 Embracing Many Laudable Purposes in Its Plan and Scope—Citizens Raised \$650,000 in One Day for Enterprise.

By Frank L. Merrick.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will be held at Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., opening June 1, and closing October 15, 1909, will be, in relation to the world's development, one of the greatest world's fairs ever held.

The primary purpose of the exposition is to exploit the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and to make known and foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering upon it. Different from former expositions it does not depend upon historical sentiment to arouse enthusiasm and to induce participation. It will not celebrate any particular event; it will be a great international industrial and commercial exposition.

On October 2 last, five months after the incorporation of the exposition company, which was effected May 8, the people of Seattle were called upon to finance the enterprise by subscribing in one day to its capital stock of \$500,000. The generous and public spirited manner in which they responded by over-subscribing to the extent of \$150,000, making the total amount available with which to begin work, \$650,000, is now history. No other city for any purpose ever equalled such a feat. More than half a million dollars in one day is a large amount of money to be raised in a city of 200,000 inhabitants. An average of more than \$3.00 was subscribed for every man, woman and child in the city.

It will be the aim of the world's fair to exploit Alaska and Yukon by showing to the world by exhibits that these two countries possess many things besides snow, cold and gold. Few persons realize the great possibilities and advantages of these countries. Besides the gold, fish and fur resources there are many others that are only beginning to be developed, and which offer unusual inducements for the employment of capital and individual effort.

The mineral resources have been only scratched on the surface and the agricultural possibilities are only beginning to be realized. Alaska and Yukon will soon be able to support millions of people with practically all of the luxuries enjoyed by those living in other parts of Canada and the United States.

The foregoing statements are borne out by the example of Finland. This little country lies wholly north of the 60th parallel, while Alaska reaches six degrees south of this latitude. Finland is less than one-fourth the size of Alaska, and its agricultural area is less than 50,000 square miles, yet in 1898 Finland had a population of more than 2,800,000,

whereas Alaska now has only 93,000 inhabitants. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. Only about 300,000 persons dwell in cities. Finland exports large quantities of dairy products, live stock, flax and considerable grain, and the population has increased 800,000 in the past thirty years, in spite of the large emigration.

Yukon is in nearly the same latitude as Alaska and



J. E. CHILBERG,
President A.-Y.-P. Exposition.

the resources and advantages differ very little from those of the American territory. Alaska and Yukon will be on exhibition in 1909. They have the goods and will have a chance to show them. They cannot make headway with the people they hope to convince by displaying totem poles or gilded cubes representing gold productions. The people want to see the real gold, the real coal, the real timber, the real copper and the real agricultural productions. The result cannot fail to be beneficial.

The bringing of the shores of the Pacific Ocean closer together commercially, will be another important accomplishment of the fair. This will be done by the exhibition of the products and resources of the countries bordering upon the greatest of oceans. There are great possibilities for an increase in the

trade of the countries of North and South America with those of the Orient and Oceania and vice versa. Further the countries of South and Central America offer a profitable market for American manufacturers, and the merchants of the United States can buy many different kinds of material from the producers of the countries to the south.

The Orient will send its wares, its products and its people to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and Americans may study them at first hand. The products of the Occident will be displayed, also, and the merchants and manufacturers of each section may learn the needs of the people of their respective markets, and how to secure and hold the business. Oriental buyer and Occidental seller, as well as Occidental buyer and Oriental seller, will be brought closer together to their mutual advantage through the exhibits collected with that aim in view.

And the same result will be gained in regard to the countries of South and Central America and Mexico. In exploiting trade relations between the United States and these countries, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is taking up a virgin field, being

the first world's fair that ever included such a purpose in its scope.

Participation by the commonwealths of the United States and the foreign nations is expected to be on a large scale. Many of the states have signified their intention of erecting handsome buildings and installing therein comprehensive exhibits. They realize what an immense benefit they can obtain by being represented at Seattle in 1909. The State of Washington will spend \$1,000,000 for buildings and exhibits.

The United States government is expected to make an appropriation for buildings and exhibits for Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, and to have, in addition, a general government building filled with interesting displays.

Foreign representation will be limited to the countries whose shores are lapped by the Pacific Ocean, and the following countries will be invited to take part: Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Formosa, Korea, French East Indies, German Colonies, Guatemala, Honduras, British India, Japan, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Philippine Islands, Siam and Salvador.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF UNIVERSITY GROUNDS ON WHICH EXPOSITION WILL BE HELD.

In addition to the foregoing Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the Netherlands will be invited to participate, as they have possessions in the Pacific and are interested in the development of the trade of the ocean.

