Washington Standard.

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

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Editor and Proprietor.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The State of Washington and the Development of its Resources.

Immigration of a helpful character to any community is dependent on the climate, social and hygienic conditions that encourage homebuilding, and on the opportunities given by nature or made by man for the prosecution of successful business, either in the tilling of the soil, the development of native resources, or the nurture of natural advantages. The first attracts the farmer; the second, the miner and the manufacturer; the third, the merchant. The three together build great cities supported by rich domains. All are capitalists in their way and labor follows where they lead.

Bleak mountain sides or parched deserts incapable of supporting life may for a time allure man in his search for wealth, but the scenes of activity are evanescent and the results of toil are hoarded to be enjoyed in surroundings more congenial; but when any community possesses in a marked degree all the essentials for the encouragement of investers who are home-builders, its prosperity is permanent, abundant and certain of increase. The State of Washington is such a community. It is capable of producing within its own boundaries all the necessaries of civilized life; it is self-sustaining. Its farms, gardens and orchards yield vegetation of every non-tropical variety; its waters teem with cheap food; its ranges pasture vast herds; its mountains hide mines of iron, coal, gold and silver; its clays and quarries of granite, sand-stone, slate and lime make substantial building available; its forests are practically inexhaustible; its geographical position permits to control wide commerce; its climate is conducive to health and longevity; its social privileges, schools and churches, are what a cultured and progressive people demand. It is a community in which it is pleasant to live, and it is a community in which comfort and financial independence may be secured with the minimum effort. The State has sometimes been called "The Pennsylvania of the West," but it has all that Pennsylvania has—and more. Its capabilities in products are broader, and its opportunities for capital in the way of development, more abundant.

Increase in population, taxable wealth and capital invested in productive industries in the State of Washington has been most noticeable within the last five years. In 1860 the population was 11,594, and assessable wealth $4,394,735; in 1870 the figures were 23,955 and $10,642,863; in 1880, 75,116 and $23,810,693; in 1885, 129,438 and $50,484,437, and in 1890, 349,390 and $217,595,739, showing that the increase in wealth has kept pace with the increase in population. The growth of the census decade of 1880-90 is directly traceable to the impetus given development by the advent of means of rapid and economical transportation. Situated in the extreme northwestern corner of the United States, the State in 1880 was more or less inaccessible. Distance gave it no enchantment, but caused it to be looked upon as a Nazareth from which no good could come. Its inviting characteristics for home-builders, husbandmen and investors had not become known. Now every transcontinental railroad carries its passengers to tide-water on the western shores of the State, either over its own roadbed or by traffic arrangement over another. Access is easy, the characteristics inviting healthful immigration are becoming better appreciated year by year, and the outlook is that the growth in all things material will be relatively greater and more substantial in the census decade of 1890-1900 than in that preceding.

