

settled by an intelligent and enterprising class of people. They have surrounded themselves with all the luxuries and conveniences of life, have built elegant and costly residences, have beautified their lawns, and in every way sought to elevate the social and moral condition of the city. Especially have they devoted much time and money to the cause of education. The largest public school building in the Territory was completed last year, and two others are in course of construction, the three costing \$100,000. This gives the city school facilities adequate for the rapidly growing population for several years to come. This will be supplemented by the erection of other buildings as soon as they are required. Seattle has never evinced that dilatory spirit which delays the erection of new edifices until the progress of education is blocked by the overcrowding of the old ones. These schools are thoroughly graded, are conducted by experienced educators, and are all working harmoniously upon a thorough system. There are also a number of private institutions of merit, such as the Trinity Parish School (Episcopal), Sisters' Academy of the Holy Name (Catholic), St. Xavier's school for boys (Catholic), business college, kindergarten, etc. The Yesler College is an institution for boys, endowed by Henry L. Yesler. The Sarah B. Yesler Academy for girls has been endowed by that lady and will soon be organized. Here is located the Territorial University, upon a ten-acre tract donated by Mr. A. A. Denny. The edifice is imposing and occupies a beautiful and commanding site. Its standing as an institution of learning is high. The university has never received the consideration it should at the hands of the Legislature, but that body will no doubt in the future pursue a more wise and liberal policy. The Young Naturalists, an organization of young men for the study of Nature in her various material forms, is an outgrowth of the high standard of education. A valuable cabinet and museum are among the properties of the club. There are several religious denominations possessing houses of worship, and though none of them are costly structures, they are all extremely neat and attractive. The denominations represented are Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, Free Methodist, Congregational, Christian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Scandinavian Lutheran and Roman Catholic. The Young Men's Christian Association maintains a free reading room, where all are welcomed.

The press, universally admitted as one of the greatest educators of the people, and as reflecting in their standing and character the social and intellectual condition of the community, is fully and ably represented. In enterprise and appearance the newspapers of Seattle have few equals in cities of the same size in the United States. The daily and weekly *Post-Intelligencer*, *Chronicle* and *Evening Herald* are the leading papers of the Territory, and on the Coast rank second only to the great dailies of Portland and San Francisco. They are enterprising and ably conducted dailies, all of them issuing a large weekly edition. The *Star* is a sparkling Sunday literary paper, neat in typography and interesting in contents.

There are also the *Mirror*, an attractive temperance journal, and a German newspaper called the *Tribune*.

The present population of Seattle is a matter of estimation. That it exceeds 10,000 souls is evident. During the year 1882 it increased from 4,500 to 6,000, and in 1883 to more than 9,000, and it is confidently expected that by January 1, 1885, fully 13,000 people will be found living within the limits of the Queen City. The additions to the city's population consist chiefly of a class of people who are financially able to purchase property and build homes. This is evident from the scores of houses going up in all directions, to be occupied by the builders. Many of these are persons with capital to invest in local industries, while others are mechanics who, with the accumulated earnings of years, have come West from the overcrowded cities of the East to build a home for their families, where labor is rewarded and a way open for their children to make a start in life.

The climate of the Puget Sound country is an agreeable one. In summer bright, sunny weather predominates, without excessive heat at any time, and with cool, comfortable nights at all seasons of the year. Instead of snow and ice during the winter months, or, as there denominated, the "rainy season," there is a mingling of sunshine and rain, with a temperature seldom below the freezing point. The proportion is about two days of cloudy and rainy weather to one of clear and bright from November till April. The rainfall in 1883 was 34.85 inches, though the average for the preceding six years was about 50 inches. The average temperature was 51 degrees, the highest being 84 degrees, in July, and the lowest 12 above zero, in January. The average during those two months was 62½ degrees and 39½ degrees. The only drawback is the rain, to so much of which new-comers generally are unused; but since this amounts simply to an inconvenience and not to a positive discomfort, as do the hot summers and cold winters of the East, they quickly become acclimated and the feeling of newness disappears.

For beauty of location and surroundings Seattle has few equals in the world. Lying at the head of Elliott Bay, it stretches along and around that beautiful sheet of water on both sides, the hills rising, but not too abruptly, from the water's edge, and affording a splendid view of the bay from nearly every portion of the city. Across this calm expanse, above the masts of vessels and the smoke of constantly passing steamers, the eye catches the blue-tinted mountains which lie between the Sound and the ocean, above whose dense forests the white peaks of the Olympic Range rise in a long serrated ridge. On the south the hoary dome of Mount Rainier towers grandly above the foothills and lesser peaks of the Cascade Mountains, while to the north Mount Baker lifts his white crown and needle-pointed peaks above the intervening hills. The scenery of Puget Sound is noted for its beauty, and at no other point can so much of it that is grand and inspiring be seen as at the city on Elliott Bay.

Four miles from the bay and directly east of the city, so near, in fact, that a continuous line of residences has