

EVERETT, THE CITY OF SMOKESTACKS.

Commendable Advancement Made by One of the Manufacturing and Mineral Centers of the State.

EVERETT, Wash., March 7.—If the old Mexican war veterans, Eskimote D. Kramer and Ezra Huteh, who each took up a homestead in 1821 on the peninsula formed by the Snohomish river and Port Gardner bay, could rise up out of their graves, they would see the wonderful change and development that has been wrought since they left their humble abodes, they would hardly recognize the place where they had together as neighbors and friends lived side by side, and had so often recounted the trials, adventures and dangers through which they had passed in the Mexican war.

Little did they think that in 1891 would be laid the foundation for a mighty city, or that the very paper on which the writer is now penning his thoughts would be manufactured within the boundaries of this city, at the head of the Snohomish river, in a manufactory fitted and equipped with the most modern machinery and employing over 200 hands, and making out of the forest the spruce and cottonwood that line the banks of the river and cover the hills and valleys of the western slope of the Cascades in such wonderful profusion and magnificence as is not equaled anywhere else on earth.

Did they know, or did they not know, that just behind old Mount Pilchuck, in the recesses of Mount Dickerman, Vesper, Big Four, Angelus, Silver Tip, Queen, and other peaks, from mountain, Mount Index, Stillaguamish peak and hundreds of others in Snohomish county, there lay hidden untold millions of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, tin, platinum, marble, and granite, and that within the next decade after their departure capitalists from all parts of the country would be eagerly and anxiously combing the hillsides and making them thunder forth to the world the announcement that here is one of the greatest mineral deposits on earth; that here in Snohomish county is the greatest deposit of copper ever discovered in America; that here is one of the richest sources of human view and towering thousands of feet above the base of the mountains themselves.

They knew not of Granite Falls, Silverton, Monte Cristo, Index, Galeet or Mineral City. To them there was no Forty-five, no Monte Cristo, no Pennsylvania group, no Bonanza Queen or Helena group, no Sunset, Wilbur, Calumet, Keystone, Copper Bell, Copper Chief, Stevens, Little Chief or Independent mines in Snohomish county. There was no smelter or reduction works constantly night and day, crushing, roasting, melting and reducing the refractory ores of these regions and mines and extracting therefrom the precious metals. There were no ships coming into port and loading the bullion, paper, smelter and other products of the different manufactories of Everett for foreign and domestic markets.

The only means of transportation was by water, and very little of that, except in dugouts. Everett was yet unborn. The railroad had not disturbed the banks of the Snohomish river or the shores of Puget sound. The shrill, defiant and majestic call of the powerful six and eight-wheelers had not yet sounded that of the owl. This most powerful and influential advance agent of civilization, commerce and progress had not found the way across the stately monarchs of the Cascades within the boundaries of Snohomish county.

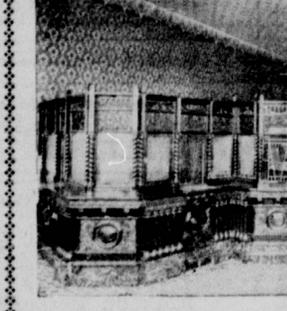
Everett, 9 Years Old, 10,000 People. Not until 1890 did Mr. Stevens, of the Great Northern engineering department, discover that it was possible and practicable to cross the mountains through the pass (now known as Stevens pass) at the northern boundary of King county, and follow down the watershed and valley of the Skykomish and Snohomish rivers, and thus reach the coast at discovery it was an assured fact that a great city would be established at tide water. This water is where the railroad reaches Puget sound, after skirting the mountains and hills, and crossing the "smokestacks," the great manufacturing city of Everett, with a population of 10,000 people.

In November, 1891, the first lots were given in the city of Everett. There was no postoffice except that of Gardner and Lowell, and there were no hotels or place of accommodation. But the indomitable pluck and faith of those who

cast their lot with the new enterprise was so fixed and unwavering that they continued to live at Snohomish, nine miles up the river, coming down by boat in the morning and returning in the evening, until buildings could be erected in which to live and do business. This continued until well on into the winter, when the river side of the town had a population of probably 1,500 people.