Early in 1891 a popular movement led to the organization of the Washington State Board of Trade, the headquarters of which was established at Seattle. The association has the scope of a State board of immigration, and data have been gathered from all parts of the State on subjects of interest to farmers, manufacturers, mechanics and capitalists generally. The work of compilation is complete, and there are now in press bulletins on the following subjects: Climate, Farming and Wheat Raising in Eastern Washington, Timber, Coal, Iron, Gold and Silver, Clays and other Minerals, Hop Culture, The Fisheries, Orchards and Gardens, Stock Raising, Tide Marsh Lands, Maritime Advantages, Financial Legislation, and Public Lands Open to Settlement. There is a growing inquiry for reliable information regarding all features of life in the State of Washington, and the State Board of Trade in this manner fulfills part of its mission and becomes a most important factor in increasing the material prosperity of the community. The utmost care has been exercised to avoid partiality and to assert facts only, and to the end that the publications of this Board may obtain unquestionable standing, authorities on the subjects covered have personally vouched for every statement made.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The building of new lines of railroads is constantly opening new territory to settlement. Washington is a large State, with an area of 66,880 square miles, and there is room for development in this direction. According to the report of the Secretary of State, made Dec. 31, 1890, there were 2,080.93 miles of completed road in Washington, 951.41 miles in course of construction, and 1,472 miles more surveyed or under survey, several hundred miles of which have since been transferred to the list of roads in course of construction. The same authority gives as the result of work in the year 1890, 372.15 miles of completed road at a cost of $7,040,940; 451 miles of graded road at a cost of $4,285,000, and other expenditures of $825,000. The Northern Pacific was the pioneer road of the State, encouraging the first heavy movement of immigration. It is yet busy in extensions and the construction of feeders. The Union Pacific has several hundred miles of completed road in the State, and has done much work on the extension which will make Puget Sound its terminus; the Great Northern is constructing its main line across the State from east to west; the Canadian Pacific has established itself on the shores of Puget Sound, and the southern transcontinental roads are at the doors of the State. In addition to these lines there are nearly a score of independent lines within the State, and the possibilities in the development of rich territory give room for more.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The State of Washington is by no means a frontier community. Its distance from centers of population in the United States has been an impediment to the ingress of non-self-supporting classes. Pauperism is an almost unknown quantity, and the people are enterprising and progressive. They are builders of homes, absorbed in the ambition to make this one of the most powerful of the commonwealths. The climate has had something to do with the growth of the State, and by reason of the fact that the State is divided by a lofty mountain range into two distinct climatic areas, immigrants may select such spots as are best adapted to their hygienic needs. Western Washington has a most equable temperature, the highest record in fourteen years being 94 degrees Fahrenheit and the lowest 3 degrees. The next lowest was 7 degrees, and only on six days was a record of 92 degrees made. In eastern Washington the winters are colder and the summers warmer, but neither season is long, and warm winds in winter make suffering impossible either to man or beast. This diversity in climate, together with the range of resources in the State, produces a segregated community, and while great cities are being reared, every part of the State is securing its proper quota of immigration and proportion of development. In every settlement the church and the school house show the people's faith in the stability of social requirements of the State. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the latter part of 1890 gave the value of school property as $2,000,359.11, and approximated the area of public lands set apart for the support of schools at 2,500,000 acres, which must be sold at a minimum of $10 per acre.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Washington has a wide range in agricultural products, the two principal items of export being wheat and hops. In 1890, the wheat yield is estimated by State officers at 21,000,000 bushels, an average of 23.5 per acre, the largest in the country. While conservative authorities regard these figures as too high, they make no attempt to limit the wheat raising capacities of the State to less than 200,000,000 bushels annually. There has never been a failure of crop, yields of 40 to 60 bushels per acre are common and on one measured acre in 1890, over 101 bushels were raised. This was a test acre cultivated with the utmost care. In 1890 the value of wheat and flour shipped from Puget Sound parts was $1,885,000, almost entirely from the crop of 1889.

In 1890 the hop product reached 50,000 bales, sold at highly remunerative prices. Large areas in Western Washington are peculiarly adopted to hop culture, as also are many localities in the eastern part of the State. The averave yield is 1,600 to 1,800 pounds per acre. Oats, rye and barley yield heavy crops; potatoes 400 to 800 bushels per acre; other vegetables in like abundance, while fruits of every kind nontropical thrive to a degree unknown elsewhere. Washington is certainly the paradise of the farmer, the gardener and the dairyman, for grasses are green and growing the year through.

GENERAL WEALTH.

People in Washington have not yet learned all there is on top of the ground and can not be expected to know all that lies underneath. Certainly the iron and coal are inexhaustible. State officials give the coal product of 1890 at 1,349,773 tons, while the United States Census Office reports only 983,724 tons, worth at the mines $2,202,755. Much of the coal is of excellent quality for cooking purposes. The iron mines have been paid little attention, but the beginning has been made in development. The smelter at Irondale, a suburb of Port Townsend, produces the best car wheel iron known in the world. Smelters are being erected at Kirkland, a suburb of Seattle, and at Ellensburg. The billion product of the State in 1890 is reported by the director of the mint at Washington, D. C., was not large but indicated the growing profits in the mines, which now are receiving much attention and promise to become one of the leading industries of the State in the immediate future. Clays of all kinds are abundant and already serve many lines of manufacturing. Other minerals, both precious and base, offer alluring openings to the capitalist and prospector.

