MORE CONVENTION.

Mr. Eldredg Makes Double the Longest Speech of the Session.

Delegates Appear to Be Wasting Time on a Question of After Importance.

The Talk on Woman Suffrage Causes a Handkerchief to Flutter Freely.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 12.—The convention met at 9 o'clock, the president in the chair—prayer by Chaplain Thompson. The roll was called with several absent and others outside. There were thirty-nine empty chairs during the reading of the records. The records were read and approved.

On motion of Eshelman the convention went into committee of the whole, with the president in the chair, on the article on elections and elective rights.

Preamble: All male persons of the age of 21 years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

SECTION 1. They shall be citizens of the United States, provided, that Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise; or provided further, that all male persons who, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, are qualified electors of the territory shall be electors.

Eldredge moved to strike out the word "male." He did not want to see any state take a step backward, and least of all would he see this convention do any thing to cast obliqy on the State of Washington. These delegates he said had taken an oath to frame a constitution in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, a portion of which he read and argued that to leave this word "male" on this section was to violate their oaths. He claimed that both political parties in the territory having once endorsed the female suffrage act, these delegates had no right in honor to oppose such a declaration of principles. It was true the supreme court had decided that act unconstitutional, but the supreme court was not the voice of the people, while the act of the legislature and the resolution of political parties was. The action of the supreme court was severely criticised, and declared to be erroneous, even as a matter of law. The chair indulged him considerably over his time before calling him to order, and when he was finally

STOPPED BY THE GAVEL

the convention unanimously extended his time. He extended his argument forty-five minutes longer and sat down having succeeded in delivering a speech nearly double the length of the longest speech of the session.

A dozen or more ladies were present and gave the speaker close attention. One of them, with a disturbed countenance, flourished a handkerchief at him from time to time in a frantic way but whether it was a signal or a remonstrance or a token of approval it was difficult to tell. It had no visible effect on the orator, however, and only served to puzzle the spectators. Her agitation seemed the greatest while he discoursed at length on matrimony and the ills which, as socially now regarded, are thereby imposed on women, the cure for which was emphatically declared to be the ballot.

No answer was made, and, by a vote very faint in the ayes, the motion failed.

Hicks offered a substitute, conveying the same ideas in a different form of language, but the convention did not take kindly to his form.

Gowey offered a substitute, the object of which was to rearrange the preamble and section 1, but this was refused also.

Griffitts moved to incorporate the preamble, section 1 and section 2 into one section to read as follows: 1. So voted, and section 2 which follows is thus incorporated.

SEC. 2. They shall have lived in the state one year, in the county ninety days, and in the precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote.

SEC. 3. The Legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at a school election on account of sex.

Eshelman moved to allow women to vote at school elections.

Dunbar moved to strike out "school" and Eshelman withdrew his motion in favour of this.

Dunbar declared himself to be personally and at all times in favor of woman suffrage, but when voting in a representative capacity, he might have to

VOTE AGAINST IT,

as he should have done if the roll been called on Eldridge's motion this morning, but he favored and argued for the leaving of all this matter to the legislature and not tying up either side of the case by constitutional enactment.

Cosgrove took exactly the same ground. As to that supreme court decision, he didn't care to comment on it, but would only say that he had just so much respect for it as a lawyer was compelled to have for a decision of the supreme court.

Griffitts would, had votes been cast, have voted no on Eldredge's motion, but intended to vote yes on this. The extension of the elective franchise was a matter of political exigency and he was in favor of leaving that matter within the power of the legislature. Consequently he intended to vote against Section 11 of this article, which directs a submission of the question to the people at the November election. He also declared his belief in the erroneousness of that supreme court decision and reiterated Cosgroves statement, that he had only so much respect for that decision as a lawyer was compelled to have, and not an iota more; whereat the female with the handkerchief waved in rapturous delight. But if this question was put out to vote now he would vote against it, whereat the handkerchief fluttered spitefully, and the lips above it said "sit down," and shortly thereafter he did sit down.

Turner said that if the judges of the supreme court had been so often referred to by the eminent lawyers who had commented on their decision they would doubtless feel crushed, and so doubtless would the late chief justice, who presided over that court (face over the handkerchief was a perfect study, scorn and contempt could go no further in flesh and blood) but those judges were men of such honor and strength that they could say what they believed to be right without so arguing their language as to hunt for votes. The people of this territory wanted this question settled by a vote of the people now, and not have it kept open as a vexed question. He knew that woman suffrage was granted in this territory when two out of every three of the men and women in it were opposed to it. [Female with handkerchief almost uncontrollable in her desire to get at him.] He favored letting women have the suffrage, [Scorn unlimited from the handkerchief], when a majority of the women and men in the Territory wanted it, not when a majority of some legislature now fit to say they wanted it [ecstatic scorn from the female who rose out of her seat in excitement], and so he proposed to have the people vote on it now, and at some election in the near future, in spite of the allegations of the women suffragists that an election now would bury their project two to one. [Female

hardly able to sustain herself, and added a big black fan to her machinery for expressing her emotions.] This was merely a matter of keeping faith, as he understood it, with the people, who elected this convention and who meant to have this question settled quickly. [Female in utter collapse.]