The exploitation of the Pacific Northwest will be, naturally, another important result that will be accomplished by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It will do much toward giving the East a proper attitude of appreciation of the West. The thousands of visitors who will take advantage of the reduced railroad rates to attend the fair, see the country and its people, study conditions and take note of the achievements, will return home with minds cleared of very much haziness that has beclouded them by reason of the acceptance of fictional caricature as gospel fact.

Moreover the fair will bring the far-divided sections of this country closer together, commercially. It will offer an unexcelled opportunity for the Eastern manufacturer and producer to get into closer touch with the Western market and vice versa; and, further, it will give them a chance to exploit their wares in Alaska, and, by learning the needs of the people, cultivate their trade.

The exposition itself, which it is estimated will cost \$10,000,000, will be well worth a trip across the continent or an ocean to see. The grounds and build-

ings will be made original in every way. The site, which is 255 acres in extent, borders for more than a mile and a half on Lake Union and Lake Washington, the latter being the largest body of fresh water in the Pacific Northwest. The Olympic and the Cascade Mountains may be seen from the grounds and an unobstructed view may be obtained of the perpetual snow peaks of Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker.

The grounds, which embrace the unusual portion of the campus of the University of Washington, a state institution, are within the city limits of Seattle and are only twenty minutes' ride by electric car from the business center.

Different from former world's fairs, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will include the erection of permanent buildings in its plan. Several of the main exhibit palaces will be substantially built and the University of Washington will use them for educational purposes after the fair closes. Thus, the Washington state appropriation will be used for a permanent good aside from the benefits that will accrue to the commonwealths from the exposition.

The plan of the grounds has been drawn by John C. Olmsted, the famous landscape artist of Brookline, Massachusetts, and shows twelve large exhibit buildings arranged in a unique manner.



Hotel Arlington

EUROPEAN PLAN

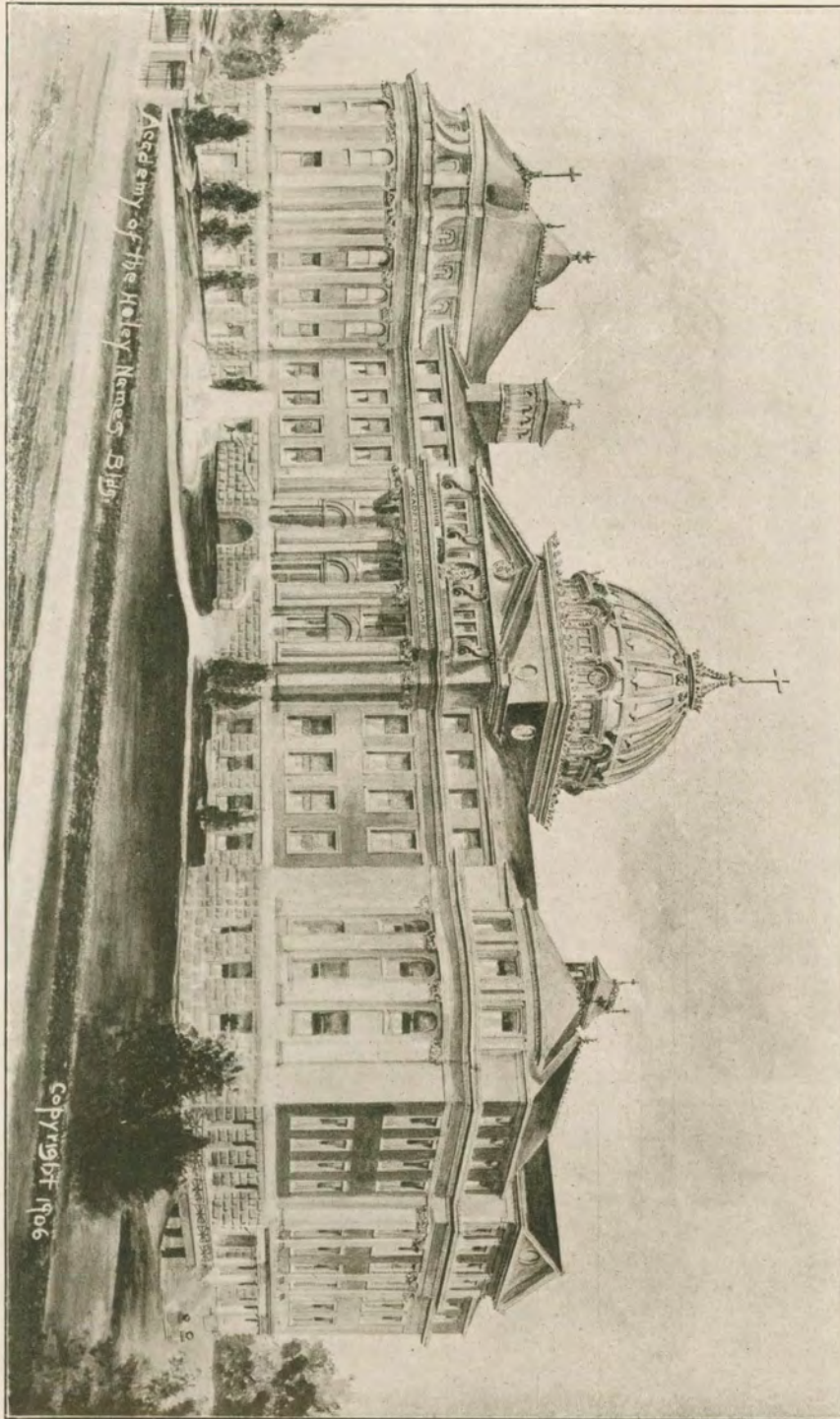
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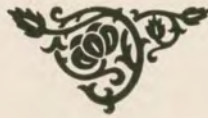
W. G. POTTS, Proprietor



