SOME FACTS AND FIGURES,

The Two Great Cities of Paget Sound and Their Growth-

Mirro and King Counties-Thair Area, Votes and Assessed Valuation of Property-The Speakerrhip of the House and Political Paris

Tacona, Oct. 24,-There are 1,278,723 peres of land and water in King county, and 1979. 270 in Pierce county. The area of the cor-perate limits of the city of Scattle comprises \$14,837 acres of land, that of Tocoma to 5.5,277 acres. These figures are from the athrial maps in the other of the land department of the Northern Partie Railroad . Company. It will thus be seen that King my and Scattle is larger in area respectledy, than Pierce county and Tocoma. The rivalry for first place between these two counties and clues in commerce, population combined and cities in commerce, population and political preponderance grows before every day, and as figures are instructive facts and "will not be," some are berewith given: The messed voluntion of property in King county in 1858 it was \$10.05,20; Fierce \$14.021.842. In 1856 it was King county, \$23,503,800; Pierce \$25,552,215. The King county assessment was made before and not after the Seattle fire, as has been errorecally stated.

retweenly stated. The efficiel returns of the recent election The official returns of the recent election in the new state as compared with the returns at the territorial election in November, 1988 when John II. Allen was elected delegate to compare show some interesting facts and figures as well as come wonderful through. The total yole of the territory one year tro for the first day of the month was 58-561 an increase of 11.921 votes in cleven months. Extending five persons for every voter it alone the novel the north of the power of the new territory of the north was 58-561 and increase of 11.921 votes in cleven months. Extending five persons for every voter it alones the new part of the new territory of the new territorial production of the new contraction. bill an increase of 11.001 votes in cleven months. E timating five persons for every woter it places the porollation of the new state a month ago at 2.2,715. John L. Wilson's majority is 3.47. Alten's majority a year ago was 6.20. The change in the vote of the two leading counties and cities in the new state mentioned above is remarkable, showing as it does the increase in population and the temping absend of Pierce over King county, the latter heretofors the largest county in the territory. Places county est only \$210 votes have year for delegate. This year it cast for congressman 70% votes. King county cast 6100 votes for delegate in 1858 and this year the official figures show that it cast for congressman 780% votes. Pierce increased her vote 5764 in cleven months and King only 1625 in the same time. Pierce incrensed her vote 5781 in cloven meeths and King only 1025 in the same time. Official figures make Pierce county the large tin voting population, as well as assessed valuation at the beginning of state-hood. Iterast for more voter for concression than King county. Senttle's total vote in the lake election reli many hundreds belief that of Tacoma. An analysis of the vote in the countries of Pierce and King, according to the official returns, show other currents features. Dunbar received 10 more votes in King country than Hoyt, while the combined vote of Dunbar and White the inchest for supretue judge, show that 7921 votes a re cost in the country. Dunbar receiving 4404 and White 5157. In Pierce country the figure show that Limitley, for rate treasurer, received 4552 votes, and Kaufman 4523–4524 votes cast. Anders had the legical vote for supreme judge in this country on the republicant ideas, 440, and Sharpacia, democrat, the lowest, 3533, the combined vote been 8 M. Silles fed telemid Ander 181. For the capital King country country cayer the largest country of 554. e of 603 voice, and Pierce county 7679. King county gave the largest republican majority, 1671; Pierce county gave 190.

of the lexislature elected, who were members of the late constitutional convention. The schators are John R. Kinnear, of King, and H. W. Fairwesther, of Sprague. The representatives are Henry Winsor, of Mason, and theo. H. Stevenson, of Skammin. The latter is a democrat. Geo. H. Jones, who ran for representative in Jefferson county, was also a member of the constitutional convention. He has the race to make again, as his vote was a tie with his democratic competitor. Governor Moore has issued a proclamation for a new election stied a proclamation for a new election The question of the speakership of the lower house is beginning to attract some attention. Geoglegan, of Vancouver, Feighan, Spekane, and Herren, of Lewis, are at it the only ones I have heard mentioned thus far. Geoglegan was formerly an efficient in the army, was a prisoner of war it And remarks, in at presents in the confident

There are two senators and two members of the legislature elected, who were mem-

at And repny lie, is at present a justice of the peace and keeps a large general merchandise atore in Vancouver. He is a splendid pre-siding officer, well versed in parliamentary law, and of good presence. Colonel Feighan less mayer, one of the firm of Moore, Grifhis & Feighan, and city attorney of Spoknne Falls. He, too, is an old soldier with a gray head but a young face. He is quick, alert and vigorous. Mr. Herren is an attorner at Wintock, a stannch republican, formerly from the state of North Carolina. the has been in the territory some years, and once held office in the internal revenue department. Eather of the three would make good presuling officers. Other could clates may develop before the meeting of the