Moore explained the action of the committee and thought the method proposed was right, that the people should vote on this in 1890. If the project was defeated, then in every subsequent election as the question of constitutional amendments arose, these people can, whenever they are strong enough, get their views put into laws.

Sullivan of Tacoma endorsed the views of Judge Turner, and further explained the views of the committee of which he was chairman. [Female was reasonably tranquil while he was on his feet.]

Warner wanted to ask a question.

The Chair—Does the gentleman from Pioche (Sullivan) yield the floor to the gentleman? (Warner.)

Sullivan—I yield the floor for the purpose of the question.

The Chair—You can't do that; you must yield generally or not al all.

Sullivan—Then, certainly, I don't yield generally.

So Warner sat down.

Sullivan proceeded with his argument in favor of the submission of the question next year to the people.

Stiles said if we were going to give the legislature power to fix the qualifications to the elective franchise in one instance, then, to be consistent, we should amend the section so as to leave all qualifications to be fixed by the legislature. [The handkerchief went up again, accompanied by an expression of agitation, but it didn't seem to hit Stile anywhere.] On this particular matter of election, he would be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

if, at this proposed election or at any other, the people by an overwhelming majority should vote in favor of woman suffrage. That is, all he wanted was that the wishes of the people should prevail.

Griffitts offered a subsititute as follows: "The legislature may provide for the extension of suffrage to other persons than as specified in this constitution."

Commenting on this remark of his honorable colleague from Spokane: "Where the stock in trade pollitically for years had been anti-woman suffrage," that more than two to one of the people of the territory were opposed to woman suffrage, he disputed any such doctrine and characterized the statement as unfair and an improper one to make an argument resting only on his personal attempt and the only way to answer it is to contradict it, and so "I deny every word he said." [Immense hilarity on the countenance and a regular star-spangled banner flourish of the handkerchief of the excitable female.] As to the people's desires, history for the last few years would seem to declare that they were largely in favor of woman suffrage, and he believed they were in favor of submitting the question at their next election.

Frederick was a woman suffragist, out and out, and he proposed to settle the question in the only way that it could ever be settled, and that was by referring it to the people. He was not surprised that the friends of woman suffrage wanted to take this question out of the confusion of the election this fall and postpone it one year, and he could see no objection to such action. He admitted that he was elected on a tacit understanding that woman suffrage should be

SEPARATELY SUBMITTED,

but there was no understanding as to the time when [female's lips working violently, but nothing audible—expression, disgust]. Cosgrove did not favor Griffitt's amendment, nor did he propose to announce whether he was or was not a female suffragist. Neither had he criticised the motives of any member of the supreme court, although the gentleman from Spokane (Turner) had sentimentally brought a deceased member of that court into this debate. All he proposed to say on that was that he did not believe that the decision was law, though possibly this result was due to the weak presentation of the woman suffragist side of the question.

Dyer was opposed to the amendment and stood by the report of the committee.

Godman thought this amendment was very far reaching; that it allowed the legislature to extend the franchise to minors, aliens or Indians, and that was too far. He did not wish to leave this question unsettled or as a shuttle cock to be battled back and forth between successive legislatures, so, without declairing himself on the woman suffrage question, he opposed this particular proposition.

Moore moved the previous question, but the chair ruled that the convention was proceeding as a committee of the whole, and that motion was out of order.

Stiles said that this proposition was, in effect, to strike out all the

QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS

expressed in this article and leave it wholly with the legislature.

Warner said he came to do all he could to get this question submitted this fall, and as it seemed that he could not do that, he should vote to leave it to the legislature.

Sturdevant wanted to give the people a rest on the question over which they had been agitated these many years and he should vote to give the people a chance on that question just as early as possible. So he opposed all that amendment.

Eshelman favored all the amendments or any other amendment that pointed to so noble an act as the enfranchisement of the women of this territory. [Female and handkerchief fluttered in exuberant glee.]

Lillis wanted these amendments defeated and said that the report of the committee should stand. The people in his section of the state were divided on this question, and the only way to settle it was to let the people vote.

The chair modified his previous ruling and informed Moore that he could move the previous question.

Moore didn't care to, and Turner moved recess until 2 o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In Committee of the Whole Without the Female.

The convention met at 2, the president in the chair.

The article on elections and elective rights was resumed, the convention going into an informal committee of the whole, with the president in the chair, on motion of Eldredge, by a vote of 25 to 12.