ACADEMY OF HOLY NAMES ON CAPITOL HILL.

Pacific Coast Company

Most Extensive Coal Mining Concern Operating in the State
Calls for More Colored Men and Miners



Never in the history of the Northwest was coal for local domestic purposes so scarce as was it last winter and the famine for the **coming winter** season promises to be even more aggravating than was it last winter, which, unless precaution is maintained by the consumers, forebodes dire distress.

While a shortage of car service had much to do with last winter's famine, yet the real cause was a shortage of miners and it is the hope of the officers of the Pacific Coast Company that to an extent to remedy the shortage of miners by publishing to the world that miners are wanted at their works at wages far in excess of those paid to miners in any of the Eastern states, and that opportunities for miners to invest their surplus earnings so as to quadruple themselves in at least five year's time, which fact should be as much an inducement for miners in the East to come to the Northwest as the excess in wages over those paid in the East.

Open Shop—The Pacific Coast Company adopted the "open shop" policy fifteen or more years ago, when it imported some 600 Negro miners from the East to take a host of striking union miners' places in their mining camps and it has maintained the open ship policy ever since. There are at present large numbers of colored men employed by the Pacific Coast Company at their mines located at Franklin, Black Diamond, Lawson, Newcastle and other lesser mining properties, nevertheless there is ample room for many more and 300 or more colored miners would be given steady employment at those mines if they could be had. That such miners would be given a "square deal" the prospective comer is referred to George W. Johnson, John Hail, E. H. Richards, Gordon Carter, Emanuel Moore and Charley Scott, all well known colored miners of Franklin, Wash., and Rev. S. A. Franklin, Henry Jones, of Newcastle, Wash., who have been in the employ of this company for the past sixteen years. These men have been given steady employment at good wages and not only

have they, but all others who wanted. Many if not all of these men have invested their surplus earnings in real estate in and about **Seattle** and their holdings have quadrupled in value and they therefore have made **big money** both going and coming.

Good Wages—As at all of the mines in this section the men at the mines of the Pacific Coast Company are paid from \$2.50 to \$6 per day. Living at the mines is cheaper by far than in the city, as the industrious miner has so many opportunities to cut down his store bill by raising all the vegetables including potatoes and onions that his family can consume the year round. Not only raise his vegetables, but the enterprising miner can have his own milch cow, raise his chickens and a few pigs for good measure. The editor of **The Seattle Republican** is thoroughly conversant with the existing conditions at the mines of the Pacific Coast Company and therefore cheerfully recommend them as places where colored men may do extremely well from a financial standpoint and for Southern colored miners it would prove a most desirable change. Colored miners who desire to come to the Northwest and have not sufficient funds to bring their families along with them might come themselves and after they have given evidence of "making good" the company would send railroad tickets for their families and give them credit in the store until they earned sufficient money to look out for themselves. By addressing James Anderson, superintendent of mines in the care of the Pacific Coast Company, Seattle, Washington, or either of the colored miners named above, or The Seattle Republican, Seattle, Wash., any question you might desire to have answered would be cheerfully as well as immediately done. There are good schools at all of the mines, churches and secret societies. The company has good and commodious houses ready for occupancy and house furnishings to begin housekeeping may be had at the company's store at the most reasonable rates.



KING COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Northwestern Improvement Company

Operating Extensive Coal Mining Properties, Wants More Negro Miners and Laborers. Five Hundred Could be Placed

No industry in the state of Washington employs so many men as that of coal mining and as may be seen on another page hereof in an article from the pen of the **state mine inspector**. Hundreds and thousands of men find lucrative and steady employment in the mines and the annual output for the state runs into the millions of tons.

