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BARTON'S

LEGISLATIVE HAND-BOOK

AND

MANUAL

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

CONTAINING

HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL,
AND OTHER DATA; TOGETHER WITH INTERESTING
STATISTICS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
TERRITORY TO THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

1889



1890

COMPILED BY C. M. BARTON, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

PUBLISHER:
THOMAS HENDERSON BOYD.

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PREFACE.

WASHINGTON, the newest star of the national constellation, began Statehood November 11, 1889, after nearly thirty-six years of territorial life. The Legislative Handbook and Manual gives facts and figures from the organization of the territory to the close of the first legislature of the new State, which cannot fail to be interesting to the old and the new citizen. It is the intention to publish the book annually, adding new and attractive features each year. The editor and compiler is under obligations to the State officials, auditors of the several counties, editors of newspapers and others, for valuable information furnished.

C. M. F.

OLYMPIA, *March*, 1890.

ADDENDA.

The name of J. B. Metcalfe, of Seattle, the only Attorney-general of the Territory, should be added to the list of former Territorial officers.

There should be added to the list of officers, page 351, the names of L. B. Hastings, N. J. Laubach and H. L. Tibbals, Jr., of Port Townsend, members of the State Board of Health for the Puget Sound district, appointed by the Governor March 9, 1890.

Fremont Campbell, of Tacoma, Pierce County, whose name appears as Prosecuting Attorney of that county, page 352, has been appointed an additional Superior Judge for that county, and W. H. Snell, of Tacoma, takes his place as Prosecuting Attorney.

The name of E. M. Carr, of Seattle, should appear on page 352, as Prosecuting Attorney for King, Kitsap and Snohomish Counties.

The name of Frank London, on page 351, should be Loudon, and B. A. Seaberg should be Seaborg.

On page 254, the assessable property in the State should be \$84,641,548 instead of \$89,641,548.

On page 352, the name of J. M. Kinniard, of Spokane Falls, should be added as a Superior Judge of Spokane County.

The name of First Lieutenant G. A. Brooks, page 353, should be G. S. Brook.

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 A special index to the Constitution of the State of Washington will be found at the end of the book.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be selfevident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain nalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the

forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world :

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained ; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass the people, and to eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation;

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments ;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms ; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity,

and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

GEORGIA.

BUTTON GWINNETT.
GEO. WALTON.

LYMAN HALL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

THOS. HEYWARD, JR.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

VIRGINIA.

GEORGE WYTHE.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
THOS. NELSON, JR.
CARTER BRANTON.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DELAWARE.

CÆSAR RODNEY. GEO. READ.

NEW JERSEY.

RICHARD STOCKTON. JNO. WITHERSPOON.
FRAS. HOPKINSON. JOHN HART.
ABRAM CLARK.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

SAML. ADAMS. JOHN ADAMS.
ROBT. TREAT PAINE. ELBRIDGE GERRY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. HOOPER. JOSEPH HEWES.
JOHN PENN.

MARYLAND.

SAMUEL CHASE. WM. PACA.
THOS. STONE. CHARLES CARROLL,
of Carrollton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. MORRIS. BENJAMIN RUSH.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. JOHN MORTON.
GEO. CLYMER. JAS. SMITH.
GEO. TAYLOR. JAMES WILSON.
GEO. ROSS.

NEW YORK.

WM. FLOYD. PHIL. LIVINGSTON.
FRANCIS LEWIS. LEWIS MORRIS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOSIAH BARTLETT. WM. WHIPPLE.
MATTHEW THORNTON.

RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE, ETC.

STEP. HOPKINS. WILLIAM ELLERY.

CONNECTICUT.

ROGER SHERMAN. SAML. HUNTINGTON.
WM. WILLIAMS. OLIVER WOLCOTT.*Ordered:*IN CONGRESS,
JANUARY 18, 1777. }

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
*President.*Attest: CHAS. THOMPSON,
*Secy.*A true copy,
JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section II.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

* This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND
DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section IV.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section V.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, ETC.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section VI.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section VII.