A syndicate consisting of Henry Hewitt, Jr., Charles L. Cobly, Colgate Hoyt, W. J. and B. J. Rucker, W. G. Swailwell and other influential capitalists had purchased nearly all the land in the peninsula, and later some of these gentlemen organized the Everett Land Company, and during the next two years it expended nearly three million dollars in the construction of manufactory buildings, the grading and planking of streets, and the construction of a street railway and electric light system, water works and the Everett & Monte Cristo railway, which tapped and opened up the mining region of Monte Cristo. On May 1, 1893, the city was incorporated.

During the panic of 1893, and subsequent years, the rivals of Everett predicted all kinds of dire disaster to the city and city. Such expressions as "It's a mushroom growth," "A boom," etc., were hurled at the city by every rival, both at home and abroad. But her citizens kept plodding along quietly, now and then building a factory, a shingle mill, saw mill, foundry or some other industry to keep men employed, and kept pace with this by inducing merchants to locate in the city in order to keep the wages of the employees at home. They built roads out into the country, and donated \$20,000 for the construction of a court house, upon condi-



INTERIOR RUCKER BANK, EVERETT, WASH.

tion that the county seat would be removed, which at length was done.

Everett becomes the County Seat. Hard times continued everywhere else; banks closed, business men suspended and left the country; but Everett kept steadily going, but surely, adding to her population, prosperity and industrial manufactory until 1897, when the dark clouds of financial disaster and ruin cleared away and Everett stood out the fourth city in the state of Washington in wealth, population, number of school children and voters. Her commerce and industrial manufactory were only exceeded by the three cities—Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. Her credit was the highest, and she was ready to take advantage of the prosperity, progress and advancement that was inevitably to follow such a long period of depression and stagnation. She had become the county seat of one of the richest counties in the state. Her manufactory were all running at their fullest capacity; her improved property was all occupied and paying a handsome profit on

unable to proceed farther, the people did not sit idly by, but the indomitable pluck and perseverance of the sturdy common people of Everett made them stand shoulder to shoulder for the advancement and rebuilding of the city, and every enterprise suggested for the common good was heartily and heroically supported by every citizen.

Wonderful Growth of Everett. No city in the state or on the Coast has made such wonderful strides during the last two years as has Everett. Incorporated May 1, 1893, struggling through seven years of the worst panic and disaster known to American history, yet she grew, constantly, steadily grew, and has today not less than 10,000 prosperous, peaceful, happy, healthy, frugal, industrious and contented people within her own city limits. God-loving, law-abiding and fraternal people building the superstructure of a city that has already taken a front rank among the other great sister cities on the Pacific coast in the mighty commerce of the Orient.

While other places have been busily engaged during the last two years in securing the Alaska trade, Everett and her citizens have been developing the resources at home and proclaiming to the financial world the advantages offered capital and labor within the borders of her own county; and she is now reaping the reward of increased commerce, population and prosperity.

In the fall of 1887 the city received a serious blow when, during an unprecedented freshet, the Everett & Monte Cristo railway was practically wiped off the map. This road tapped the mining region of Silverton and Monte Cristo, and had been expended in its construction and the development of the mining properties along its route. These mines in the early stages of development furnished employment to an army of men, and the loss of trade to the city by the suspension of work was a disaster that would have staggered many older and stronger communities. Again Everett's enemies, or rather her rivals, sounded and resounded her

death knell all over this and Eastern states. Long articles were written and published broadcast that "the mines of Monte Cristo were failures," that "the road would not be rebuilt," and that "Everett would not recover" from the disaster and ruin which was said to be complete and effectual forever.