There will be no scramble for the presidency of the senate, as Licutement-Governor Laugnton will perform that constitutional only and such other dulies as may be insed upon him by law. The proclamation of statehood will un-

doubtedly be made by the president before the 1st of November, which fails on Triday. The terms of all the officers elected on the Ist of this month will commence on the Monday following, which will be November It is proposed to have a great galaday at lympia on that occasion, known as Inau-gration day, for which event preparations people of the capital city. The military and other organizations from saster cities are to be invited to participate, and at right a grand imaguration bail will be given. But house of the legislature will assemble for business two days after, on the 20th. Some contend that the balloting for United States mater must begin the day after the organ-ation; others say that a United States statfor balloting two weeks

Spokane Fails, and T. J. V. Ciarke, of North Yakines, there is another candidate and a well-backed one, in the field for the United Hall, of Pullman, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Writings county. Born in Missouri, he came to Oregon when guite a youth, and has lived for Washington

thirteen years. How is the Fairhaven & Southern rall-

road getting along?" I raked of J. M. Hale, resident manager of the new town of Sedro, on the Nagit river. "Trains will be running from Beltingham "Trains will be running from Beltingham Bay south to Seuro before Christmas," was

iro is twenty-five sailes from the month twenty seven halls south of Pastmayer on Belingh in Bay, and is warre the Falishayer. Southern railroad is to cross the Shight river. It must be remembered that the lat-ter named river is the largest body of fresh water flowing into Puget sound, and it propenty-seven miles south of Fairhaven on cry cared for by congress in the marker of appropriations would be mayingher nurch higher up. Near Section are the valuable coal and from mines tapped by the Fairhaven & Southern. In this new and delightfully d Southern. In this new and delighting situated town will center four railrons one north to Hellingham Bay, must northeast a distance of the units to the e south to Sentile and Taccount. These roughs are branches of the Faith year & Son herb and she in process of construction. Sodeo b place. In fact in the vicinity is said to be
the livest stretch of codar freez ever seen in
Washington. The Fairhaven Southers is
the Bellington the Fairhaven Southers in
the Bellington on Hellington buy to Tacomm. When this line is building
from I business on Hellington buy to Tacomm. When this line is business first the
Canadian Pucific to the terminal of the
Koringes Pacific, as it will be before the 1st Canadida Pacific to the terminus of the Kormone Pacific, as it will be before the 1st of J. wary, 1881, there will be in 1700 band all around the North American com-pent. U. M. B.

Stre. Cleveland's live Stem-Mrs. Cleveland is settline things in her now howe. No. \$16 Madison avenue, New York. Exh rogs abound. The halfs will be Moorish in luralture the dining room. Side Cough syrup, 2 cents.

English, the library Spanish, the drawing-room French, and the chambers a delightful mixture of French and American. Mrs. Gereland delichts in "sougheries" and a special feature will be made of for corners, where her guests on reception nights and afternoone can withdraw from the growd for a tele-a-late. One corner in her reception room will be filled with a cushfored seat and backed with tailed ray with. Above this the two walls will be mirrorest. Purteres of soft silk will fall from the cross rod, and from an many bole lace cartains will be draped. There will be a rug under foot, and overhead a Moorish landers of mack jawels. Pestexial langue will abound, every piece of fundamental many will abound, every piece of fundamental langues will abound, every piece of fundamental langues the sin of crowding the dead in the control of crowding the state of tensions of crowding the state of the seasons. neighbor, and against the sin of crowding Mrz. Goveland is sternly resolved.

A GHAY'S HARBOR TOWN. The Rapid Growth of Commepolis-A New City

Hall, New Mills and Shops-Cosmorante, Oct. 24. Not only strangers, but people of the bar-ber country, seem to be delighted that Cos-

mapolis is really open to purchasers and

home seekers. The only place in the whole harbor basin. where dry and beautiful ground, requiring no excavations, no filling and removal of bills or filling of deep ravines, comes close ziong side of deep water, has been closed against the public until last week, and now that it has fallen into the hands of active business men, the property is being

active by mess men, the property is being taken by men who have long had a wistful eye on the beauties of its location.

Though but ten days baye passed since the transfer of the manifecent property, a large and handsome city half is already up and taking its roof; a dry dock is determined apoa; machinery for new mills and shops are on the road, and several large blocks are planted and to be erected in the future.