In some of the coal mines of this state **colored** men are given employment and there is a standing order there for the bosses to never refuse one of them work who asks for it. The mines operated by the Northwestern Improvement Company have such a rule and many colored men are employed by the company. The colored men have been employed in Roslyn, one of the company's mines for the past sixteen years and with their earnings many of them have purchased both city and farm lands that have grown exceedingly valuable, so valuable that many of them could sell their holdings for a price into the "five figures." In the town of Roslyn the colored miners own good homes that are well furnished and all of their surroundings giving evidence of a substantial income. They have two churches, Methodist and Baptist, and four secret societies, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and U. B. F. Their churches and lodges all seem to be in a thriving and healthy condition. The colored children attend the public schools and do as well in their studies as any other class of children. Quite a few of them have graduated from the high school department and are making good in life.

Many of the miners now at Roslyn and Ravensdale, another of the mining properties of the Northwest Improvement Company, have been employed for sixteen years and have never lost a shift unless sick. The company not only gives employment to colored miners, but colored men run all of the stationery engines, firemen and watch men. In fact, colored men have a hand in all the work about the mines and all of them are paid wages commensurate with the positions they hold the same as the white employees. In speaking to the authorities about the employing colored miners the general manager, C. R. Claghorn, had the following to say:

"The Northwest Improvement Company operates mines in the State of Washington at Roslyn, Cle Elum, Ravensdale and Melmont. Roslyn and Cle Elum are our largest camps and comprise together six different mines within a distance of five miles. During the year 1906 these mines produced 1,460,000 tons of coal and employed 1,700 men. Roslyn and Cle Elum are four miles distant from each other, are

both incorporated towns and contain many business enterprises other than that of mining.

"In the matter of employing men, the open shop policy is adhered to, and desirable men of all classes, whether affiliated with any labor organization or not, are employed. A large portion of our employees are members of the United Mine Workers of America and we enter into annual agreement with this organization with respect to mining conditions and wages. The same conditions and wages are applicable to all our employees not belonging to this organization.

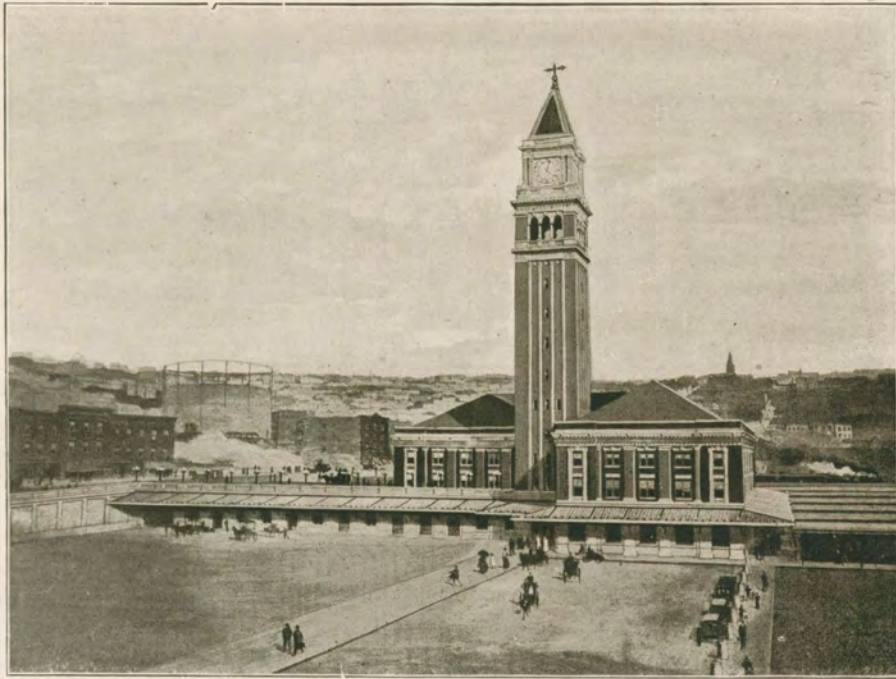
"The following figures will give an idea as to wages being paid at the present time, on an eight-hour day basis:

- "Mining, per gross ton, 85c and 92c mine run.
- "Miners, per day, 8 hours, \$3.30.
- "Timbermen, per day, 8 hours, \$2.75 to \$3.30.
- "Trackmen, per day, 8 hours, \$2.75 to \$3.30.
- "Rockmen, per day, 8 hours, \$2.75.
- "Drivers, per day, 8 hours, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
- "Firemen, per day, 8 hours, \$2.50.
- "Carpenters, per day, 8 hours, \$3.30.
- "Blacksmiths, per day, 8 hours, \$2.75 to \$3.30.
- "Yardage, depending upon width, \$2.41 to \$9.45 per yard.
- "Other occupations, depending upon class of work, \$2 to \$3.30.
- "Our Ravensdale mine produced, during the year 1906, 230,000 tons of coal and employed 200 men.
- "Our Melmont mines produced, during the same period, 60,000 tons and employed 100 men.