TIMBER.

Washington, and particularly the western half of the State, is covered by heavy forests. Fir is the most abundant, followed by cedar and spruce. The lumber output of the State for 1890 was 1,828,171,222 feet, and the cut has no perceptible effect on the supply. The quality of fir lumber is unexcelled for ship, bridge and car building, while Washington cedar is in demand the world over. The foreign trade is large, and demands further investments in milling enterprises.

MARITIME ADVANTAGES.

The state is so situated that it has taken a high rank among maritime communities. The existence of the Doldrums and Calm belts in the Pacific forces every ship crossing the ocean or rounding the Horn to approach the coast of Washington before entrance can be made to a port further south. The state has four openings to the high seas, Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor, Shoalwater Bay or, as it is now properly known, Willipa Harbor, and the Columbia river. Each has a large and growing commerce, the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing under register alone at one customs house on Puget Sound amounting to 2,393,054 tons for 1890. The value of imports was $814,377, and exports, $4,092,147. As the State has a water area of 2,300 square miles, the fisheries within the north Pacific may be relied upon to increase State wealth.

FINANCES.

Washington has offered every inducement for the investment of capital. No usury laws have been enacted and none are contemplated. Capital is encouraged and then left alone, yet excessive interest charges are not demanded. The effect of this wise lack of legislation is that Washington has a banking capital of $82.45 per capita, while the rich State of Illinois has but $60 per capita and some States little more than $5 per capita. The people themselves are provident and ambitious to become capitalists, 5,634 depositors in the savings banks having an average to their credit of $62.86 each.

Points touched upon in the bulletin are given more in detail in those now in press. Complete they furnish testimony to establish the fact that Washington is destined to become one of the richest and most powerful of the commonwealths of the Union.

The Chess-Board Calculation.

It is related of the inventor of the game of chess that, on being promised by the king whom he first taught the game that he should have any reward he might ask for, meekly replied that he would be content if the king would give him one kernel of wheat on the first square, two on the second, four on the third, eight on the fourth, and so on, doubling up to the sixty-fourth square. The king gladly acceded to this seemingly modest request, and ordered his attendants to bring in the wheat, which they began to do; but, to the astonishment of the monarch, it was found there was not wheat enough in the whole dominion to pay off the crafty inventor. A mathematician, who claims to have been figuring on this chess-board curiosity, says that to fulfill the king's promise it would take 30,027,097,185,475 bushels of wheat—allowing 600,000 kernels to each bushel. This prodigious amount would cov the States of New York, Pennsylvan New Jersey and Delaware all over wi wheat to the depth of a mile and quarter. In a few words here is t exact number of wheat kernels t chess inventor asked for—9,627,26 786,934,775,168. Figure it up a prove or disprove it.

Who Gets the Benefits?

The ordinary family will consu in the course of a year about 2 pounds of sugar, costing, by reason the McKinley bill, 5 cents per pou or $10 for the entire amount. It said there is a fair profit to the ma facturers at this price, but the pat nal government, with a generos greater than its justice, agrees to pay the manufacturer two cents a pound for all sugar produced in the country. This two cents a pound is taking from the tariff tax collected from the people on other necessaries of life, such as clothing, fuel and food. No one will dispute the fact that cheap sugar of itself is beneficial, but just how the people are to derive benefits from "cheap sugar," when the tariff is raised on other necessaries of life in order to get a fund sufficient to pay the manufacturers the guaranteed two cents bounty is not apparent. It is hard to see how a man can get rich by taking the money out of one pocket and placing it in the other.