Sharpstein was in favor of the section with the word "school" left out, if it must be retained at all, but was opposed to it altogether, and to the substitute proposed by Griffits. If the state was to have woman suffrage at all why not have it altogether. To borrow the expression of his friend from Columbia county, he declared himself in favor of "the whole hog or none." Accept or reject it, was his proposition. He would rather give women the ballot outright by constitutional provision, than to leave it any longer in the hands of the legislature. He entered this convention to

ACT INDEPENDENTLY

of any claptrap resolutions of any political party, and to act as his conscience dictated. As both political parties had adopted such resolutions, it followed that every voter who voted for the delegates to this convention might be held to have voted in favor of woman suffrage. This left the voter no choice except to refrain from voting, and that made an absurdity of it.

Griffitts' substitute failed by a rousing "No."

After numerous motions and amendments to the different sections as they were presented, and arriving at no satisfactory conclusion—satisfactory to the public at large—the convention adjourned to the usual hour.

The Day Set.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Monday, August 26, has been fixed upon as the day for the execution of Mrs. Maybrick.

PACIFIC PARTICLES.

Minister to Turkey Hirsch in Portland and Indisposed, But Recovering.

The Festive Thrashing Machine Throws a Man on a Moving Circular Saw.

General News from Different Parts of the West and Northwest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—Hon. Solomon Hirsch, minister to Turkey, arrived here to-day. He had been sick for a week in New York just before starting across the continent and reached here greatly fatigued. He will remain here about three weeks to settle his affairs up when he will leave with his family for Turkey. Before his departure he will be tendered a banquet which, it is expected, will equal that tendered Senator Sergeant at San Francisco before he left for Germany.

Next Monday evening forty members of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps of the Oregon department will go by the Northern Pacific train to the encampment at Milwaukee. The excursion will be in charge of Colonel W. A. Bentz of Portland and Colonel W. N. Ladue of Salem. The Grand Army of this state will carry with the expedition one car loaded solid with the various grains, fruits and mineral products of Oregon.

John Seelbinder, a Tualatin farmer, who came to this city last week to seek for a wife who had skipped out with $1000 of his money, has been unable to find her. He has advertised in the local papers, agreeing to give the wife her release if she will return the money.

The man who jumped out of the second story of the Union block upon a stone pavement, when caught burglarizing the office of Dr. Welch, was identified by Dr. Redpath of the Steilacoon asylum to-day as William Hawthorne, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods in Seattle last July and sentenced to two years in prison. He was there but a short time when, giving evidence of insanity, Governor Moore ordered him to be removed to Steilacoom, whence he escaped last March. He has been playing the insanity dodge since his arrest here.

The execution of Chee Gong last Friday has had a depressing effect upon Sandy Olds, who will be sentenced to death next month for the murder of Emil Weber. Olds was very nervous when he saw Chee Gong being taken to the scaffold.

"That's enough to break a man all up," he said at the time.

"I will never come to that with you," said a person who overheard what he said: "Oh, I don't know," said Olds, doubtfully; "It's enough to give a man the blues."

Olds' only hope to escape the gallows is in the supreme court. It does not look for him, it is quite certain that Governor Pennoyer will not commute his sentence and he will have to die.

United States Senators Reagan of Texas and Stewart of Nevada will address the people of Portland on irrigation and mining, Wednesday evening.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Northwestern Fireman's Association at Vancouver this afternoon the proposition to Chief Rainey of Tacoma to hang up a purse of $4200 if the convention and tournament were held there was accepted. The convention will be held Monday, September 17, and the tournament will begin the following day and continue three days. The association and tournament were declared open to all volunteer departments in the United States and Canada.

The programme for the Tacoma tournament is as follows: Wet test, first prize, $1000; second, $300; third, $100.

Dry test, first prize, $400; second, $200; third, $100.

Speed race, first prize $350; second, $100; third, $50.

Association championship race, first prize, $300; second, $200; third, $100.

Hook and ladder race, first prize, $500; second, $200; third, $100. C. J. Trenchard, C. J. Curtis and B. S. W. Greely of Astoria, were appointed a committee on topics.

ROUGHLY USED.

Thrown On a Circular Saw In Motion But Will Live.

SALEM, Aug. 12.—A singular accident occurred near Turner this morning. Eugene Morrison, a young man, climbed up to start a belt on a thrashing machine. It started so quickly that it jerked him forward, turning him a somersault and throwing him onto a circular saw which was used in cutting wood for the machine. The muscles of the right forearm were cut clear through and the bones almost severed. The leaders of the left wrist were also cut and torn, both arms being badly mangled. The saw also threw him violently, he struck on his hips, spraining them, but not seriously. The physicians say he will recover.

LOVE CAN'T BE BOUGHT.