"Wages paid at our different mines are practically the same, except that at Roslyn and Cle Elum mining is mostly on a tonnage basis, while at Ravensdale it is on a yardage basis and at Melmont on a day basis. It is planned to very largely increase the output at all these mines and development work along this line is now progressing, but there is at the present time a great shortage of labor so that the work cannot be pushed as rapidly as is desired.

"The combined production of these mines in 1906 was 1,750,000 tons and the total men employed \$2,000. At Roslyn and Cle Elum we employ about 25 or 30 colored men and about the same number at Ravensdale, although there are probably to exceed 100 colored folks in Roslyn and Cle Elum.

"We are supplying the Northern Pacific Railroad with its fuel requirements, which assures a regular market and also insures regular employment for our men.



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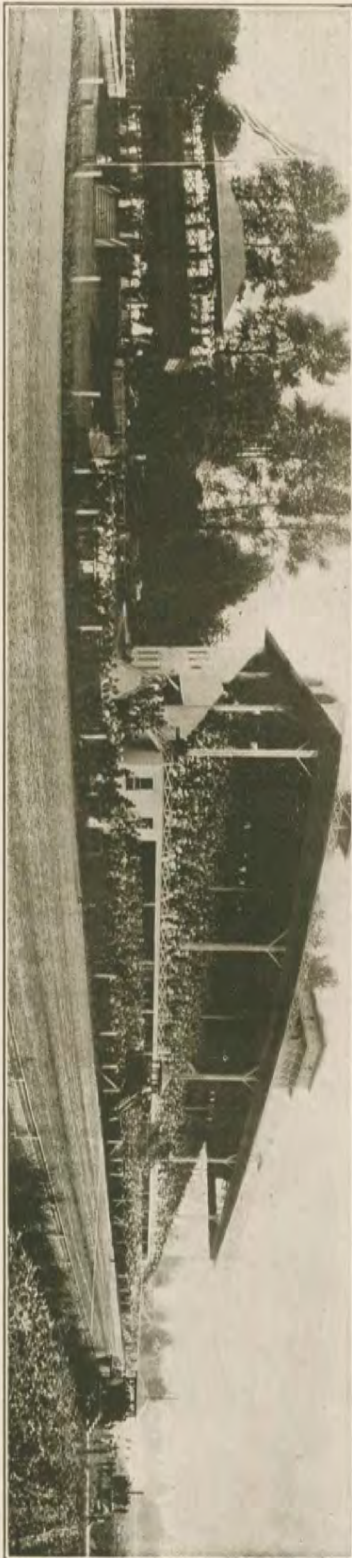
Corner Cherry Street

Races at The Meadows, From June 29th to September 14, Inclusive

One of the Finest Racing Tracks in the West—Important Meets are Held Each Year—\$15,000 in Improvements

Briefly described, The Meadows is a modern and up-to-date racing establishment, located in a natural horseshoe-shaped bend of the Duwamish river in the valley of that name, and close to the city of Seattle, a metropolis now of more than 200,000 population. The track is an elliptical mile track, well laid and substantially built on modern lines. It is considered, and rightly, one of the fastest tracks in the entire country, both for the running game and for harness races. The land for the plant was purchased in 1901 by A. T. Van De Vanter, Capt. E. E. Caine, James F. McE. Iroy and George Dickinson, and in that year the first work was done on the track itself and on the grandstands and other buildings. Heavy blue clay was obtained for the surfacing of the track and skilled men had charge of its construction, so that all work done was of a permanent character. The grounds, beautifully situated and ornamented by handsome natural groves of soft wood trees, growing to a considerable height, lent themselves easily to the general scheme for making the site and environments beautiful and attractive. The horsemen were provided with well-constructed stables, well drained and so situated as to enable them to care for their charges at the minimum of labor and trouble.

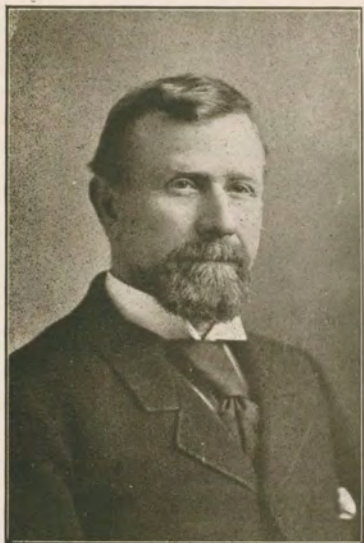
The grandstand and clubhouse at The Meadows were constructed by a specially equipped architect and are splendid buildings. The grandstand itself is strongly reinforced by heavy timbers and can seat comfortably 6,000 people. In front of the grandstand there is ample room for the followers of the game and ample quarters are provided on the main floor for the speculative interest in the amusement. The clubhouse and paddock are situated just south of the grandstand and convenient to that building. The clubhouse itself is a handsome structure where the members of the club, comprising the bon ton of Seattle, daily gather during the season and enjoy the great game in horseflesh known the world over as "the sport of kings."



