

nected Puget Sound with the Great Lakes, Washington began to grow at a startling rate. In a few years its population jumped from a hundred thousand to half a million. Ta-



Seattle in 1879 and in 1910.

coma was transformed from a village in 1880 to a city of 36,000 in 1890, and the growth of Seattle and Spokane was even more wonderful. The political development of the New Northwest was completed July 8, 1890, when Idaho was admitted as a State.¹

Nothing in the history of the Westward Movement is more remarkable than the rapid growth of the New Northwest. Men not yet very old can tell you of the time when they traveled through this region on horseback for days at a time and did not see a single human being; yet to-day the country is fully organized into flourishing States. And the development of the Northwest has only fairly begun. The Dakotas, with their broad bonanza farms, already hold high rank as wheat-growing States, yet their yield of grain is growing larger and larger all the time. Montana, which is as large as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois combined, has more sheep on its hills than any other State in the Union. The grazing area of Montana is as large

¹Four of the States of the New West—Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado—have granted equal suffrage to men and women.