An Italian Pays $150 For the Love of a Girl, But Fails to Get It.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 12.—A singular case was tried in Judge Patrick's court Saturday. Santos Cordova, an Italian, was the guardian of a pretty Italian girl whom he hoped some day to make his wife. In April Martin Petreck, another Italian, appeared on the field and proposed marriage but the young lady said she was engaged to Santos. Petreck thereupon asked Santos what he would take for his claim on her affection. He named $150 as the price, and a bargain was speedily made. Cordova relinquished his claim on his fair countrywoman to Martin Petreck, who soon found that the sale did not work, as the maiden did not lavish any affection upon him. He then proposed to trade back, but the cash was refused. He then brought suit, but the court decided that the contract was illegal and Petreck lost his money.

Where the Grass Grows.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 12.—The details are received here of a fight in Spellar's saloon, near Yon Bet, last night. The man who did the shooting was Guisepe Crini, a native of Switzerland. He was afterwards beaten to death. His partner, Augustine Piezzi, was also badly beaten, and is in a dangerous condition. Con Shea was shot in the thigh, the bone being shattered. Hodge was shot in the neck, but may recover. Shea and Hodge live here.

Where the President Is.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 12.—President Harrison, the Blaines, Secretary Tracy and a number of other prominent people are the guests of Senator Hale, who whom they will dine to-day and stop over night. A ride over the country will constitute the principal feature of the day's enjoyment.

A NEW GAME.

Using Old Horses to Catch Young Ones.

LAMOURE, N. Dak., Aug. 10.—A gigantic horse stealing industry has been exposed. It is thought to have been established at Cotean's and along the Missouri river by different parties. They would take, old, decrepid horses out among the hills, which are totally uninhabited, and any strays that may be around will come to these horses, when they are caught and sent to parties connected with the gang, and soon they will have horses hundreds of miles away from where they were picked up, and then offer them for sale with safety. The facts lead to the belief that this organization leads from near Pierre, South Dakota, Great Falls, Montana, and probably to the British possessions.

RESISTING OFFICERS.

Desperate Fight With Michigan Lumbermen.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Aug. 12.—A terrible encounter occurred in Otter Creek this morning in which Charles T. Wright, president of the Otter Creek Lumber Company of Racine, Wis., shot and instantly killed Deputy Sheriff Neal Marshall and Dr. Frank P. Thurber. Wright had failed to pay certain taxes and the sheriff attached a lot of logs. It is thought Wright, with a force of men, attempted to regain possession and in the melee Thurber was killed first and Marshall soon afterward. It is rumored that over sixty men were engaged in the affray, and others may have been wounded. The propeller Dewaze, with a force of officers, is leasing for Otter Creek to capture Wright dead or alive. It is said Wright has escaped on a barge and departed for the Wisconsin shore.

BUSY BUILDERS.

The Supply of Skilled Labor and the Prospective Demand.

While all the building trades were busy before the fire, and appeared to be taxed to almost the limit placed on building by the supply of material and labor, every branch has acquired an extraordinary momentum since the fire. The granite quarries are increasing their facilities every day, and with each day comes an increased output, which has been rendered necessary by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the general disposition to rebuild in handsomer and more substantial shape than heretofore, together with the large contracts on hand from outside points, including Tacoma, Seattle, Ellensburg and the Cascade canal locks. The brick yards are being pushed to their utmost capacity, and orders for brick are sent to a considerable distance east and west. Contractors say that persons having brick material outside of town can find a ready and good market here, and are willing to pay during the present emergency a reasonable advance, but certainly not two prices, as some outside manufacturers evidently have expected.

The Dorset Granite and Stone Cutting Company now employ a force of men and are ready to employ as many more competent men as they can possibly obtain. A trouble existing in this as in nearly all the building industries is in the lack of competent and skilled help required in an emergency. Laboring men are plentiful enough, but skilled men are scarce, and it is useless for incompetent men to apply for work, with the certainty of being discharged within a day or two after commencing.

THE LARGE GRANITE CUTTING YARDS

of John Keenan, Myrick & Co., and J. W. Byer are being pushed with business to a greater extent than the supply of skilled labor can meet. Sixty-five or seventy men are employed in three yards, and from thirty to forty more could be put on at once, and be employed steadily for a year and a half or more. Wages are $5 a day for nine hour's work. Granite cutting can be readily performed by skilled workers in free stone, but unfortunately there are few of either trade unemployed in this city, and those on several of the large buildings has already commenced, and figuring is in progress daily on future estimates.

A considerable number of

STONE MASONS

are still at work on the foundations of buildings commenced before the fire, and probably all of this occupation now in this city are so employed. But the class of building mechanics first required after the debris is cleared away and work commenced on the new structures. At least from twenty-five to forty additional good men will be needed in about two weeks, and this work will continue throughout the season. Wages have been $4 a day for nine hours' work, and it is expected by the builders that this rate will be advanced 50 cents as soon as the work commences. None but first class men are wanted—the object being for a very superior class of buildings that none but first class workmen can be employed upon.