Index and Its Riches. But, nothing daunted, the people of Everett began operations in another district. Fully satisfied and ever confident of the riches hidden in the whole Cascade range, notwithstanding the reports sent out to the world from New York and other places, they began operations in and around Index, which has the advantage of a great transcontinental railway, and to the astonishment of the whole mining world properties are being developed that promise to become the greatest copper producers of the country, and the citizens of Everett have proven to the world that at her very door in Snohomish county, and within fifty miles of her limits, is a wonderful mineral belt of perfect contact veins containing gold, silver and copper in quantities and values that is attracting the attention of all capitalists.

This development and work has been going on quietly for the last two years while the Klondike and Alaska fever has been at its height. Had these wonderful showings been made in Colorado, Utah, Nevada or Montana, Index would now have a population of 10,000, and the hills throughout the entire mineral belt (twenty miles wide by thirty miles long) would be filled with 50,000 prospectors and miners, consuming more groceries and products of the farm than does the entire population of the Klondike. The money paid for labor would be spent at home, and not only Index and Everett, but the whole state would be benefited, both by the improvement in trade and the advertisement to the world that would be of incalculable value.

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HEWITT AVENUE, EVERETT, WASH.

the investment; there were no idlers, and no want, distress or misery has ever yet prevailed within her limits; and no willing hand has ever yet sought employment in vain within her borders.

Pinch of Her Citizens. When the financial panic had cleared away and those who had expended so much money in laying the foundations for a great city found their fortunes dissipated by investments in other quarters, and were

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She is pre-eminently favored in geographical position, being situated at the very gateway of the Pacific coast, and at the very end of the struggle through hill and valley, mountain and plain. Her front yard is green and full to overflowing with riches in food fishes in abundant quantities, while her back yard is a hive of industry reducing and fashioning the minerals and forests into valuable and useful products for the use and enjoyment of mankind; with a climate salubrious, moist and uniform in temperature and matchlessly invigorating and healthy, and scenery entrancing and majestically grand as the Alps.

Facets Worth Noting. We have already seen that Everett is the county seat of Snohomish county, one of the richest counties, if not the richest, in the state.

It has ten churches of all denominations. A splendid hospital, with corps of trained nurses.

One daily and three weekly newspapers. It has electric lights, electric railways and waterworks.

Nearly all fraternal societies have organizations here.

It has three banks, whose deposits have increased 60 per cent. during the last year, the deposits of one alone amounting to \$390,000.

Its schools have the highest standard, and its schoolhouses are of brick and on a par with any in the country; there are twenty-six teachers and 1,200 enrolled pupils. Children of school age number 1,530.

Value of school property is \$150,000, and there is annually expended \$15,000 on schools and the school warrants are at par.

There are no idle men in the city, and there is not an unoccupied habitable house or shack of any kind or description within the city limits.

Its population has increased 4,000 since January 1, 1897.

Its harbor received the largest appropriation from congress (\$325,000) of any city in the state.

Her harbor improvements ordered and appropriations made by the national government disclose the fact that the nation's best men recognize the supremacy of her unequalled geographical position in handling the commerce of the country, both by sea and land.

Snohomish County. Everett has behind her a county, of which she is the capital, thirty-six miles wide by seventy long, from east to west, whose agricultural, lumber and mining interests are the backbone and support of the young metropolis. There are 1,650,150 acres of land in the county, half of which has already been taken up. There are 3,000 farms in the county, many of them in the highest state of cultivation, which produce enormous crops of hay, oats and vegetables. There are 35,000 acres of the finest bottom land in the world, yet not improved that will raise more hay, oats and vegetables per acre than is raised anywhere else in the world. There is more than \$50,000 invested in dairies, and 5,000

cows supply the milk to them. There are 50,000 acres of the same character of bottom land that yield so heavily yet remain in the virgin forest that can be obtained at reasonable prices, within from one to twenty miles of the city of Everett. They are along the river bottoms, and have the advantage of both rail and water transportation facilities. Twenty acres of this land cleared, put into vegetables, for which the market is unlimited, will bring more revenue and profit than can be obtained off five times the amount anywhere else.

