

mencement Bay, one of the southeastern arms of the Sound, as possessing the desired features more fully than any other locality. In making this selection they were aided by comprehensive surveys and the opinion of able engineers. In accordance with this report the Board of Directors declared this to be the terminal point. The Tacoma Land Company was at once organized, which purchased 3,000 acres of land at the proposed town site and 13,000 acres more within a radius of six miles. The company cleared a tract a mile square and laid out a city, which, since it was within a short distance of the little town of Tacoma, was christened "New Tacoma."

The town site rises in successive terraces to a height of 300 feet above the water's edge, rendering the drainage of its surface, through a natural system of sewerage, easy and practicable. The prospect from the higher benches embraces a wide and varied landscape, which adds not a little to the pleasure of a residence here. The eye sweeps over the beautiful, timber-fringed shores and islands of the Sound, the fertile valley of the Puyallup, the foothills and summit ridges of the Cascade Mountains, and rests full upon the giant snow peak Mount Tacoma, the monarch of the Cascades, towering up to a height of 14,444 feet.

Tacoma remained a village, living upon hope, until the resumption of active construction on the Northern Pacific awoke her to life and action. In two years the population increased from 750 to 3,000, while stores, shops, hotels and residences were constructed as rapidly as material could be procured. During 1883 the population was doubled, and \$1,392,296 were invested in real estate in the county, nearly all within the city limits. That was the year of "boom" times all over the Northwest. In 1884, however, the general financial stringency had a tendency to prevent investments, and many towns which had been advancing rapidly met with a severe check in their progress. Not so with Tacoma. In 1884 her population largely increased; \$1,027,911 were invested in real estate; building improvements were made to the amount of \$656,036, of which \$131,000 were expended upon gas and water works and \$156,000 upon brick buildings. To have accomplished this in a year of such business depression and hard times was little short of marvelous, and when the revival of business occurs, as it must ere many months, Tacoma will spring forward with the prestige of having defied the hard times to hold her back.

The business of the city consists of 336 distinct establishments or offices of professional men. These are classified alphabetically as follows: Architects, 4; auction houses, 2; attorneys, 38; bakeries, 4; banks, 3; brick yards, 3; boots and shoes, 4; blacksmiths, 5; barbers, 10; bath rooms, 3; builders, 7; clothing and gents' furnishing, 3; car and machine shops, 2; cigar stores, 13; Chinese stores, 7; Chinese laundries, 21; doctors, 24; dairies, 4; dry goods, 7; dentists, 2; engineers and surveyors, 9; express offices, 2; flouring mill, 1; furniture dealers, 4; fruit and provisions, 4; fish, 2; flour and feed, 4; foundry, 1; galvanized iron works, 1; general merchandise, 2; gro-

ceries, 16; harness makers, 2; hotels, 15; hardware, 3; insurance and real estate, 26; jewellers, 7; livery stables, 3; lock and gun smiths, 2; millinery stores, 4; meat markets, 7; musical instruments, 3; marble works, 1; mining experts, 2; photographers, 2; paints and oils and wall paper, 2; plumbers and gasfitters, 3; painters, 3; queensware, wood and willow ware, 2; restaurants, 8; saloons, 25; saw and shingle mills, 7; sash and door factories and planing mills, 5; salmon cannery, 1; stationary stores, 4; stoves and tinware, 3; skating rinks, 2; ship carpenters and boat builders, 4; sewing machine agents, 3; ship chandlers, 1; tailors, 4; toy store, 1; tub and pail factory, 1; telegraph offices, 3; undertakers, 1; wheelwrights, 2; wagon warerooms, 1. There are 10 wholesale stores, or retail stores with wholesale departments.

The manufacturing interests are already very great, consisting chiefly, as yet, of some form of wood working. The largest establishment of this kind is that of the Tacoma Mill Company. In 1883 this mill cut 50,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 laths. In 1884 it cut the same amount of lumber, but increased its lath product to 43,000,000 feet. The company employs 180 men about the mill and 500 in its twelve logging camps, the pay roll aggregating \$175,000 at the mill alone. It owns four vessels and a powerful tugboat. The vessels are used solely to convey lumber to San Francisco and bring back supplies to the company and its store, which does the largest business on the Sound. Twenty-one cargoes, valued at \$450,000, were shipped to foreign ports in 1884. During the year \$100,000 were spent in improvements. There are but few lumbering enterprises in the world that can rival this great mill in its operations.

The Tacoma Saw Mill of Messrs. Hatch & Smith cut 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,250,000 laths and pickets in 1884, giving employment to forty-six men. Carson's Saw Mill employed thirty-six men and cut 3,500,000 feet of lumber. In the sash and door factory attached ten men were employed. The Lake Bay Saw Mill of Messrs. Lorenz & Kester cut 3,000,000 feet. At William Page's Shingle Mill 3,200,000 shingles were made. The Tacoma Furniture Manufacturing Company, J. V. Chamberlain, general manager, employs from thirty-five to fifty men, paying annually about \$35,000 for wages. A special feature is the finishing of interiors. The interior of "The Tacoma" was done by this company. The Tacoma Planing Mill of P. A. Paulson employs fifteen men, and in 1884 produced \$30,000 worth of sash, doors, blinds, etc. A tub and pail factory will soon be completed and in operation by Mr. H. E. Knutvold. Fifteen men will be employed. A shingle mill attached will have a capacity of 40,000 shingles per day. Jacob Ralph manufactures carriages and wagons, and gives employment to five men.

The Tacoma Iron Works, Messrs. Lister, Houghton & Co., proprietors, employ about 100 men, and turn out iron work of all kinds. Since 1876 the works have made forty-three steam engines, besides a large amount of miscellaneous work. The iron fronts and pillars adorning the elegant brick blocks on Pacific avenue are the product of this establishment. A large amount of railroad work