REVENUE BILLS.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, ETC.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Rep-

representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The Congress shall have power :

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and general welfare of the United States ; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States ;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes ;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States ;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures ;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States ;

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads ;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

13. To provide and maintain a navy ;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions ;
16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings ; and—
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section IX.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.
2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Section X.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a major-

ity of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIIth Amendment.*]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIIth Amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, ETC., OF THE PRESIDENT THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by

law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

THE OATH.

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section II.

POWERS, ETC., OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, ETC.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nomi

nate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

He shall, from to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section IV.

IMPEACHMENT, ETC.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section I.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section II.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as

to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section III.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section II.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section III.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section IV.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on applica-

tion of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes as a part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

Section II.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section III.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy From Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON.

NICHOLAS GILMAN,

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN.

RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

DAVID BREARLE.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.	THOMAS MIFFLIN.
ROBERT MORRIS.	GEORGE CLYMER.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.	JARED INGERSOLL.
JAMES WILSON.	GOUV. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE REED.	GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.
JOHN DICKINSON.	RICHARD BASSETT.
JACOB BROOM.	

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.	JAMES MCHENRY.
DANIEL CARROLL.	

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR.	JAMES MADISON, Jun.
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NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLUNT,	RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.
HUGH WILLIAMSON.	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.	C.COATESWORTH PINCKNEY.
CHARLES PINCKNEY.	PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW.	ABRAHAM BALDWIN.
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Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,

Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE
OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by Congress, in addition to and amendments to the Constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, ETC.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1783.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. III, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed † to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, ‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next follow-

* On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

† Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡ On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

ing, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section I.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—PASSED 1865.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section I.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section II.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section III.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section IV.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred

ment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section I.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

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ENABLING ACT.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA INTO TWO STATES AND TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, MONTANA AND WASHINGTON TO FORM CONSTITUTIONS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO MAKE DONATIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS TO SUCH STATES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:* That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington, as at present described, may become the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The area comprising the Territory of Dakota shall, for the purposes of this act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory; and the delegates elected, as hereinafter provided, to the Constitutional Convention in districts north of said parallel, shall assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in this act, at the city of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall, at the same time, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

SEC. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said territories to vote for representatives to the legislative assemblies thereof, are hereby authorized to vote

for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications for delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said territories, respectively, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions, shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established, as herein provided, in proportion [to] the population of each of such counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which proclamation shall be issued on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territories regulating elections therein for delegates to Congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions respectively shall be seventy-five; and all persons residents in said proposed states, who are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

SEC. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said conventions shall provide by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states:

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which

may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said states so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe:

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said territories shall be assumed and paid by said states, respectively.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said states and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck, shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as North Dakota, and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as South Dakota: *Provided*, That at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in South Dakota as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," or the words "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in section three of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls Constitution," it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls, as herein provided, to re-submit to the people of South Dakota, for

ratification or rejection at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted November third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed State, to the re-apportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act, and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the Union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," then and in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which will assemble at the city of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred eighty-nine, to proceed to form a constitution and state government as provided in this act the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the Territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory, which shall be

assumed and paid by each of the proposed States of North Dakota and South Dakota; and the agreement reached respecting the territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective constitutions, and each of said states shall obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively.

SEC. 7. If the constitutions formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective constitutions, as provided for in this act, the territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But if the constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the territory so rejecting its proposed constitution shall continue under the territorial government of the present Territory of Dakota, but shall, after the state adopting its constitution is admitted into the Union, be called by the name of the territory of North Dakota, or South Dakota, as the case may be; *Provided*, That if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution, or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution or amended constitution to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled, and to the constitution which may be

formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed state.

SEC. 8. That the Constitutional Convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for re-submitting the Sioux Falls constitution of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, after having amended the same as provided in section five of this act, to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; but if said Constitutional Convention is authorized and required to form a new constitution for South Dakota it shall provide for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in said proposed state on the said first Tuesday in October. And the Constitutional Convention which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana and Washington shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively, for ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed states on said first Tuesday in October; at the elections provided in this section the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitutions, and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said territories, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitutions and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation

thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation, announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions and formed state governments as herein provided shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states, from and after the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives to the Fifty-first Congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitutions, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitutions; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution and the States, respectively, are admitted into the Union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said territories.