THE yellow locust is the favorite shade tree at North Yakima.

PORTLAND IN LUCK.

The Very Best Theatrical Attractions Secured for that City.

The Eastern dramatic papers have been filled with rumors the past month concerning Mr. Al. Hayman's great scoop of many of the leading theaters in the principal cities throughout the country. These rumors are now confirmed by Manager Friedlander, who tells the *Oregonian* that Mr. Hayman has a controlling interest in Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theater, New York; the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia; the new Duquesne, in Pittsburg; the Lyceum, in Cleveland; the Hollis Street Theater, in Boston; the Elite, in Brooklyn; the Grand, in Cincinnati; the Columbia and the Haymarket, in Chicago; the Salt Lake Theater; the Tabor Grand, in Denver; also opera houses in Ogden, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Omaha, Kansas City, the Marquam Grand, in Portland, and the New California and Baldwin Theaters of San Francisco. This list does not include a score of smaller ones, and several in other cities now being negotiated for. All of these theaters play strictly the very best of attractions, and none others can procure dates in the future at any price. In addition to the houses above mentioned, Mr. Hayman has a controlling interest and owns more companies than any other living manager. Indeed he is called the monarch manager of the World, as no manager in either America or the Old World has so many theatrical interests of the very highest order.

At the present writing Mr. Hayman has about twenty of the greatest stars and combinations on the road, and his partner, Mr. Charles Frohman, is adding to this remarkable list daily. They have two "Shenandoah" companies, two "Men and Women," two "Held by the Enemy," two "Private Secretary," two "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," two "All the Comforts of Home," and besides Sara Bernhardt, Dan Frohman's Lyceum Theater Company, the Boston and New York Stock Companies, A. M. Palmer's company and Clara Morris, they will play Sardou's "Thermidor," "Jane," "The Solicitor," "Dr. Bill," "The Lost Paradise," "The Crystal Slipper" and the new spectacles, and the late great success of many years, "Alabama."

What this means can only be appreciated by the managers and professional people. It gives Mr. Hayman a chance to fill an entire season in his houses without any assistance from outside parties, and an absolute monopoly in the cities above mentioned. In many of the places named, including Portland, it will be years before anyone else will have a ghost of a chance to secure first-class attractions, if they had a theater that would cost millions, and hereafter, of course, Mr. Hayman will decline anything, excepting such stars and combinations as play the Baldwin and the new California theaters, of San Francisco.

Manager Friedlander states emphatically that Mr. Hayman will book no mediocre attractions for the coming season, and that his principal has declined all the ordinary stars and traveling combinations.

Although the present season is uot yet over, the following are among the attractions already contracted for to play in Portland, a list the equal of that of any other city in America.

After "Shenandoah" come Thatcher's great minstrels, then Daniel Frohman's famous Lyceum Theater Company in a repertory of their great successes, including "The Charity Ball," "The Wife," "The Idler" and "Sweet Lavender;" next Mr. Lewis Morrison in "Faust;" then Mr. Charles Frohman's company in DeMille and Belasco's greatest play, "Men and Women;" next Mr. Richard Golden and Dora Wiley in "Old Jed Prouty;" to be followed by A. M. Palmer's Madison

is the accepted time! Now is yo

has property in some other portion

Go over to the West Side and look

mpic Park and you will receive quick

UND

if they tour America, will play Portland now since Mr. Hayman controls so many theaters, and among them are Patti, Henry Irving, Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Langtry and any of the stellar stars that are negotiating now to come back and make their usual farewell tours in the United States.

The engagement of Sara Bernhardt will doubtless be the most notable in the history of Portland. Although the famous actress does not appear here before the middle of September, there are hundreds of inquiries concerning the time, her repertoire, etc. It is a fixed fact that Bernhardt is to come, and while she plays all the other cities but one night, she will give "La Tosca," "Fedora," "Jeanne de Arc" and "Theodora" in Portland. "Yes, I am elated over the future prospects of the Marquam Grand," said Manager Friedlander, "and certainly the remarkable list of attractions already booked to appear speak for themselves."