About 200 lots have been sold by the company, and several inside properties have changed hands.

A newspaper is already talked of and in

changed bands.

A newspaper is already talked of and in persons who do not talk for amusement. Three new real estate office will be established at Cosmopolis the first of the week. With the natural beauty of the scenery, land tocked hurbor, the deep water where the ships may the along the above, with level but perfectly drained grounds for buildings, with salended sites for numerous nulls and hour where fee sites are available, with their, where free sites are available, with down the Chehair ralley, and the high rices at other points, it seems quite sure that Cosmopolis is to have a boom, such as the harbor never saw.

THE END OF A ROMANCE,

Miss Ida Wiless Marries Her Italian Lover At Minneapolis.
At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 16 there was a modest wedding at the home

of Carlos Wilcox, in Minneapolis, There

flourish of trumpots, but the perfume of roses-roses for memory-filled the house with a subtler music. Roses for memory and for Jorgetfuiness; for memory of the present and forgetfulness of the past. Forgetfulness, because this quiet little wedding celebrates the happy denoucment of a most anhappy little romance, of which the bride is the heroine. Her name is Ida May Wil-cox. Her hu hand is Henry I. Mylius, of Genoa, Italy. The story that has had its fast Genon, Italy. The story that has had its inst chapter written in the wedding celebrated is a romance of two continents. The adventures of this young Minneapolis girl have been the newspaper talk of Paris and New York. It was full four months ago that a cubicgrum brought the news of the elopement of Miss Wilcox from Monte Carlo with Dr. Sellon, a London special it of note, and a married man. Her friends in the twin ritter steadily refused to believe the story. For weeks the papers were full of all sorts of rumors, to which the friends of the family entered a governi, but not specific, denial ramors, to which the friends of the family entered a general, but not specific, denial. They said it all could be explained if they cared to talk about it. They thought it better not to rush into print with the details of the scandal. The only public answer that was ever made to the story was the announcement that idn Wilcox was coming home to be married. Her future hustand was at Genoa at the time the story first became public. He knew the circumstances. He also knew and loved Miss Wilcox, and he was going to marry her. That was answer enough. Henry 1. Mylius is a young man 31 years of age, the eldest of three brothers, who are the proprietors of several banks in Michigan. Mr. Mylius's hemie is in Genoa, Italy. His parents are there now, and to-day, when the ceremony took place in Minneapolis, they, with the peasant people upon Mr. Mylius's estate in far-off Italy celebrated the wedding too. It was at a lawn tennis party in Genoa, that W. Wilcox H. too. It was at a lawn tennis party in Genon that Mr. Mylins first met. Miss Wilcox. He that Mr. Myflus first not Miss Wilcox. He saw her and fell in love with the benutiful American who wore the pule-blue tenais suit, for so transatlantic gossip says she was dressed the first evening he ever met her. He was introduced to her by his sister. What part, if any, the so-called elopement played in the engagement which followed Miss Wilcox's friends do not say. The remance is now ended.

A POPULAR PARE OF GLOVES. The Guly Black Kids in a Colorado Mining Town Do Duty at Every Funeral.

mance is now ended.

Town Do Duty at Every Fameral.

Chieges Berald.

A fascinating young married woman of my acquaintance tells a quaint little experience of hers white sofourning as a brund new bride in a new Colorado town. She had in her possession a pair of black kid glover, which turned out to be the only pair in camp. Besides settling the question of her social standing right from the start, this fact caused her to be the regislest of many. fact caused her to be the recipient of many flattering little attentions from the natrons of the camp, who did not know how soon they might need the loan of these emblems

Society in the camp was mixed and some what unconventional. On her first what unconventional. On her first appearance on Sanday before the eyes of the shared and shining caum, the black kids made their appearance out of due respect for the day. On Thesday she had a feminine caller, who. after. There is but one inrepe county is the state baving a candidate which has a delegation solid in his behalf, and that is King county for Watson C. Squire. Win or lose, this county shows a good deal of horse sense in practic 4 pointres.

In addition to General A. P. Curry, of Spokane Parts, and T. J. V. Clarke, of North

That first year in any ways a hard one on

That first year in camp was a hard one on deputy sherills, and five several times did the ional relicts of these officers come to her to wear at their husbands' funerals. And each time they came bitch a trille more stretched and mong fraped out than before, until finally she left at wearing them at all herself and devoted them entirely to camp

Origin of a Series That Is Known All

New England Magazine.