SEC. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the

grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act; nor shall any lands, embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to, and become a part of, the public domain.

SEC. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than ten dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in section ten of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said states, for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

SEC. 13. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within said states, respectively.

SEC. 14. That the lands granted to the Territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of February eighteenth,

eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the States of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, respectively, if such states are admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said states, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by either of said territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective states aforesaid; but said act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be reserved for university purposes in the Territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the territory by the act of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, will make the full quantity of seventy-two entire sections, are hereby granted in the like manner to the State of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than ten dollars per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section eleven of this act. The schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said states, respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university. The section of land granted by the act of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the Territory of Dakota, for an

asylum for the insane shall, upon the admission of said State of South Dakota into the Union, become the property of said state.

SEC. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "an Act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Dakota," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, together with the buildings thereon, be, and the same is hereby granted, together with any unexpended balances of the moneys appropriated thereof by said act, to said State of South Dakota for the purposes therein designated; and the States of North Dakota and Washington shall respectively have like grants for the same purpose, and subject to like terms and conditions, as provided in said act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, for the Territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Montana, and all lands connected therewith, and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the State of Montana.

SEC. 16. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section ten of this act, are hereby granted to each of said states, except to the State of South Dakota, to which one hundred and twenty thousand acres are granted, for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said states, as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which act is hereby repealed as to the states provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of

swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:

To the State of South Dakota: For the school of mines, forty thousand acres; for the reform school, forty thousand acres; for the deaf and dumb asylum, forty thousand acres; for the agricultural college, forty thousand acres; for the university, forty thousand acres; for state normal schools, eighty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of said state, fifty thousand acres, and for such other educational and charitable purposes as the legislature of said state may determine, one hundred and seventy thousand acres—in all five hundred thousand acres.

To the State of North Dakota: A like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the State of South Dakota; and to be for like purposes, and in like proportion as far as practicable.

To the State of Montana: For the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, one hundred thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for agricultural colleges, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a state reform school, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of the State, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

To the State of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for public buildings at the state capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred thousand acres; for state charitable,

educational, penal and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres.

That the states provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

SEC. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said states, in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said states.

SEC. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective States entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each heretofore donated by Congress to said territories for similar objects.

SEC. 20. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said territories for defraying the expenses of the said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of forty thousand dollars is so appropriated, twenty thousand dollars each for South Dakota and North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment

of the territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts thereof shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in four equal installments, on the first day of January, April, July and October, of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district, at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers

in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Nebraska.

SEC. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which such records is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state as the nature of the case may require; *Provided*, That the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the Territory of Dakota, be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of the State of South Dakota, or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the State of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the Territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the

supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

SEC. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that, prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act, shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or State court, as the case may be: *Provided, however,* That in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfer shall not be made to the circuit or district courts of the United States, except upon written request of one of the parties

to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

Sec. 24. That the Constitutional Conventions may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the Fifty-first Congress; but said state governments shall remain in abeyance until the states shall be admitted into the Union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the constitution of any of said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize and elect two senators of the United States, and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in the manner required by law; and when such state is admitted into the Union the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the Constitutional Conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force, made by said territories, at the time of their admission into the Union shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act, or by the constitutions of the states, respectively.

Sec. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislatures of said territories or by congress, are hereby repealed.

Approved February 22, 1889.

CONSTITUTION.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT OLYMPIA, AUGUST 22, A. D. 1889;
RATIFIED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE ON TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 1, 1889, THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND PROHIBITION ARTICLES
BEING REJECTED.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the People of the State of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for our liberties, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

SEC. 2. The constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

SEC. 4. The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

SEC. 6. The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with and

binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath, or affirmation, may be administered.

SEC. 7. No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

SEC. 8. No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise, or immunity shall be passed by the legislature.

SEC. 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 10. Justice in all cases shall be administered openly and without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief, and worship shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property, on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State. No public money or property shall be appropriated for, or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

SEC. 12. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

SEC. 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 15. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 16. Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into the court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

SEC. 17. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

SEC. 18. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 19. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 20. All persons charged with crime shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any courts of record, and for waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto.