Caterpillars Stop Trains.

The Carolina Central runs through the Big Swamp just east of Lumbertown on trestlework, broken here and there in the solid portions of the swamp by embankments of earth. On April 28 an army of caterpillars began moving out of the swamp, and when they reached the streams, they proceeded to cross on the trestles. The rails and ties were covered several inches deep with the moving mass, and the first train that encountered them was brought to a standstill, the driving wheels of the engine slipping around as if the rails had been oiled. The engineer exhausted the contents of his sand box before he got through the swamp and reached a clear stretch of track.

It was thought that trip would be the end of the caterpillar trouble, but the next day a train encountered another army of caterpillars crossing the trestle, and had the same difficulty. The Charlotte-bound passenger train recently had a similar experience. The rails and cross ties of the trestle were hidden from sight. Where the caterpillars come from is not known. The farmers on this side of the swamp express no uneasiness for the safety of their crops so long as the advancing army persists in using the trestle in getting across the streams, for none of them have got more than half way across before being overtaken by a train.

What is War?

There were over 2,000 skirmishes and battles during the war.

In 148 of these over 500 men were killed on the Federal side.

In 10 battles 10,000 men were reported lost on each side.

The killed, wounded and missing of both sides in the following engagements were: Shiloh, 24,000; Antietam, 38,000; Stone River, 28,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 54,000; Chicamauga, 33,000; McClellan's peninsula campaign, 50,000; Grant's, 180,000; Sherman's campaign, 125,000.

There were 2,900,000 volunteers enlisted. Out of every 65 one was killed in action. Out of every 56 one died of wounds. Out of every 13 one died of disease. Out of every nine one died while in service. Out of every 10 one was wounded in action.

At Gettysburg, 80 were buried in one trench.

At Fair Oaks over 50 were shot in 60 seconds, and of 50 skirmishers only six were left alive.

At Cold Harbor over 400 dead from one regiment, and 2,000 dead in a space not larger than 300 feet square.

At Fredericksburg about 5,000 Federal soldiers were shot in 10 minutes, all soldiers with wives, fathers, mothers, and little children.

That is war!

The Fur Seals in Behring Sea.

Every spring the seals appear in droves from their unknown winter quarters, and settle down on the Pribylov Islands, some 200 miles away from the mainland of Alaska. The males come first, accompanied by the young seal pups born during the previous summer, and choose their respective homes on the rocks. The females follow three weeks later—meek little creatures, in steel gray garb, very different from the big brown male seals, with their fighting propensities. Often one seal possesses twenty wives, and he has a hard task to protect his home and family from his neighbors. Indeed, the old seals fight like furies, becoming covered with scars and terrible wounds, and sometimes losing an eye or part of a flipper in the fray. Most of the fighting is done with the mouth. The combatants approach each other with averted head and shy looks, till suddenly they utter a shrill piping whistle, and engage with their sharp canine teeth, the hair flies and the blood flows amid much furious bellowing. The young bachelors—from one to five years old—herd together in their own quarters at a respectful distance, till they are strong enough to fight for wife and home.

THE net profits of the last five years of the principle firm engaged in manufacturing chewing-gum are said to be $655,735.39. These figures do not exactly speak for themselves, but they are uncommonly suggestive. Think of the number of human jaws that the stuff which produced this large sum has set in profitless motion, oft-times to the annoyance of unwilling witnesses of the operation. The chewing-gum habit is far from being a survival of the fittest. Some physicians, it is true, claim a therapeutic value for chewing-gum, but, like the application for a blister, the use of this curative agent ought to be entirely private.

THE National Geographical Society, a Washington organization composed of many eminent government scientists, will repeat the expedition of last summer to Mount St. Elias, Alaska. The party will be made up of three people with Professor Israel C. Russell, of the Geological Society, last year's leader, in charge. The party will start next month.