Next will come the

BRICKLAYERS,

who get $5 a day for nine hours' work. The 100 or so in town are getting all the work they want. Some additional men will be needed for the temporary structures, but that work will not last more than two or three weeks. The number now employed could easily be doubled or even trebled to advantage after the foundation walls of the new structures are complete, and their work will last until Spokane is entirely rebuilt, which many of them for a much longer period. Their wages will probably remain as at present.

PLASTERERS

will be wanted in considerable numbers later in the season. Their wages are about the highest in any of the building trades. Previous to the fire there were a few not steadily employed, who will find ready employment on the temporary structures, but the force will be totally inadequate when the rush comes.

CARPENTERS

have all the work they can possibly attend to, and many others are arriving every day. All find ready employment on the temporary shed buildings being erected outside the fire limits and on the framework for tents in the burnt district. The larger of these of course require a considerable amount of carpenter work, on floorings, walks and fixtures. The demand for men has brought to the city many inferior workmen who can scarcely distinguish a hand-saw from a jack-plane, but they manage to get work nevertheless, and readily find some job that they can fit themselves into. Of the class mentioned there are many who have never been engaged in other occupations, such as farming, mining, etc., and who from long absence from the trade have forgotten their handicraft. There will be little use for such on the new buildings, but first-class workmen will be needed in considerable force. From 700 to 800 carpenters are employed now at wages ranging from $2.75 to $3.50 per day, and it is probable that the maximum will be the established rate for the season.

TEAMSTERS

have been quite busy since the fire, and many have come in from the country with their teams and found all the work they could handle. A few during the past day or two have been inquiring for work, and at present there is no lack of haulers. The greater amount of work now being done is hauling away the brick and debris from the burned district. By the time the permanent building operations are fully under way, farmers will be through with their harvesting, and, while a great many teamsters will be needed, it is thought that there will be no lack of supply from this source. Teamsters command about $4 per day, but an effort is on foot to obtain $3.

LABORERS.

Probably 500 or 600 laborers are employed in pulling down walls and removing the brick for future use. The fire brought a large influx of this class into town, nearly all of whom have found work, but there does not appear to be room for more and several applicants have been disappointed. Their wages are from $2 to $2.25 per day. In some buildings the work of tearing down the walls is being done by hand, with the aid of scaffolding, the bricks being carefully removed one by one. This method, while expensive and slow, has the merit of saving every brick. On others, the higher walls are blasted, and the brick collected from the debris. Here the work of clearing away is much more rapid, and the average amount of salvage is about two-thirds of the total quantity.

Took a Dop.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12.—Otto Siegler, a boy 15 years old, let himself drop from the suspension bridge, a distance of eighty feet, into the Ohio river at 9 o'clock Sunday night for the amusement of a few companions. The thing was done so quietly and the hour so late that the watchman on the bridge had not heard if the boy escaped unhurt.

STAR OF THE WEST.

Washington as Seen Through the Spectacles of a Wisconsin Man.

Politics--Resources of the Cascade Country--Flora of a Favored Region.

(Spokane Falls Correspondence Wisconsin.)

Politicians and expounders of law are signally interested, just at the present time, here in far-off Washington, in the construction of a state government and constitutional laws, and with the laws and amended laws of all the states of the Union to draw on, and with an intelligent body in the convention at Olympia, the capital, it may be presumed that the laws constructed for the government of the new state of Washington will rate high in excellence.

Washington is divided geographically and politically by the Cascade range of mountains, trending north and south through her territory, and with the mass of the population located on the western slope it is but natural to surmise that the first governor to be elected will be a resident of Western Washington; but, with several popular and able aspirants in the field, from both sides of the Cascades, it is now rather

TOO PREMATURE

to name the coming occupant of the gubernatorial chair. Should the governor be a citizen of the western slope, Eastern Washington will in all probability have the lieutenant-governership conferred upon one of her citizens Colonel Patrick H. Winston, a brawny man, a staunch republican, an eloquent speaker and a citizen of Spokane Falls, is at present the most popular man named for the office, and should the nomination be conceded him, and he accept it, he may add great strength to the ticket by canvassing the territory. Anthony M. Cannon, one of Spokane's millionaire citizens and a most enterprising and public-spirited gentleman, is popularly spoken of for senator, and perhaps there is not a citizen of Washington to-day who would more honorably and zealously guard her interests at the seat of our national government.

ADVENT OF ADMISSION.

The average intelligent citizen of Washington contemplates the advent of admission to statehood with much commendable national pride, while he has abiding faith in the very prominent position the state of his adoption will occupy in the grand constellation of stars constituting and representing our Union. And well he may, for as far as my own observation extends, with a rather hurried tour through Eastern and Western Washington, personally, I am satisfied that the territory, as a whole, has not been overrated, and that as a state she will be better appreciated. Her wealth of timber, coal, iron, salt, and the more valuable and precious minerals, her grassy hills and fertile valleys, productive of almost unequaled results to the acme of capricious climatic conditions, and her vast areas of mesa country susceptible to cultivation and affording boundless field for grazing, with a climate well adapted to the raising of horses, sheep, cattle; her wealth of valuable building material in wood and stone, and sand and clay, and all of her other resources, too numerous to mention, rich and diversided, amply testify to her future possibilities.

