

ished in many instances the supply already possessed by citizens in different localities, and giving to those for whose benefit the mains have been laid at later dates but a limited and unsatisfactory quantity.

What is wanted is an increased reservation upon which to draw. It requires but little executive ability to draw upon sources already existing. Meanwhile water, precious water, is running to waste by millions of tons daily. Steps should be taken not only to increase the supply in districts now having an unsatisfactory service, but to enlarge the works to such an extent that the uplands may be reached. This would cause these sections thus newly embraced by a water system to be built up and populated, yielding their quota of revenue to help sustain the commonwealth. All the land within the corporate limits should be brought into active use, otherwise it is like stagnant and therefore unprofitable stock, making no beneficial returns.

LAWLESSNESS IN WASHINGTON.

THE *Northwest Tribune*, published at Spokane Falls, Washington, gives a deplorable account of the lawless condition of affairs in portions of the young State. Following is an extract from its issue of the 4th inst.:

"Murder, assassination, robbery and boodle are triumphant in Spokane Falls, and good people will shun our city like rats do a sinking ship. Law here is a mockery of justice, and the high prerogative of professional lawyers is debased to a pettifogging jingle. Jurors are selected by panel long before a trial. Witnesses are gathered from the slums of vice to testify to the respectability of characters. Men in high places in society can be found to give character to the most worthless and depraved. Opium dens, ruin sellers, bar tenders, gamblers are witnesses thick as snowflakes. Colville declared her murderer to be insane that indeed was some palliation, and entitled them to some respect. In Spokane Falls one may commit a coldblooded murder and then have the effrontery to take the witness stand and testify in his own behalf as justifiable and proper. Last Sunday night another man was murdered in Shantytown—a bullet through his head and the murderer unknown. This dead man was also unarmed and defenseless. This is a sequel of the past looseness of our laws."

The following from the same issue of the paper named gives further evidence of the same character:

"One of the most cowardly assaults that we have had to record occurred last Thursday at Almira. E. K. Sutton, organizer for the State Temperance Alliance, whom almost every

temperance man knew, and every man, woman and child has heard of, fell a victim to the brutal assault of a saloon keeper. The facts in the case are about as follows: Mr. Sutton was making the arrangements for his evening lecture. He was posting bills himself. He asked permission at the different stores to leave them and tacked some on the fronts. He came to a brick square front store building, and was about to post a bill when he saw a lady, and said: "I thought this was a public house; as it is a private house I will simply ask you to at end the meeting." At this remark the lady took exceptions. Her husband was the bartender in the saloon and he threatened to shoot Sutton. The owner of the saloon took the matter up and went to Sutton's room, where he was writing, and jumping upon him, knocked him down, fracturing his skull, and would have killed him if the proprietor of the hotel had not come in. He took off the saloon-keeper, whose name is Clark, and gave a revolver he held in his hand to Mr. Sutton, who however, refused to use it. Medical aid was obtained and the wounds dressed. The patient was taken on a stretcher to Cheney, from where he was taken home to Seattle. He was delirious and talked of his wife and children constantly. His life is still in danger."

Later news was received to the effect that Mr. Sutton had died of his injuries.

It may be pertinently asked in relation to the State in its swaddling clothes, being only a few months old, if she will do this "in the green tree," what will she "do in the dry?"

SHADE FOR STOCK.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *National Stockman* writes:

Shelter for farm stock in summer is as agreeable to them as in winter, and doubtless of as much value to the owner. It is cruelty to animals to leave them in fields exposed to the fierce rays of the sun without either shelter or shade, as many do. The shade of trees is little protection. Everybody has seen horses and cattle stand for hours in the middle of the day in some fence corner or under a tree, stamping and fighting flies. This wears off as much flesh as work. Sheep will be about fences and stick their noses under a rail if possible. Farmers cannot build barns or sheds in every field for protection of animals but they can take them to their usual stalls and confine them there through the heat of the day. Even if they had no feed there they would do better than to remain out. It is commendable in a farmer whom I know who brings all his stock in every warm, sunny day, at 9 o'clock and darkens the stables to keep the flies out, and then turns them out again at 4 o'clock. At noon he gives them a light feed of hay or mown grass. The cool atmosphere of the stables and freedom from the annoyance of flies must be agreeable to the animals indeed. He says the extra milk from his six cows more than pays for the trouble.

"But this cannot be done with sheep. For them there should always be a shed in the pasture field. This should be boarded all around and

have a low door at each end, to allow a draft of air through it. Constructed in this manner it would be too dark for flies to bother much. The low doors would prevent the entrance of larger animals. Were this done there would be less complaint of grub in the head. Let a box of salt be kept inside the shed, and the sheep would come oftener and remain longer. Such sheds could be built at little expense. They should be on runners, and so light that one team could move them when desired."

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

AT THE school election to be held on Monday, July 14, two trustees are to be elected by and from each municipal ward in this city. Every registered voter who has resided in the school district thirty days immediately preceding the election may vote thereat.

The board of education will consist of these trustees and the Mayor, who is to be *ex officio* president of the board. One trustee from each municipal ward will hold office for two years, and the other for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The following named gentlemen have been selected by the people at conventions held in the municipal wards as candidates for the office of school trustee:

First Municipal Ward—William Fuller and W. W. Riter.

Second—David McKeuzle and Thomas Hull.

Third—William J. Newman and John N. Pike.

Fourth—Richard W. Young and George D. Pyper.

Fifth—Alonzo Young and H. A. Tuckett.

We invite attention to the fact that all these candidates are permanent, well-known and respected citizens, who have long resided in this community. They are intelligent, capable and active business men, thoroughly qualified for the position for which they have been nominated. If the welfare of the city, and particularly its educational interests, were considered without reference to party, they would all be elected.

Some of their opponents are scarcely known among the people whom they are named to represent. In those municipal wards where the People's Party certainly predominate, the gentlemen named above as candidates for those wards should receive a good majority.

If the election is fairly conducted, the People's Party candidates ought to form the majority of the board of education. It depends upon the active men of the party to see