GIRLS OF NO ACCOUNT.

Ten Thousands of Them Thrown Out to Perish Yearly in China.

New York Sun.

In China tens of thousands of recently born girls among the poorer classes are thrown out to perish, and at Shanghai I saw a tower formerly used to facilitate this infanticide, says Dr. Joseph Simms, who has recently returned from an extended trip to the Flowery empire. It is practiced in every part of China, but especially in the interior and in the Loess district. As soon as we get many miles from the coast it is quite usual to see near a josshouse, or place of worship, a small stone tower from ten to thirty feet high, with no door, but a hole reaching into a pit in the center. The children that parents wish to be rid of are thrown into this hole and quicklime soon consumes the little form. It is said that the priests take charge of this cruel work. It has been estimated that every year 10,000 female babies are brutally slaughtered in the empire. One Chinaman being interrogated about the destruction of his recently born girl, said: "The wife cry and cry, but kill allee same."

In every large city in China there are asylums for the care of orphans, supported and conducted by foreigners, who save yearly from slaughter tens of thousands of female infants. At Hankow, which is 600 miles inland, I visited a Roman Catholic orphanage for children that have been thrust out to perish. Mother Paula Vismara, the lady superior of the institution, informed me that she had received seven that day, and one day thirty were brought in. Of course these have never been consigned to a baby tower. Sometimes they are buried alive by the father, but while yet living are dug up by some one else and brought to this institution. Sometimes they are found wrapped in paper and left at the edge of the river. Several women are employed by the mother superior in looking about for the little victims. Upward of 1,000 are received every year. Many of them, of course, die soon after from the exposure and neglect they have suffered through being abandoned, and many are boarded out by the institution in the town.

Those who accept the charges have to bring the children once a week for inspection, and then, all being right, they receive the pay for maintaining them. This is an Italian charity and one of the most estimable in China. During the twenty-three years of its existence it has saved the lives of 35,000 to 40,000 children, of whom a fair proportion have grown to womanhood. It received considerable support from the European residents at Hawkaw, of whom there are about 110.

Those children who remain within the premises of the institution are fed and clothed, and when old enongh ore taught to sew, make lace, knit stockings and do other useful work. They never know where they come from or who their parents were. When they are four years of age their feet are bandaged according to the general custom of all classes in China, to keep them small, as that increases their chances of marriage.

STATE NEWS.

There are over 700 postoffices in the State and more are being created every week.

Local building associations are springing up in nearly all the towns of the State.

Tacoma musical people are to establish a musical college with a capital stock of $25,000.

The Knights of Pythias will soon commence to build a handsome brick block at Spokane.

Martin Lang's building at Centralia was badly damaged by fire Sunday. Loss, $1,500; fully insured.

Melvin J. Camp was dragged to death in Seattle, Saturday, by being caught in the harness of his runaway horse.

A general court martial has been convened at Fort Walla Walla for the trial of all such persons as may be brought before it.

G. H. Surderland, of Walla Walla, has been given the contract to build the Dayton water works for the sum of $20,000.

James I. Berry, a Chehalis pioneer, died suddenly Saturday and was buried Monday by the Masons and G. A. R. with great ceremony.

At Medical Lake, the church people give maple syrup socials, the refreshments consisting of pan and waffle cakes with maple syrup.

After reaching a depth of 500 feet the artesian well at Colfax will probably be abandoned, as no external flow of water has been secured.

Sam Gleason, who attempted suicide at Sumner a few days ago by taking chloral, has recovered, but is sorry the doctors did not let him die.

The Coupeville *Times* wants the Chinese question settled on Whidby Island now before there are many of the yellow men to dispose of.

The government is now examining the title to the lands at Port Orchard, and will soon advertise for bids for the construction of the dry dock. It is fair to presume that the work will be in the hands of contractors before the end of the present year.