The track was formally opened in the summer of 1902, at which time some of the best bred harness horses of the country were brought here. After that season General Manager A. T. Van De Vanter became a member of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, which controls the racing game on this Coast. He is the only Northwestern member of the club. The season of 1903 saw principally running races, though there was a short period of harness events. These were discarded altogether in 1905. The plans for this year have not yet been fully determined upon, but it is probable there will be at least sixty days' continuous racing and this period may be lengthened to ninety days. The season usually begins the first week in June. Derby day is ordinarily early in the season, usually during the fore part of July. The Seattle Derby is an established institution and is known as a classic event, rich in profit to the winner and always bringing to the fore the best blood and skill to be found anywhere in horses and in men.

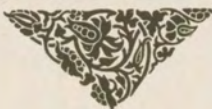
George W. Dickinson is president of the association and A. T. Van De Vanter is secretary and general manager. Mr. Van De Vanter has had for two seasons past the services of Horace Egbert as judge. Mr. Egbert is known as one of the best qualified men for this task on the Coast and his work has been exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned.

As for General Manager Van De Vanter, no Pacific Coast horseman is better known or more fully equipped for the work than he. He has been a breeder and trainer of horses for nearly a quarter of a century and is a splendid judge of horseflesh. Moreover, he is progressive and aggressive at one and the same time, the qualities insuring the success of everything he has undertaken.



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WASHINGTON PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

At the juncture of the Skagit and Baker rivers, in Skagit county, there has sprung up, as if by magic, the little town of Concrete, which centers about the plant of the Washington Portland Cement Company. It seems as if Nature had especially designed this spot for the purpose, because every one of the elements requisite for the manufacture of cement is found in great abundance within easy reach. Pure lime rock caps the summit of the hill which rises just back of the factory, and the base of the same hill is a hard shale rock. These two rocks are the two principal constituents which go to make up Portland Cement.

The Washington Portland Cement Company has erected a factory, composed of nine large buildings, for the manufacture of these raw materials into a high-grade Portland Cement. The massive machinery, which has been installed, is composed of huge crushers, enormous grinding machinery, and, especially noticeable, large kilns, 100 feet long by 7½ feet in diameter. The plant is equipped with every modern appliance, each machine of importance and each elevator and conveyor being driven by an individual motor, so that any one machine can be controlled separately from the others. A machine shop is connected with the plant, equipped with tools for all kinds of machine work.

The company is constructing a dam across Baker river, and has a flume, 6 by 10 feet, connecting therewith, three miles long, discharging through a large penstock into a 1,250 H. P. turbine, directly connected with a generator of equal capacity. The power plant is located 5,000 feet from the cement plant. As an auxiliary of this power plant, the company is installing a 1,000 H. P. steam plant, composed of Reynolds-Corliss engines, Cahall water tube boilers, and two large generators. In this power plant is being installed the large air compressor to operate the drills at the quarries. Crude oil will be used for fuel in the steam plant and for burning the clinker in the rotaries. A large storage tank has been erected to contain the oil. For fire protection the company has put in its own water works system, which is as elaborate as any small city would install. It has an 8-inch water main encircling the plant, with many hydrants on the line, and has installed, on the hill, 200 feet above the factory, a 2,500-barrel storage tank. Water is furnished for this system from Baker river by a 600-gallon per minute fire pump. The system is well equipped with fire hose.

The factory is built with the idea of increasing its capacity. All elevators, conveyors and crushing machinery were purchased for a plant many times its present size. The present capacity of the plant will be from 600 to 800 barrels per day. The company has begun the installing of another unit, which will increase the capacity to 1,500 barrels per day, which will take care of the present demand for cement in Washington and adjoining states.

The raw materials this company will use in the manufacture of Portland Cement are as nearly perfect as can be secured. Before the company decided on the location of its factory the management examined a large number of deposits, but could not find another in the state that runs so uniform and so high grade as the one they secured.

The brand of the company's cement will be known as the Washington Brand. No cement will leave the factory, the manager states, until it is thoroughly aged, and the quality of the highest standard, no matter what the market conditions are, nor how great a demand there may be.

Speaking generally, one cannot help but be impressed with the very systematic plan of this plant, and the manner in which it is handled; the process being one that requires perfection in the minutest detail to turn out a satisfactory product.