It has a population of 30,000, and a total of over 7,000 school children. The scholars in attendance during the year were: Male, 2,847; female, 2,670. The average attendance—Male, 1,485; female, 1,412. Teachers employed—Male, 96; female, 93. Teachers holding state certificates—13 first grade, 40 second grade, 23 third grade.

Everett's Claims to Greatness. Everett's greatness lies not only in all this, but her future is established by the fact that the lumber from the woods passes over Everett's docks.

Already the natural products of the county are being manufactured and put into finished form in the city itself.

Her thirteen wood and lumber manufactory are daily gnawing at the great forests to supply the material for homes on the western coast of America and in all quarters of the globe.

The ores come to her smelters. In time the great harvests will go through her warehouses.

It manufactures more products for export than any city in Washington.

It has eight shingle mills and five sawmills.

It has a paper mill employing 200 men. A smelter, reduction works and refinery employing 100 men.

An iron and mill machinery foundry employing 45 men.

Its monthly payroll aggregates for its manufacturing industries alone the sum of \$300,000; its yearly pay roll, \$672,000.

It employs 924 men in eighteen manufacturing industries.

Its monthly output is 475 tons of paper, 20,000 shingles, 4,000,000 feet of lumber, \$1,000 worth of engines and boilers, and \$250,000 worth of bullion.

It has a paper mill, turning out eighteen tons of finished products every day, is working the wood of the forest into writing material and furnishing employment to an army of men in the mill as well as in the woods furnishing material.

The summer iron works, incorporated for \$90,000, is engaged in making the mining and milling machinery used in the district, employing eighty skilled mechanics, all of whom are men of families and have cozy homes.

More important than these, perhaps, is the smelter of the Puget Sound Reduction Company. The smelting industry has grown with the growth of the mining interests of the county. Begun in 1892, the plant took two years in building, commencing operations in 1894. With nearly a million dollars invested, it gives employment to a great number of men, and treats all kinds of ores produced in the section. Recently it has added a refinery and now treats its own bullion, separating one metal from the other. Its product of bullion for 1898 was \$2,904,512.91.

Lumber Interests. Everett's lumber interests are the largest of any city in the state or on the Pacific coast.

It has eight shingle mills in actual daily operation and four large ones—single and sawmill—under construction, and when completed Everett will cut more shingles than any other city in the world.

When the sawmills now under construction—four in number—are running to full capacity, with what are already in existence, the lumber output will be one million feet per day.

The recent purchase of 100,000 acres of timber lands from the Northern Pacific railway in Snohomish and King counties, all of which is tributary to Everett, by the Weyerhaeuser syndicate and the recent visit of the members to Everett makes it probable that they will establish a plant at Everett.

It is the actual terminus of the Great Northern railway—for it is here that it first reaches tide-water.

It is from here to the north and the south along the shores of Puget sound that the trains of this transcontinental railway gather in the products of the mill, the

mine, the factory, and the sea, and support them to the East. Three great trunk continentally, Everett leads to the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific.

Its scenery is the most grand and majestic. Its climate the most equable. Its prosperity the greatest. Its growth the fastest. Its dinner-pail brigade the largest. Its transportation advantages the greatest.

It is surrounded by fresh water on all sides and the beautiful salt water bay to the front.

What Everett Did in 1898. The Keene-Gould sawmill was erected at a cost of \$100,000. Shipbuilding plant, at a cost of \$50,000. Carpenter Bros.' mill, at a cost of \$50,000.

Total. In the construction of business blocks there was expended the sum of \$1,000,000. More than 200 new residences have gone up during the year at an average cost of \$1,000 each. There was spent in industrial improvements \$1,000,000.

It has cleared, filled up and built up industrial grounds, track and buildings at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Grand total. In this city money can be invested in business property and buildings can be erected that will pay from 10 to 12 per cent. on the investment. There is business property in this city that is paying 10 per cent. on the investment, and there are many opportunities for investments arising.

No place in Western America offers more advantages or opportunities to the investor, the capitalist, the merchant or the manufacturer than the city of Everett and county of Snohomish.

