



Display Room of Stone the Caterer.
1714 Broadway

face shaped itself into words, and an ultimatum was issued. War followed in all of its awfulness, and the whole country reeked with agony of torn and bleeding hearts. Three years later, another ultimatum was issued, and 4,000,000 blacks were born into a new and strange freedom.

Unfettered, a large number wandered far into the North, eager to feel the real extent of this new freedom, and mad to leave the land where life to them had been a curse, and death a blessing. These people settled here and there, moved and settled elsewhere; and finally in 1870, the new settlement of Seattle saw its first Negro people.

The years passed, and a great toiling struggling city rose out of the rough, rugged, wooded hills that towered grandly and nobly out of the waters of Puget Sound and smiled triumphantly down upon the waters of Lake Union, and the larger Lake Washington. As the city expanded and developed, there came from all quarters, the Negro, and in 1900, the

Negro population numbered 406 out of a total population of 80,671.

The census of 1890 did not report the population by races, but classed as colored in its enumeration, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians. Although the Negro population has increased greatly in the last two decades, it still comprises but a small portion of the total population. From 1900 to 1910, the Negro population increased from 406 to 2,296. In the same period, the total population increased from 80,671 to 237,194. From 1910 to 1914, the Negro population increased from 2,296 to 3,950, and the total population reached 300,000.

In the last twenty-four years, the population of Seattle has increased five-fold. This was due to the wonderful opportunities both social and industrial offered by this northwestern country. Since 1890, there has been a constant stream of foreign immigrants pouring into this city, which together with the large influx of people from the eastern and southern states, greatly increased the popula-