The directors of the company are:

S. M. Anderson	President
E. E. Caine	Vice President
A. F. Coats	Treasurer

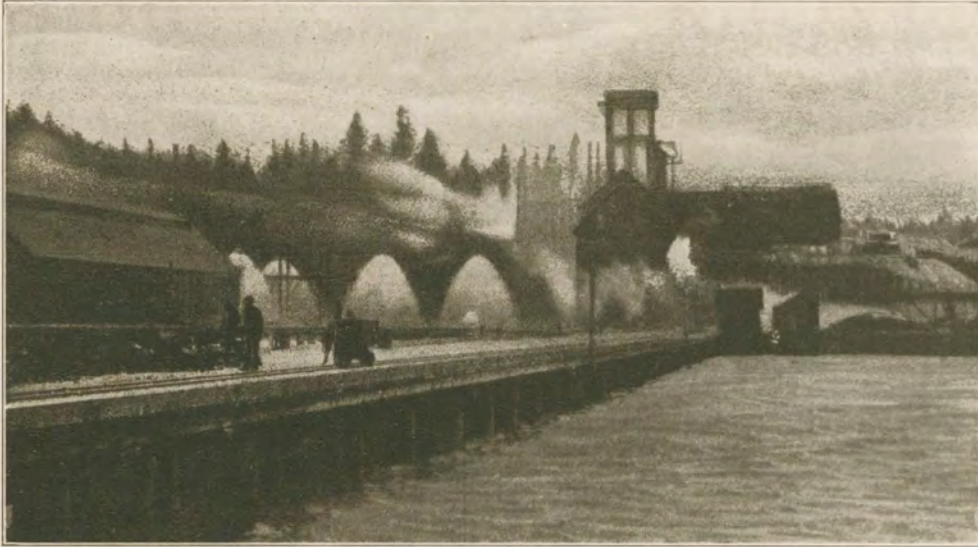
E. C. Miller	Secretary and General Manager
A. W. Middleton	

The operating of the factory is looked after by:

E. C. Miller	General Manager
N. L. Warford	Superintendent
A. G. Smith	Chief Chemist
H. W. Ryland	Assistant Chemist

L. H. Thomas	Electrician
S. O. Pease	Master Mechanic
A. A. McKillop	Accountant
Bates & Clark Co.	Consulting Engineers

Concrete possesses, in the Cement City Hotel, a comfortable, homelike hotel, equipped with modern conveniences, supplied with water from a clear mountain stream, having its own sewer system and electric lights. It not only provides a home for the employees of the company, but looks after the comfort of the traveling public as well. When the scenic beauties of the upper Skagit valley become better known and devotees of rod and gun find that good fishing and shooting are to be had within easy distance, it is expected that many sportsmen and others seeking rest and recreation will find in the Cement City Hotel a pleasant and convenient stopping place.



VIEW OF COKE OVENS IN FULL BLAST

IRONDALE IRON PLANT

In The above cut represents the Iron Plant near Port Townsend, Washington, owned and operated by J. A. Moore, the well known Seattle promoter and builder. The plant already produces 60 tons high grade charcoal iron per day and is not yet one year old. It is the first successful pig iron plant put in operation on the Pacific Coast. Within one year's time the owner contemplates installing a 300 ton Blast Furnace and a modern steel plant. The plant at Irondale is not domineered by organized labor, hence 300 or more colored iron workers could get steady employment at splendid wages. Communications concerning this plant should be addressed to

J. A. MOORE

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DRAIN TILE that adds many fold to the value of the land in which it is used.

Factories at VAN ASSELT and RENTON.
Factories at TAYLOR and KUMMER.



Frye & Company's Packing House Plant

The accompanying cut is that of the buildings and grounds of the Frye & Company's packing house plant, the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. This industry has grown apace with Seattle and its product covers the entire Northwest, including Alaska and Uncle Sam's Pacific Ocean insular possessions. It is practically without a rival in the Northwest, which means that it is one of Seattle's most valuable industrial concerns.

This Company, with its dependent industries, employs **hundreds of men** every day and their employes are able to get in 6½ days each week, including overtime, and the wages earned by the men range from \$3 to \$4 per day.

The managers of the concern are anxious to fill up their long list of employes with steady, reliable men, and such men would get employment year in and year out. Like most of the industrial concerns in this section no color line is drawn in employing men, which means the black man and the white man stand side by side and the one that makes good is the one that gets the permanent position.

Thousands of dollars have been recently spent by this company in not only increasing its capacity, but also in putting the plant in the most sanitary condition. Even prior to the Chicago Packinghouse clean up, the Frye-Bruhn Company had been given a government inspector at its own solicitation. Seattle may well be proud of this thriving industry within her gates.

Washington Iron Works Company

*Founders,
Machinists
and
Boiler
Makers*

Established 1882

Seattle, Wash.