THE FARMER,

as yet, has not resorted to irrigation, as the other Western states and territories have, that is, hardly at all, although Washington is included in the vast arid tract described by the Powell meridional line, where the water possible for irrigating purposes, Mr. Powell asserts, may be utilized by "damming the surplus." Here in Washington and Northern Idaho it is already dammed, ready to be used when need, mainly in elevated regions where are immense lakes, fed by springs and winter's snows from the mountains, forming a perennial supply to the many streams and rivers, from all of which, should necessity seem to require it, lateral ditches and flumes could be extended to place all this section under as grand a system of irrigation as the world ever saw, not even excepting the famous Nile valley and other extensive tracts rendered fertile by like means. But winter wheat is to many great extent, when as yet it has not been satisfactorily demonstrated that the country demands it. Although it may seem preposterous to the average Wisconsin farmer, it is a well authenticated fact that

THE PALOUSE VALLEY,

150 miles in length and 50 to 75 miles in width, with its series of hills and dales and tortuous little streams, produces from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, and this without irrigation, while the wheat weighs from 65 to 69 pounds to the bushel. Now, placing the average yield throughout the entire valley at 30 to 40 bushels per acre, I think a conservative estimate, and then cut the figures down 20 per cent, and where is the country that equals it. And this extensive yield may be applied proportionately to barley, oats and other cereals, excepting corn, which does not develop well owing to coolness of nights. By referring to a well draughted and detailed map of this country under consideration, it may be readily seen how well watered and timbered it is, not alone on its coast lines but throughout its general area, hence, the rainfall should be and is quite extensive though unevenly distributed through the season. Old residents claim that crops rarely fail of a prolific yield, while there is no place to any great extent where irrigation has been employed to assure them, but this, however, is most decidedly an off year, as the product will not exceed 50 to 60 per cent, and may be reckoned as one of the rare exceptions, as exceptional years are experienced in every state. However

THE HORTICULTURAL YIELD

s not a failure, and notwithstanding the drought, while every town in the territory to-day is abundantly stocked—from the Walla Wallas, Palouse and other valleys and sections—with fruit such as any country might be proud of. Peaches, apricots, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes and melons, all of native production, large, bountiful, delicious and within the reach of everybody's purse, are now in the market. During the season now past strawberries were particularly luscious, and they attained magnitude simply astonishing. I measured one myself just 10 inches in circumference—and this is no fish story, either. It was a delicious, juicy strawberry you could eat like a peach.

No—on the whole, although the topographical features are such as to admirably facilitate irrigation, Washington can do quite well without an elaborate or expensive system.

BENEFIT

would undoubtedly accrue from a few local ditches and flumes and aqueducts, here and there to be employed during the dry season, and would cause she high mesa lands, such as constitute a part of the ground covered by Spokane Falls, to glow with verdancy in beautiful shade trees adornimi, skirting and forming arches over the streets, as they do in Denver, Col., as the result of culture and irrigation, where but a few short years ago no vegetation existed, save buffalo grass and sage brush—while lawns, shrubbery and flowers, beautiful, aromatic, magnificent flowers, would, as a consequence, have almost spontaneous growth. There are waterworks in Spokane which might be employed for this purpose when the mains are extended to the mesas, and so there are in Denver, but the water conveyed through the irrigating ditches and permitted to run through the gutters of the streets add greatly the foliage and floral beauty of that city. Speaking of

SHADE TREES,

Spokane is far from being devoid of them in other localities than the mesa, or table lands, and while little attention, as yet, has been given to the culture of flowers, on the flats, during April, May and June, the whole valley of the Spokane is a vast garden of beautiful wild flowers, endless in variety and color. Luxuriant in growth, the country is a veritable billowing sea of floral beauty, but now, under the hot July sun, the flowers have withered and flown away and the ground thirsteth for water. Although Denver is famous for its natural and artificial beauty and the grandeur of its scenery, Spokane's site and natural beauties are even superior, and what with the artificial touches may she not be rendered? A munificent nature has performed an artistic work here in the molding of a spot of beauty that the hand of man could not do.

LEONARD SIVYER.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

The Lesson Taught by the Calamity in Spokane Falls.

[From the Baker City Reveille.]

The story of the dire calamity that has befallen one of the most beautiful and enterprising cities in the west that reads just like that which forms a part of the history of Seattle and several other towns recently visited by the destroyer. With every note of warning sounding in their ears, the citizens clothed themselves in a feeling of security as with a garment, and in almost every instance, when the flames were sweeping from the face of the earth their stately structures, filled with merchandise, and their comfortable homes, holding the accumulation of years of toil, the appalling fact appeared that they were totally unprepared for the stroke.