There were one hundred and twenty-five horses entered for the races at Kent.

The Washington Temperance Magazine is the name of a new monthly periodical published in Seattle and devoted to the advancement of the temperance cause in the State of Washington.

Extensive stock yards are to be built at Meeker, which will be among the largest in the country. Fifty acres of land have been purchased by members of the Puget Sound Dressed Beef Company, and work on the yard will soon commence.

Fresser Brothers, of Port Townsend, will soon erect a sawmill at the new townsite of Clallam bay, with a capacity of 35,000 feet of lumber per day. A 15-foot vein of coal has been discovered near the place, and claims are being rapidly taken up.

Dr. V. R. Bissell, mayor of Slaughter, says: "The hops are showing well this year, although a good many are fearing that the louse will commit extensive ravages. Some say that no lice have yet appeared, while others claim to have seen the insect in unusual numbers. As yet it is too early to predict anything definite."

A Yakima dispatch to the Spokane *Review* says: "A real estate swindle has developed to-day by the filing of the plat of National Park City, which is located twelve miles from North Yakima on a basaltic mountain. The land was assessed to the Northern Pacific Railroad at $80, and the lots have a frontage of only twenty-five feet."

McDonald Simmons, who lives in the vicinity of Shelton, has in his possession two South American llamas. They were brought to the State by a schooner engaged in transporting lumber for the Port Blakely Mill Company. Mr. Simmons has also three fishers, a small animal of the weasel family. They were captured in the hills back of Shelton. The skins of these animals are quite valuable, bringing in the market from $12 to $15.

As the season advances affairs among the hop men grow livelier, The vines are well up on the poles but yet it is only a matter of speculation as to the crop. Evidences of the louse are to be seen in many yards, especially in the White river valley. The acreage of the season will show quite an increase over that of last year. While it has not been increased to any extent between here and Tacoma, in the northern counties of Skagit, Whatcom and Snohomish and in some of the southwestern counties there has been a marked increase. No estimate of the additional acreage has yet been made.

Miss Teressa I. Balch was drowned on the 29th ult., while crossing the Quillayute river on a horse. She was thrown from the horse and got separated from it. She was a good swimmer and would have reached the shore, but was taken with cramp and sank. Mrs. James Haggardorn saw her, but was powerless to help her. She blew her dinner horn, which drew her husband and some men from the field. They found Miss Balch in three feet of water with her face down, 30 minutes after. All means were used to restore her, but in vain. She leaves a widowed mother, with whom she lived, to mourn her loss, also four sisters on the Sound and one brother in the Quillayute Valley. Miss Balch was 22 years old, and was loved and respected by all. She was buried by the side of her brother, Gussey Balch, who was drowned in the same manner and in the same river, though not at the same crossing in November, 1878.

The Word She Knew.

New York Recorder.

The other day as a joke loving young woman was being escorted through the Barge Office by Col. Weber, she insisted on conversing with every one of the immigrants of whatever nationality. This was somewhat of a tax on the gallant colonel's linquistic powers. At last they came to a great, hulking girl, to whom the lady wished to talk.

"But this is a Russian girl," said Col. Weber. "I can't talk to her."

"Oh, I know one Russian word," said the young woman. "Just say 'Dushenka' to her."

So the obliging colonel leaned over and said "Dushenka."

The girl flushed scarlet, put one finger in her mouth and laughed—a foolish, sheepish laugh.

"What does that word mean?" asked the colonel suspiciously.

"It means 'darling'", coolly replied his companion.

To Keep Flowers Fresh.

If cut with long stems flowers can be kept fresh for several days by a very simple process. After they have become withered, cut off about an inch of the stem, the part that has become black, and place the freshly cut stem in a cup of water heated to about 120 degrees. The effect is often simply marvelous. A boquet of violets worn all evening and then left on a table all night are quite revived by the hot water, so that the blossoms look as though they had just been gathered.

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Olympia, March 13, 1891. tf

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