Seattle Car Mfg. Co.

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LOCOMOTIVES
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Alaska Building

Seattle, Wash.

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Incorporated 1901. Capital Stock, \$100,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares. Par Value, Ten Cents. Fully Paid and Non-assessable.

The properties of the Company are located in the heart of the RICH BUFFALO HUMP GOLD MINING DISTRICT.

SIX YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Six years of conscientious development—Six years of careful exploration have disclosed a vein of ore which places this mine beyond the prospective stage, and justifies the belief that the CLARENCE RAY BUFFALO HUMP GOLD MINING CO.'S properties will soon be among the DIVIDEND-PAYERS OF THE BUFFALO HUMP DISTRICT.

Office 248 Riverside Ave.,

Post Office Box 1011.

Spokane, Wash.

Puget Mill Co.

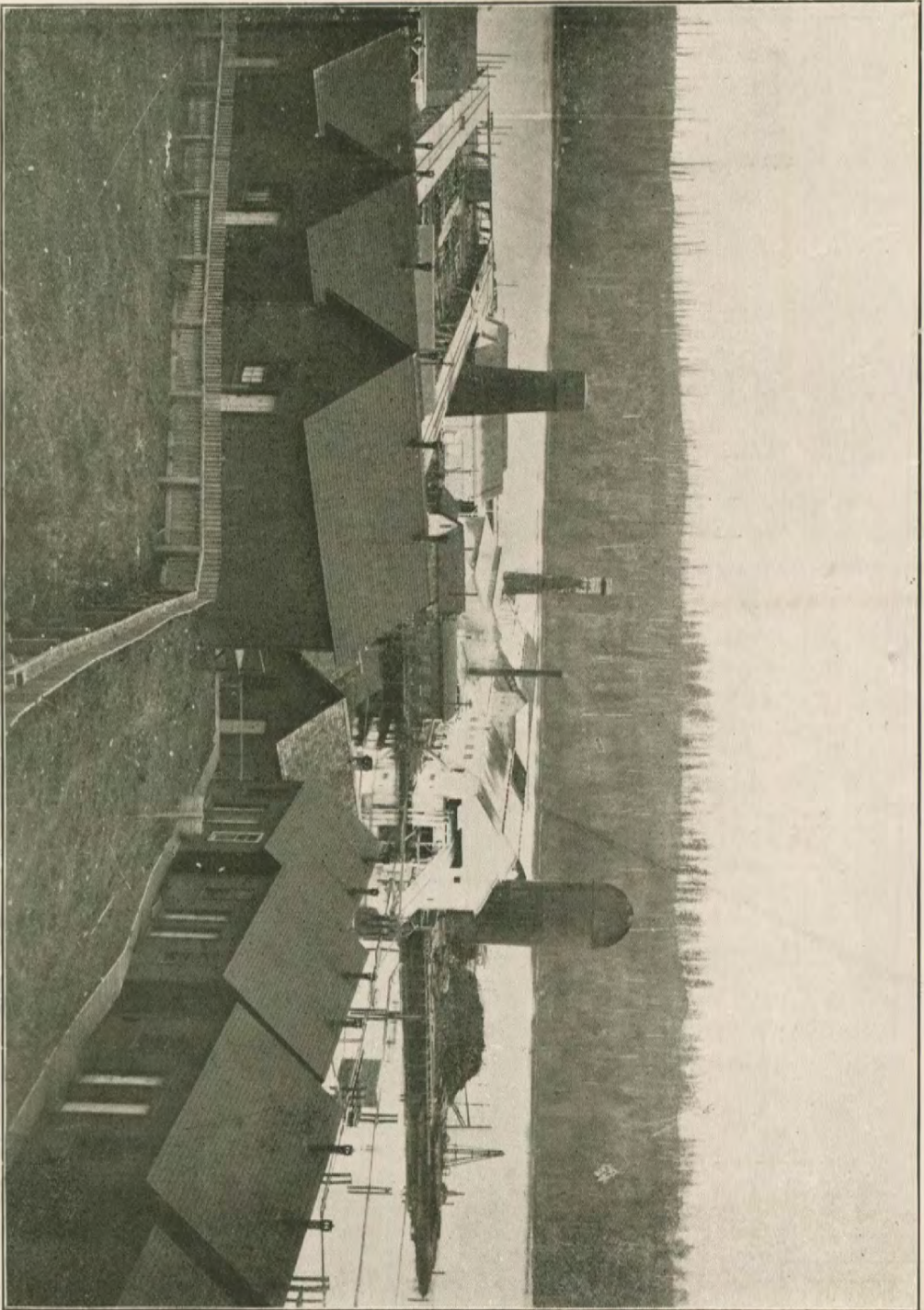
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