Only the day before Spokane Falls in all her glory and beauty went down in ashes, the REVIEW published an account of a blaze that destroyed a pile of rubbish lying in a back street, communicated with an adjacent frame building and came near causing a conflagration. Did that remind those whose backyards and alleys were filled with dry goods boxes and scraps of paper that they should get rid of these combustible aids of the destroying element? Not much; they had seen these little fires before, and they had never done any harm further than to give the fire department a little exercise. They are the results of accidents, only a fire that sweeps the city clean is the work of an incendiary. Spokane Falls is out to-day $14,000,000, and the press unanimously charge her

the same gang as the incendiarburned Seattle, Hailey

and other fire-swept towns.

Each of these towns thought they were prepared for fire. We read in the detailed report of Spokane's destruction: "The fire department were on the scene quickly, but owing to a lack of water, the fire quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings, and was soon beyond control." There should have been no lack of water just then, but there was, and we are told that in the small space of three hours the fire had consumed everything in its path to ashes including the entire business portion of the once beautiful city. We are also told that "the city superintendent of water works was severely criticised by the council for neglecting his duty and being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected, and at the time of the fire there was scarcely any pressure. Had there been, the fire would have been under control."

If there is anything connected with the recent disaster for Baker City to learn it is this: The best time in the world to fight fire, or to avert a conflagration, is before it occurs. If it is forty years off, so much the better. We have as many old rickety structures here in this city as any other town of its size on the coast. Some of them, long since fallen into disuse, are left standing out of respect, we suppose, for their old age, and they are likely to remain until fire or the slow hand of decay removes them. We have alleys and back yards filled with rubbish of all sorts and just back of our main street, with its costly buildings and their valuable contents, we have a lot of board shanties which represent Chinatown. We have no water works that are well provided against fire; we have such faith in ourselves that, strictly speaking, we take no precaution against accidents, whatever. Baker City needs a fire warden, some one who should have nothing else to do but look out for her safety, and enforce the law as regards the accumulation of rubbish about premises in the city limits.

AFFLICTED WASHINTON.

Review of the Disasters and Their Results.

The Chicago Tribune of August 6, editorially said:

For the third time within two months Washington territory has been visited with overwhelmingly disastrous conflagrations in its principal cities. Tacoma alone has been spared, but its people may well take warning from these calamitous occurrences and see to it that them to ward off a similar disaster by every means in their power. The 6th of June the whole business section of Seattle, in the western part of the territory, was wiped out, involving a loss of $15,000,000. The 4th of July, Ellensburgh, in the central part of the territory, was visited by a fire which also destroyed all her business establishments at a loss of $2,000,000, the place being much smaller than Seattle. The 5th inst., the thriving city of Spokane Falls, in the eastern part and adjacent to the Coeur d'Alene mining territory, met with a similar visitation, all except the residence portion of the city having been destroyed. The loss as first reported was placed at $30,000,000, but, as in the case of the first reports from Seattle, this was an exaggeration. The real loss is now given at $14,000,000, but it is none the less a terrible blow to this enterprising little city, for its business establishments are completely wiped out of existence. That they will be promptly restored goes without saying. Spokane Falls has the same plucky and enterprising people as its associates in trouble, Seattle and Ellensburg. Those cities are already being rebuilt, and the people of Spokane Falls will lose no time in restoring their business houses. The place is too important in its location and in its advantages for the prosecution of business for its merchants to waste any time. It is on the line of the Northern Pacific road, which will be an advantage in procuring supplies and material. It is adjacent to a prosperous mining region which depends upon it for a market. Its business inserests were growing with wonderful rapidity, and the opportunities for profitable investments were attracting, and will continue to attract, large numbers of people as well as large investments of capital. The same energy which is reconstructing Seattle and Ellensberg will immediately cause Spokane Falls to arise from the ashes and set the wheels of business running again, with the advantage, that the people will build better and stronger the next time and take fresh precautions against another visitation of this kind. These blows dealt in such quick succession at the new aspirant for statehood would be discouraging were the people less energetic and resolute, but the splendid manner in which they met disaster and the plucky style in which they get on their feet again show that they are made of the stuff which will develop a strong and flourishing state. The people of Spokane Falls will have universal sympathy, and if they need help they will have that also.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Passenger and Freight Trains Collided in Kansas—Trainmen Killed.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 12.—The Caldwell express on the Rock Island road collided with a freight train yesterday evening on a curve two miles west of this city. The baggage and express cars of the passenger train, many flat cars and both engines were wrecked. Expressman Courter was crushed to death, Fireman Pat Donovan was fatally injured and Lew Ball, brakeman, had his leg cut off and received other injuries. None of the passengers were injured.