In Jackson's campaign of 1812 originated the now world-wide motto, "Be sure you are right and ti en go aheas!" The fact was given me personally by Gen. Whilin Moure in these worlds: "I was a captain, but a very young toan, in that command. Davy Crockett was man, in finit command. Davy Crockett was in my company, quile young and awk-ward. I had trouble with my men and told them I would go and lay my complaints before the seneral. I did so, and young Crockett officiously went along. When I had stated my case, the general said: "Captain, don't make any orders without needing them, and then execute them, no matter what it casts."
"Refuging to croup, the boys wanted to

"Refirming to croup, the boys wanted to a north to Hellingham Bay, monther thesast a distance of five orders to the coal new, absider eastward up the Skapit river rough the Skapit pass, and the fourth this to Scattle and Taccount. These roads in the state process of count action. State but the next day Crockett's word were in the mouth of every soldier in the state process of count action. State but the companies, the same years and they were used all through the companies. It is said to be that the campange. He sare you are right and they go alread to common saying the state of the common saying how wherever the English tangange is \$1500 km. Refurning to comp, the boys wanted to

For European steamship accommodations, Pullman affecting car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe cell at Union ticket office, SI

INDIANS ARE INCREASING.

General Reward Computes Their Number at Over Half a Million.

War and Pestilence Are No Longer Decimating Their Numbers-The "Vanishing" Theory Disproven-A Correct Conunc.

year by year? And will the time speedily come when the whole land will be as free of them as Massachuretts is to-day? Two years ago the writer made this answer to similar inquiries: "It is pleasant for their friends and the friends of humanity to dis-

True, like certain Danish and Celtic clans that once migrated from place to place on British soil, and then vamshed from history. many Indian tribes have disappeared; others, like Anglo-American households, have diminished till but few scattered names remain to mark the strange ways of a strange neonle

people.
Cochise, the Apache chief, shortly before his death, said: "The whites began a war with me years ago. I have slain ten for every Indian killed, but my people grow less and less; I want peace." A lew such warnke tribes, as above intimuted have been allogether or nearly externalized, but other large tribes have increased: some greatly and some but little. and some but little.
With few exceptions, the Indians of the

United States have been gathered upon por-tions of the public lands. These portions, called Indian reservations, dot the United States map with their little squares—uni-formly representing lands which the sur-reunding white men desire to possess. Ener-getic pushers want to cross them with rail-roads, parture rheep and cattle thereon, prospect for gold and silver within them, prospect for gold and silver within them, and ever recard it as a great hardship to be kept outside. Many white people who live neighbors to the Indiana regard the land of those Indiana with a very different feeling from what they would if white men owned it. Each reservation has an agent, a white man appointed by the nearer positions. it. Each reservation has an agent, a white man appointed by the president. This agent is virtually a king of a small kingdom. He has white employes, such as the farmer, tencher, blacksmith and doctor; they constitate his counselors of state. Sometimes he adds to his governing force three Indian judges and ten or twelve Indian policemen. Thus we see that with so many white men among them, it is easier than formerly for us to number the Indians. Not many years and the counting was done by army officers and other government officials; they simply estimated the number of tribes and Individuals; it was when the intions were more normalic than a present; when tribes were normalic than a present; when tribes were tute his counselors of state. Sometimes he nomadic than at precent; when tribes were ever changing their habitation; when they had to move great distances to supply their warts; when the bullalo, a thousand or more in a herd, roamed over our vast prai-

Writers for papers or magazines of that Writers for papers or magazines of that time guessed at the population or referred to the incomplete estimates? In our time a correct census has been taken and the results put down. From a careful study of these reports it is crident that now the Indians, as a whole, like the negroes of the South, are increasing.

Thirty years ago there were several causes which carried off the Indians; among these were contagious diseases, which the winte people unintentionally broughtamong them. Saff indeed were the rayares of the smallpox and the measies.

and the measter.

That dreadful Whitman massacre, not far from Walla Walla, where a hand of misrom water valid, where a hand of infi-sionaries were savagely nurdered, doubt-less resulted from the simultaneous income of missions and measles. The measles was then a new disease. The Indians imputed it to evil spirits in Dr. Whitman's camp. The medicine men did not know what to prescribe. The sudden cold bath after the heat of a sweat house was followed by death. Herbs and extracts, bitherio efficadeath. Herbs and extracts, bitherto effica-cious in striness, gave no relief. So, like white people under yellow tever and cholera, being unable to stay the hand of the de-stroyer, multitudes of the race miserably perished. Who, ender such harrowing dis-tress, wonders at their superatitious felly and horrid resentment?

