

streets. The cross form has been adopted inside. The church society paid \$10,000.00 for the lot, \$3,000.00 for the organ, and the church building will cost \$48,000.00.

A large number of elegant residences are now building. These include a house for Mr. George Kinnear, to cost \$18,000.00; a house for Mrs. Stacy, to cost \$12,000.00; F. E. Sander, \$12,000.00; H. H. Lewis, \$12,000.00; A. A. Bell, \$12,000.00; A. Mackintosh, \$10,000.00; John R. Kinnear, \$10,000.00; C. L. Denny, \$8,000.00; Dr. F. A. Churchill, \$6,000.00; W. H. Reeves, \$6,000.00; and Chas. M. Sheafe, \$6,000.00. Among houses built heretofore in Seattle are three residences, which cost \$50,000.00 each; a \$100,000.00 opera house, with seating capacity for thirteen hundred persons; an \$80,000.00 hospital; a \$50,000.00 private school building, and a \$42,000.00 public school building. This city also claims the finest brick business block north of San Francisco. This block fronts one hundred and eleven feet on Columbia street, two hundred and twenty feet on Mill, and five hundred and forty-six feet on Front. Eleven three and four story buildings occupy this ground, erected at an expense of \$450,000.00.

Active building operations during the past year were considerably retarded by high prices and the difficulty of obtaining material. Rough lumber sold at \$12.00 per thousand feet, instead of \$8.00, as was the case two years ago. Brick sold at from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per thousand, instead of \$7.00 to \$10.00, as in 1886. Brick were imported from California and British Columbia, to the number of three hundred thousand, to partially supply the extraordinary demand, while lumber was brought by rail from small mills in the back country, and by water from the mills of Port Discovery, Port Gamble, Port Blakely and Tacoma. The saw mill and brick yard owners had no conception of the demands that were to be made upon them. They had adapted themselves to the hard times basis of 1885 and 1886, and were in every way unprepared for what came in 1887 and is now upon them in 1888. The Stetson & Post saw mill cut five million feet of lumber in 1885, and factory stuff to the amount of \$18,000.00. In 1886, under the pressure of outside business largely, the lumber cut was raised to twelve million feet, two and one-half million laths, one million shingles, and \$24,000.00 worth of factory goods. In 1887, the cut reached the large figure of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand feet, four million laths, two and one-half million shingles, and \$45,000.00 worth of factory articles, such as doors, windows, mouldings, etc. This establishment is working at its maximum, and if kept at it to the end of December, will turn out twenty million feet of lumber, and other articles in like pro-

portion. The Oregon Improvement Company's mill cut eight million feet of lumber in 1887, and made \$20,000.00 worth of factory goods. The company has erected and started a new mill, the largest in the city, two hundred feet long by one hundred wide, in which will probably be cut twenty-five million feet of lumber this year. The Seattle Lumber & Commercial Company cut last year seven million feet of lumber, two million laths, made sixty thousand boxes and \$80,000.00 worth of factory stuff. A new box factory has been added, with a capacity of ten thousand boxes per month. The other business of the company will be increased fifty per cent. this year. The Western mill cut two million feet of lumber last year, and fifty thousand laths, and made \$9,800.00 worth of factory stuff. These figures will be doubled or trebled in 1888.

The seven brick yards last year turned out five million brick; and the nine yards this year are expected to yield eight million. Pressed brick will be imported from California and the East, to the number of two hundred thousand or more, and at least twenty thousand tons of building stone from quarries elsewhere. Like stories could be truthfully told of other mills, of the furniture factories, of the iron works, cracker factory, ice factory, etc., all of which are flourishing as never before, extending their operations from month to month, and giving great promise for the future. Thirty-four companies were incorporated in 1887, and twenty-six additions to the city platted.

The wholesale trade of the city expanded greatly last year. The completion of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, and the building of new roads in Mason and King counties, the Salmon river mines, the filling of the whole country, the increased intercourse with Alaska, and the development of the foreign trade, helped the Seattle merchants amazingly. Their sales outside in 1887 were more than double those of 1886, and in turn, those of 1887 will probably be doubled in 1888. The retail trade, of course, grew with the town and improved with the times. Description, or even mention, of all the elements of commerce and wealth is necessarily precluded in an article like this. A volume could be filled. A very few of the new enterprises will here be referred to. The canal connecting Lakes Union and Washington was practically completed last year. The cut is a quarter of a mile in length, thirty feet deep, and from twelve to fifty feet in width. It cost \$60,000.00. Saw logs and small boats can go through, but more work will be required to make it available for steamers. The intention is to make it larger, and with that object in view the work is continued. Four years ago a horse car line was put on two and one-