TIETAN PARK.

One of the Most Picturesque Regions on the American Continent,

Soon to be Made More Accessible by a Road From Yakima.

Some thirty miles west of Yakima is an almost hidden wonderland that nearly equals in scenery the far-famed Yellowstone park. It is a country of vast extent, reaching far into the heart of the Cascade mountains, but owing to the difficulty of access heretofore existing it has not been frequently explored.

What is known as Tietan park is one of the most picturesque regions on the continent. The Cowyche valley extending westward from Yakima rises gently for some twenty miles and thus forms the foothills of the Cascade mountains. Traveling toward the mountain range brings the tourist to a great elevation where he may look back over the vast plains and valleys of Eastern Washington, a scene of

INDESCRIBABLE GRANDEUR.

Entering the timber and journeying upward a few miles further brings him to the precipitous verge of what is known as Tietan park or basin.

Clambering up by the side of some great, towering crag and looking down over this wonderful region, the sight is grand and appalling beyond description. As far as the eye can reach, this rugged rim on which he stands may be seen by the tourist, circling around the basin or park that lies many thousand feet below. The whole region is heavily timbered and the great moss-grown rocks, rising here and there in wild confusion, one above the other, suggest the castles and towers and deserted cathedrals of some enchanted fairyland,

"Where splendor falls on marble walls,
And castles old in story."

No scene on earth could surely be fraught with more awful grandeur than the sunset of a summer's day when viewed from one of these towering crags. Winding through the great expanse of woods below, the Tietan river and numerous smaller streams appear at such depth like so many shining

THREADS OF SILVER

upon a dark blue background, while the little spots of wild meadow here and there seem like tiny points of gold. The sombre shades of towering peaks fall in deepening black across the forest wide, and rugged rocks, ranging rudely from the heights above, suggest a troop of unyielding giants upon steadily down the mountain's side. Suspended in a sea of golden clouds, the great red sun hangs far away upon the other shore. Sinking lower and lower, he rifts with golden furrows the gloom that hovers across the plains and mingles shadowed haunts with a thousand bursts of fire. Filling the over-bending skies with tints of rosy light,

"On th edge of glowing heaven
He smiles in triumph on the night."

Such is a faint description of a sunset scene upon the towering ruin of the rugged mountains that surround Tietan park.

Climbing down toward the level ground that stretches so far below, the scenery is not to be described in words. Even the painter's skill would fail, so wide the view and so appalling is its grandeur. Looking far off to the west a mountain stream, led perhaps by

THE ETERNAL SNOWS

of Mount Tacoma, is seen to leap over the rim and fall, as if in gathered mist, within the forest park thousands of feet below the spot where it makes its first mad plunge. Following the path that leads through the forest, the tourist has scarcely left the edge of the tall cliffs that bound up like perpendicular walls when he reaches an ice-cold stream that issues from a cavern and winds its way through the woods towards the river. Water more delicious and refreshing is not found. Further on are numerous mineral springs that boil up from the level ground, strongly charged with soda and iron. The Tietan has ever been a sort of sacred spot among the Indians and many strange legends cling about the mountains and crags and springs and streams within these circling mountain walls.

INDIAN TRADITIONS.

One tall mountain that stands in the center of a group is supposed to have been the throne or abiding place of the Great Father. Each of the surrounding mountains represented the meeting place of some of the tribes of Indians. These mountains, owing to the peculiarities of composition, are of different colors, and these colors are believed to have represented the different colored blankets peculiar to their respective tribes. Here it was that

THE GREAT CHIEF

was wont to call the tribes of men together—each to his tribal mountain—and counsel with them "in the brave days of old." These were perhaps the days far off days when the morning stars sang together and when the Great Spirit was accustomed to visit the nations of the far east in pillars of fire and on the tops of the great mountains. This region of natural wonders is soon to be accessible, it is said, by a road to be constructed from Yakima, through a pass discovered the present season, thus making Tietan park a convenient resort for summer pleasure-seekers.

OUR NEXT RAILROAD.

From Portland to Spokane Falls, By Way of Yakima.

The Yakim Herald of recent date says: Railway Engineer Ogilbe, who has been surveying the route from Portland through Yakima to Spokane Falls, left for Portland, Tuesday to await further orders. He has completed the map of the country traversed by himself and party and submitted his report. When interviewed by a Herald reporter previous to leaving he stated that the route was entirely feasible for economic railroad building and operation and that there were no more difficulties to be overcome than presented in any and all mountain work. The road as projected would tap a country rich in timber, coal, minerals of all kinds, as well as a splendid agricultural country. The distance from Yakima to Portland by the lines run would be reduced to 160 miles, and there would be no grander scenic road in the country. As to the road from Yakima to Spokane Falls, he said no obstacles whatever would be met and that he had found a splendid cr