But now Indians have more knowledge.

There are good reservation doctors or army surgeons near at hand. Contagion and epi-demic are mot at the threshold and frustrated. There is no sweeping of men, women and children, from these causes, into un-

timely graves.

Another desolating scourge has ceased.
There are no longer Indian wars. Those
fierce tribal conflicts, merciless and long-continning, having passed away. Once the Chip-pews was taught to hate the Dakots, and the Dakots to return the feeling with inter-est. The Noz Perce detested the Snake, and the Snake gave the hunters of the Nez ree no rest. Thus, like France and Perce no rest. And, the France had in England in olden times, each nation had its hereditary enemy. Tribes combined to fight other tribes and often fought to exter-

People who hold to the "yanishing" theory declare that Indians do not thrive on the white man's food, and great lowes are claimed from this fruitful source. The contrary is nearer the truth. As soon as they catch the white man's regularity of supply, of preparation and eating, taking as we do two or three meals every day, they are healthier than when they went two or three days without food, and then, like gour-mands, gorged themselves: healthier than

mands, gorged themselves: healthler than when they seemed upon animals that had died, and to satisfy the cravings of false appetites, consumed the poisonous flesh.

Making a careful computation from the latest reports which embrace all the states and territories, excepting Alaska, we count 222,620. They are distributed as follows:

Arizona, 21,163; California, 11,469; Dakota, 31,409; Idaho, 4276; Indian territory, 83,234; Iowa, 354; Kansas, 976; Michigan, 9517; Minnesota, 5287; Montana, 14,775; Nebraska, 2602; New Mexico, 30,003; New York, 5007; North Carollina, 3100; Oregon, York, 5007; North Carolina, 3100; Oregon, 5005; Texas, 387; Utab, 2500; Washington, 10,206; Wisconsin, 7838; Wyoming territory, 1855; Florida, (Seminoles and Judian territery) 802; Maine, (Old Town Indians) 410;

Nevada, 8310; total, 262,620. CLOUDEURYTS OF THIS YEAR. More Derastating Than In Any Preceding Feriod-The Cause a Difficult Problem.

One fact about this year 1889 is beyond tispute. It has brought more "cloudbursts" and devastating rain floods, in various parts and devastating rain floods, in various parts of the globe, than any preceding year on record. Everywhere there is a tendency on the part of the people to become web-footed. To swim for life is getting to be a necessary. accomplishment, not alone in such regions as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and China and Hungary, but pretty much everywhere else. Near before, since Bosh raised his unibretia on the way to the ark, has there been such a prolonged succession of amering downpours. Connecticut, with all the rest, is, like Will Waterproof in his tavern.

Socked and saturate, cut and out, Through every convolution. And still the rains keep coming. Such majestic and continuous masses of ashen-gray or thunder-black rain-clouds, extending ill through a summer, and accompanied by an torough a summer, and accompanied by such rains, we do not retwember in any former year. Last year was wet and cool all summer, said it grew wet and colder as the seasons changed, nor did the cold storms let up till the middle of December. After that date the winter proved a mild one, and it was followed by and early spring and summer. But by the time summer had actually was followed by and early spring and sum-ner. But by the time summer had actually come the rains slos had come. First came the awful disaster in the Cone-

maugh vidler in the Pennsylvania Alleghenies. May 31-a caramity without any precedent or parallel-at least outside of Cinns. In that storm, throughout all that bart of Pennsylvania, the downpour was citht inches in forty-eight hours. It would each anches in forty-eight hours. It would that too much time and room to recapitalists all the penuline "cloud bursts" which have occurred this summer in various parts of our country, to say nothing of other parts of the globe, where the loss of life, as in the Humann in floods, has been, like the fatalities in China, of an extraorulinary character, it is but a few days since a single deluge at Chicago cost the loss of \$1,000,000 worth of property. In that rain over four inches of water came down in lour hours.

The government signal station reports the

The government signal station reports the supprising total of 16½ inches of rain for July. According to the roport in the New Haven Falladium, the rainfall during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday was 6.06 tuches.

twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday was 6.00 inches.

Kaneas, Texas, New York state, Tennossee, the Berkshire bills of Western Massachu.

