

The Roslyn Mines

Their Output For The Year Reaches A Total Of 450,669 Tons.

The output of the Roslyn mines for this year reaches a total of 450,669 tons, against 238,431 tons last year. These mines have grown greatly in importance during the last 12 months. They are owned by the Northern Pacific railroad, and have been working many hundred men all year. The mines will soon be increased to 1800 tons daily, and as soon as possible to 2000 tons. The pay day is the fourth Saturday of each month. The company distributed \$80,000 among its employees each pay day. The output by months during the year is as follows:

	Tons
January	36,908
February	33,347
March	35,436
April	30,768
May	31,084
June	29,711
July	29,711
August	27,974
September	40,141
October	45,595
November	55,000
December (estimated)	55,000
Total	450,669

Thurston County Mines

Large Increase in the Product of the Mines At Bucoda

A largely increased output has been made this year at Bucoda, Thurston county. These mines, opened in the last two or three years, have become famous producers. The development of the veins and opening up of new ground has been very important. The product is thus shown:

	1889	1890
Northwest Coal Company, Bucoda	266,000	399,000

Pierce County Mines

A Total Output of 384,976 Tons Made in 1890

There has been a largely increased production at all the Pierce county mines also. These mines, like those of King, Kittitas and Thurston counties, have this year employed thousands of men. Extensive shipments have steadily been made from Tacoma during the season, as there have been from Seattle. The product of the Pierce county mines is shown as follows:

	1889	1890
Carbon Hill Coal Co.	195,387	295,088
South Prairie Coal Co.	45,107	67,668
Wilkeson Coal Company	6,738	10,107
Tacoma Coal & Coke Co.	8,081	12,121
Recapitulation		
King County	391,183	498,018
Kittitas County	238,431	450,669
Thurston County	266,000	399,000
Pierce County	255,313	384,976
Total	1,150,927	1,722,653
Increase of 1890 over 1889		571,726

In the production of coal during 1890 King county and the state of Washington have gone steadily onward and upward. The output in 1889 would have been larger had it not been for the fire and other obstacles. It would have been larger in 1890, also, had it not been for the strike in Australia, which tied up various vessels. The coal shipments of Washington for 1889 were 1,149,658 tons, valued at \$4,785,196.75; in 1888 they were 944,243 tons, worth \$4,263,510. By an estimate published elsewhere on this page, which was written before the facts in this article were collected, it is shown that at \$4 per ton the value of Washington's coal output is considerable in excess of \$4,000,000.

By the figures given here, however, it is shown that the value is, at \$4 a ton, \$6,890,612.

The output of Washington mines, barring what is used for local railways, steamships, manufacturers and home consumption in other ways, is mainly marketed in San Francisco.

Six large coal mines are worked in King County, and in addition to these there are many smaller veins that are worked with more or less constancy. The products of all these are shipped direct from this port. The new bunkers built here by the Oregon Improvement company cost \$70,000 and have a storage capacity of 6000 tons. Six ships and many teams may be loaded at a time, while coal is being delivered steadily in the bunkers by cars. Extensive bunkers have also been constructed at the foot of Madison street and at North Seattle by the Seattle Coal & Iron company. It is estimated that the wages paid employees on the various mines this year will reach \$1,500,000. The wages paid in 1888 were about \$1,000,000. The cost of mining the coal is said to be about \$1.10 per ton. Of the five large coal mines of King County, the Franklin, which is situated 34 miles from Seattle, is developing two veins. The coal is alongside of it, and its coal is of the same character, and like it, burns freely and gives out great heat. Three veins of the Black Diamond have been worked.

The Seattle or Newcastle mine is on the Lake Shore road, 18 miles from the city. Its coal is a superior lignite of a bright black color and very firm. The coal is much used on the Pacific coast. Three veins have been worked during the year and about 350 men have been employed. The Cedar River mine has been working one vein, which is similar to the Newcastle vein. The mine is 19 miles from Seattle.

The Gilman mines are on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad, 41 miles from the city, in Squak creek valley. These mines have come to the front very prominently in the last few years. It is a lignite, devoid of sulphur, and produces steam very fast. The present capacity of the mine is about 1200 tons a day. The Washington Coal company's mines and the well known Renton mine are contiguous to each other, and are about 12 miles from the city. They have been worked pretty steadily.

It is estimated by some coal experts that there are 100,000 acres of coal lands in King county alone. Others put the coal area much larger. In 1871 their development began by the shipment of 4,918 tons to San Francisco. The output has increased from year to year since then, until now King County has a reputation all over the western half of the country. No less than 100,000 tons of King County coal are burned at home, while more than half a million tons are shipped to other points. Since the King county mines began to be worked, they have produced in all about 4,500,000 tons. They are