New Men and New Life. Everett begins the year 1900 with the brightest and most hopeful prospect. With the close of the year the old Everett Land Company went out of existence, and a new company, composed of young, energetic and thoroughly experienced business men, with plenty of capital, formed the Everett Improvement Company and purchased all the holdings of the old company, since the opening of the new year there has been a wonderful change in the administration of affairs. Liberality and every encouragement has been proffered to every enterprise that came knocking at the door of Everett. The new company is composed of J. T. McChesney, president, a gentleman of wonderful resources and many years' experience in the successful management of large Western enterprises; J. D. Farrell, president of the Pacific Coast Company, whose name is a guarantee of the application of progressive business methods; a trust and vice president; Edward C. Mory, an old resident of Everett, and thoroughly acquainted with its best business interests; secretary; W. J. Rucker, of Baker Bros., the pioneer builder and a thorough business man of vision, a treasurer, and the fact that he has made a success of his own business and a group of financial distress and danger has kept the good ship afloat in the right course, and was ready, willing and able to finance the new company with unlimited capital for improvement and development, and has surrounded himself in the enterprise with honorable, capable and experienced business men, is a sufficient guarantee that the new company is what its name indicates—an improvement company.

Everett & Monte Cristo Railway. A large force of men have been long time engaged in the actual construction of that portion of the Everett & Monte Cristo railway which was suspended by the flood of 1897, and the laying of the road to completion, and long before summer the engines will be rearing their echoes through the mountains, passing at Silverton and beyond Monte Cristo, and reaching the coast at many rich mines in that district.

With this done, the busy scenes of thundering cannonading of the mine will bring joy and riches to the best of the busy and the sturdy and dependable prospectors and mine owners in a around Silverton and Monte Cristo.

Northern Pacific Railway. With the advent to the city of a Northern Pacific railway, and the establishment of the great terminal offices, together with the new mills and factories that are under construction in contemplation, Everett's greatness as a city, her supremacy over all rivals as a manufacturing center, and her position as established. She stands upon a solid rock of geographical, distance and time advantages—the present governers of commerce.

THEATRICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

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emanated "The Octoroon," "Colleen Bawn," "The Shaughraun" and many others. Houdoucault went to the Grand opera house in Cincinnati, in 1875, about two years before the breaking up of the stock company. He produced five new plays in a six-night engagement. He was followed by Lawrence Barrett in Shakespeare and other legitimate plays, supported by the Grand Opera House Stock Company. Barrett produced a new play every night during the engagement—"Richard III," "Wild Oats," "Rose Hulme," "Lady of Lyons" and "The Taming of the Shrew." The latter was given without Barrett as a matinee performance. No stock company now in existence could produce and act this number of plays in the given time.

"In 1877 the combination system replaced the stock companies in most of the leading theaters in the East, although some retained stock actors until 1883. The combination system brought new life into the business, but produced no school of acting. An experienced actor received little more salary with a combination than a novice, from the fact that he was only called upon to play one part during a season, and a new beginner could be drilled into one part by an experienced stage manager in two or three weeks, so that he could play it acceptably well. Elaborate wardrobe went out of vogue in these days. In the old stock days the leading man had to have an elaborate wardrobe, not only for modern plays, but for all the legitimate, consisting of shape dresses, hawkbuts, sandals, tights, helmets, swords and all of the paraphernalia for a legitimate actor. It was frequently necessary for him to be a good singer, dancer and fencer, otherwise he was not considered a competent leading man. The comedian might be called upon to play a strong character old man tonight in one of the Shakespearean plays, and a rattling Irishman with a stick tomorrow night, and next night he would have the part of a negro or a wooden shoe Dutchman. He was supposed to have the wardrobe necessary for all of these parts.

"Notwithstanding all the hard work and drawbacks of the old stock days, there were many redeeming features. The actor playing a season's engagement in a city, if he had a family, could have a home and his family with him. Many retained engagements in a city for several seasons, and this one redeeming feature had a strong tendency for the betterment of the profession. In these days of the combina-



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