The history of Hoed's Earsaparillals one of constantly increasing success. Try this medicine.

setts, and indeed most parts of America,

report tremended and refined rains. In the upper value of Connectant's western river, the Hamatenia, the additional has been great, and the fear of another Concurring Grassler by the Jear of another Concurring disaster by the bar than of Jell large dant at five, Mass, has led many people face to ahamon their formers and there to ahamon their formers and there to the hills. The game taken the face occurred at acreary maces in New Jersey, where several dams have barst and this people have had to fire, and some to suim. On the 1-5 of July the city of Washington was flooded by such a downpour his notably had ever witnessed there before. The water in sain to know even flooded the treasury walts. Kansas has had repeated and destructive floods this summer, and Northern Texas still worse ones. At Davingort, in, on the 13th of July, there was a downpour flant measured over five inches in six hours. On the same day a seemingly incredible cloud-burst at Lindsu, Tenn., is said by the local General O. O. Howard in October "Wide Awake." Are the Indians, as some say, dinchishing

cover by actual counts that they are not | burst at Lindon. Tenn., is said by the total towspapers to have precupitated eleven to be of water in seven hours. The floods in Europe have been serious. France, Italy, Germany, Austria and the owner Danube countries all report tremen-

rains, and in same instances not only areat loss of property but a seriour loss of the. In China, while the Pennsylvania floods were pouring, tiere came a downrour which at Hong Kong (May 28-31) measured

20% instes in thirty-stree hours.
Here at Hartford the rain yesterday measured, with that of the night, about 2 inches.
This carries the total for July to between the and Illinches, an extraordinary record. To-day, the 1st of August, there has been a anc-

ce sion of copious rains.

Speculations on the causes of such weather are of lattle waits, but undoubtedly there will are long be a netter scientific knowledge concerning such phenomens. That the general cause may be entirely outside of our own globe seems possible, but whether it is wholly due, as some newspapers maintain, to an unwonted state of activity in the forces of the sun or whether, at a few others believe, the delicate

The Value of a Horse Estimated Before the Life of a Cultust Officer.

Scattle Press.

The act of congress making the grant to Mrs. William McKee, which was the origin of the McKee crip, is so peculiarly worded as to be worthy of publication. Pollowing is the act as approved January 25, 1863: is the act as approved January 25, 1865;

Be it energied (etc.) that the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby directed to pay out of any molecys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the saum of \$4100 to Mex. J. H. McKee, the widow of Dohmet William R. McKee, for the use of beroelf and orphan children of said. McKee, it being is payment for a boyes killed in bestie and far other property lost in Mexico, and particularly in consequence of said Colonel McKee issuig killed in the battle of Burgin. Visia on the 23d day of February, 1887.

woman. Kentucky women are known to set a high value on horses of the blue grass country, but this is the first known case where one of them has placed a horse and a hu-band to such juxtsposition as to indi-cate her estimate of their relative value. She seems to have first thought of claiming indemnity for the loss of the horse and then to have thrown in the colonel as an after-thought, with a view, possibly, to securing the odd \$250. Tots was the Kentucky view of the matter before the winning of the Ken-tucky derby by Spakane had caused a de-preciation in the value of Kentucky horses. AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Euggestions Concerning the Establishment of a Echool of Technical Instruction in the State of Washington.

Robert Connel, of Fornercy, Wn., has addressed a letter to the governor and legislature of the state, asking that a state school of science, to include among its department a department of agriculture, be established on the grants of land and money made by the general government for that purpose. The letter is clear in its statements and pre-ents practical suggestions. We print it

To the Governor and Legislature of the State of Washington:—The apology for the following communication is found in the Importance of its sabject, which directly and intimately concerns the well being of the great majority of the people of the new state of Washington.

the new sinte of Washington.

Let me first entinerate certain factat.

1. Ninety thousand series of land have been granted by the United States for the jumpose of establishing a college of agriculture and the meaninglearts.

2. One hundred thousand acres of land bays been granted for the establishment of a scientific school.

An annual grant of \$15,000 is offered for the (Sitshment of an Agricultural Experiment establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station. The question of the proper mode of administering the land grants referred to its not here under review. It may be presumed that there is a unanimous conviction of the importance of properly guarding the interests of the people in the management of this magnificent endowment. Some difference of opinion, however, may arise as to the proper disposal of the raveting account from those inude. On grounds of public policy, it is my conviction that the proceeds of both these grants should be employed to provide a system of technical instruction for those engaged in instruction provides.

remain instruction for those engaged in initiatrial pursuits.

The Applications college grant was undoubtedly made with this intention. The language of the set is quite unequivoed. The leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

Has not the granted one hundred thousand acres for the establishment and armintenance of a scientific school' beau made with a like intention. If an institution of higher learning claims state support it cought to instiff that claim by proving that it performs public functions and produces public hearting. To train the clutters to utilize the material resources of the state is a most important public function and it remains in a great public benefit. But to provide remained in struction at state expense to isolated fudividuals whose sole claim is that their tastes the in the direction of selectific school, citabished and maintained at the expense of the government, needs no spol-

the expense of the government, needs no apoly of for its existence when it forms an integral prior of a state system of technical instruction.

ogy for its existence when it forms an integral portion of a state system of technical instruction. For their firm at training men in the application of the principles of physical selence to industrial pursuits—a construention frangit with advantage to the whole community.

It considerations of public policy form an argument for regarding these two land grants as identical their unitimate aim, considerations of economy and efficiency show the propriets of having the revenues accreting from them adminiscred, not by a dual, but by a single control. A school of agreeniture and the mechanic arts is to all intents and purposes a scientific school. The latter, the greater, includes the former, the lest.

The latter, the greater, includes the former, the lest.

There is a realical difference in the mode of training pursued in a school of schenes from that followed in other educational institutions.

"In the case of all physical sciences, sound and thorough knowledge is only to be obtained by practical work in the laboratory." This is the diction of Prol. Hudge, whose judgment on such a point will be generally accepted as final. But the efficient equipment of isboratories in a configuration to the state intervening to provide income for the state intervening to provide them. Further, it should be horne in mind that physical laboratories, chamical laboratories and blokes on I aboratories once equipmed on be made equally serviceable to the student of accounting, of mining, or of engineering, and the state should not be school to duplicate institutions unnecessarily. So obvious an argument needs no claboration.

technical instruction, who shall have full control of all machiners devised to meet the needs of the state in that matter.

2. The establishment of a State Normal School of Science, with the necessary equipment of lateratories and teachers, and including among its departments and exacting of the lateratories and teachers, and including among its departments and experience of a state system of the whole school to be under the control of the three communication to carry out these departments does not necessarily involve large ammedia a supreposations, but the question of a state system of technical instruction is givery large and important olds, and the shoots retend provision is made for attending is it the better.

A wedgaty additional reason for esting promptly is found in the fact that a grant of affect thousand defines per amount for the maintenance of an agricultural experiment station awaits the state on this provision set do limits and of 1887 being accupied by the legislature and a proper authority named to receive the grant. No more appropriate authority could, it think, be found than a commission of technical instruction such as I have accounted the counter and a proper authority instruction of technical instruction such as I have accounted the counter of technical instruction such as I have a waste weir,

Just in proportion as these conditions are
not fulfilled, he expense increases. What
has been said here shows the importance
and value of the great work undertaken by

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LA GRANDE ENTERPRISES.

A Ton Year Franchise Granted an Liestric Latht Company.

Brods To B. Itanic for the Construction of Water Werks-Success of the Brilling and Loan Association.

La Granne, Oct. 24 - In a few days work will be commenced on the new electric light-plant; a sen year franchise having been souncil to the La Grande Edison Electric Company. The terms of the franchis attairinte that work shall be commenced within thirty days, and the plant completed and ready for operation within six months. The company is incor-porated and the stock is principally held by parties outside of La Grande. The sysem will enaploy all of the latest Edison patents, and the company has the exclusive right to use all of Edison's patents within the city of La Grande. The cost of the avtem completed in operation will be \$15,0% and will be provided with 800 lights on the start. Steam engines of fifty-horse power will be used for generating the electric cur rent. Mr. Kerr, manager of the company, states that the work will be rushed to early completion, and it is expected that the system will be ready for operation inside of four manifes, and considers it very probable that the anguisty will have to be doubled us-

nide of two years.

The city conneil mode another move in the line of progress at its last meeting to yeting bond-to the amount of \$20,000, hearing 6 per cent. Interest, payable semi-annually, for the construction of water works. The argent need of a better supply has long been folt in La Grande, and the members of the council have shown a progressive split in taking the matter in hand in a way that must soon result in having this great need

must soon result in having this great need supplied.

The present water system has not a sufficient supply to properly furnish the town. The president of the present system, which was put in a couple of years ago, is expected from California to a few days, with the necessary apparatus for bording an artesian well. If he is successful in this experiment, it is expected that the present supply, which comes from mountain springs, will be sufficiently reinforced to furnish all the water that is needed. At any rate, the water question, which has been one of vital importance to the town, is destined to become fully settled inside of a few months.

The La Grande postmaster registers a kick

The La Grande postmaster registers a kick over the tandiness with which supplies are furnished him. His regular requisition up to this year has been for 20,000 two-cent stamps being in payment for a borse killed in bestle and for other property lost in Mexico, and particularly in consequence of said Colonel McKee being killed in the battle of Bagna. Visico on the 2nd day of February, 1847.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that to each of the ordinal children of the said McKee there shall be and to be located upon any vector hand of the traited States, and to be located upon any vector hand of the located states shall direct.

It will be observed that Colonel McKee's horse and his other property are mentioned before his own raluable life, so that the value of the horse and the other property must first be arrived at helore the value set on the colonel can be ascertained. As the colonel can be ascertained. As the colonel was a Kentucky eclonel, it is fair to presume that the horse was a Kentucky woman. Kentucky women are known to

was held this week. The election resulted in the re-instalement of the old hoard of officers. The association is now two years old; it has 900 shares subscribed and has opened the fifth series. It has mortgage foans amounting to \$15,000, and the value of shares in the first series is estimated at \$30. The association has been very successfully managed, and has been the means of aiding a large number of people to secure homes of their own. The La Grande association is based on the squae method of operation as the Frankliu Building and Loan Association of Portland.

of Portland.

The assessment roll of Union, county for 1889 has been completed and shows a net assessment of \$2,850,860, the gross amount being \$4.547,645, which is made up as fol-lows: Deeded land, \$1.496,350; houses and ors, \$370,410; merchandise, \$55,720; mones and security and machinery, \$73,770; money and notes, \$372,965; household goods \$160.85; horses and mules, \$371,080; cattle, \$277, 370; sheep and goats, \$83,675; swine, \$16,885; number of acres of deeded land, 257,414; horses, 13,227; cattle, 21,469; sheep, 58,259;

The North Pacific elevator has been shipping large quantities of grain during the past few days. Last week the elevator was filled to its utmost capacity—something over 90,000 bushels.

The railroad company received six more

new engines this week, designed for use in the passenger service on the mountain di-vision. They will be overhauled and made ready for use at the La Grande shops. It is apparent that the agreement by the Oregon Short Line that the O. R. & N.'s motive power should be increased, is being faithful-

complied with. At the last meeting of the council the grading and improving of one of the resistence streets was ordered to be completed within ninety days. The cost of the proprobabilities of stock in an agricultural society to the amount of \$15,000. The project is meeting with flattering encourage-ment among the farmers. Union county certainly has a sufficient population and va-riety of resources to maintain an interest-ing and profitable agricultural society. The vastly increased freight business at La

Orande has made it necessary to put on a nicht yard engine and an additional crew. The last meeting of the board of trade was manimous on the proposition of raising \$5000, to put with an equal amount to be furnished by the Methodist Episcopal conference, for the completion of the university building and the establishment of a school therein. The proposition from the conference stipulates that the amount shall be available by the 1st of next May

THE SNAKE RIVER VALLEY. Remarkable Facilities I'x at for the Chenp Storage of Water. Idaho Statesman.

It is a common saying smong the people that "the Spake river carries water enough to irrigate all the land in the valley." The result of the small amount of work which the survey has been able to accomplish this summer proves this statement to be far from correct. During the month of August, the volume of water passing Eagle rock is the Snake river averages less than 3000 cubic feet per second, which allowing four seres to the miners' inch (the usual allowance is said to be one or two acres, though actually it is much more), this amount of water will suffice for the brigation of only 600,000 acres. The exact amount of land in the acres. Smake river valley susceptible of being irri-gated with water from Suake river cannot be ascertained till next year, but enough is known of the area to warrant the statement that it will be several millions of acres. The work of the survey this year has been to ascertain what facilities existed for the storage of water to irrigate the area unpro-vided for by the natural flow of the river

and also to see how much land could be irri It has been found during the examinations this summer that remarkable facilities exist for the cheap storage of water on the upper tributaries of Snake river. So that it is con-sidered perfectly safe to say that a sufficiency of water can be stored to irrigate the several millions of acres at a cost which is not pro-

hibitory.

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Third—The data must be of reasonable di-mensions, and the materials for its con-struction whall convenient reach. Fourth. The location must be such that a solid rock foundation can be obtained for

the government.



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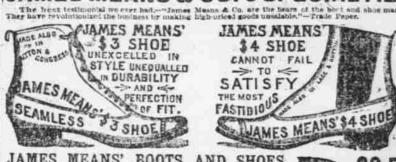
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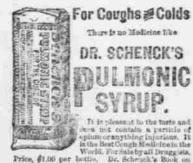
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