SEC. 22. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no instance, shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.

SEC. 23. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

SEC. 24. The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself, or the state, shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.

SEC. 25. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by information, or by indictment, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 26. No grand jury shall be drawn or summoned in any county, except the superior judge thereof shall so order.

SEC. 27. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 28. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or powers, shall be granted or conferred in this state.

SEC. 29. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 30. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

SEC. 31. No standing army shall be kept up by this State in time of peace, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 32. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative powers shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be called the legislature of the State of Washington.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members. The number of senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the House of Representatives. The first legislature shall be composed of 70 members of the House of Representatives, and 35 senators.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and every ten years thereafter; and at the first session after such enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, sailors and officers of the United States army and navy in active service.

SEC. 4. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine at the time and in the manner provided by this constitu-

tion, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected.

SEC. 5. The next election of the members of the House of Representatives after the adoption of this constitution shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected biennially and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise changed by law.

SEC. 6. After the first election the senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the house of representatives are required to be elected; and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-half their number retiring every two years. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and the senators chosen at the first election had by virtue of this constitution, in odd numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the first year; and the senators elected in the even numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the third year.

SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen.

SEC. 8. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a small number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the mem-

bers elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

SEC. 10. Each house shall elect its own officers; and when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor, the senate shall choose a temporary president. When presiding, the lieutenant governor shall have the deciding vote in case of an equal division of the senate.

SEC. 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other.

SEC. 12. The first legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1889. The second legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1891, and sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the governor, but the times of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the legislature. After the first legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days.

SEC. 13. No member of the legislature during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 14. No person, being a member of Congress, or holding any civil or military office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to be a member of the legislature; and if any person after his election as a member of the legislature, shall be elected to Congress or be appointed to any other office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or any other power, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat;

Provided, That officers in the militia of the State who receive no annual salary, local officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, shall not be ineligible.

SEC. 15. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

SEC. 16. Members of the legislature shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace; they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session.

SEC. 17. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 18. The style of the laws of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington." And no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SEC. 19. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SEC. 20. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

SEC. 21. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall be entered on the journal, on the demand of one-sixth of the members present.

SEC. 22. No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 23. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services five dollars for every day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

SEC. 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

SEC. 25. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 26. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

SEC. 27. In all elections by the legislature the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 28. Special legislation.

The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases :

1. For changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands shall have been or may be granted by Congress.

3. For authorizing persons to keep ferries wholly within this state.

4. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors, or others under disability.

5. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for collection thereof.

6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.

7. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

8. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof.

9. For giving effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.

10. Releasing or extinguishing in whole, or in part, the indebtedness, liability or other obligation of any person, or corporation to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

11. Declaring any person of age or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or encumber his or her property.

12. Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

13. Regulating the rates of interest on money.

14. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

15. Providing for the management of common schools.

16. Authorizing the adoption of children.

17. For limitation of civil or criminal actions.

18. Changing county lines, locating or changing county seats: *Provided*, This shall not be construed to apply to the creation of new counties.

SEC. 29. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, the labor of convicts of this state shall not be let out by contract to any person, co-partnership, company or corporation, and the legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state.

SEC. 30. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature, or of public officers of the State or any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practice of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding—except for perjury in giving such testimony—and any person

convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from ever holding any position of honor, trust or profit in this State. A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the legislature, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

SEC. 31. No law, except appropriation bills, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of any emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals.

SEC. 32. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session, and under such rules as the legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States is prohibited in this State, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly or in trust for such alien shall be void; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire-clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purposes of this prohibition.

SEC. 34. There shall be established in the office of the secretary of state, a bureau of statistics, agriculture and

immigration, under such regulations as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 35. The legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in mines, factories and other employments dangerous to life or deleterious to health; and fix pains and penalties for the enforcement of same.

SEC. 36. No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time of its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the legislature, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

SEC. 37. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

SEC. 38. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

SEC. 39. It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this State to accept or use a pass or to purchase transportation from any railroad or other corporation, other than as the same may be purchased by the general public, and the legislature shall pass laws to enforce this provision.

ARTICLE III.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and a commissioner of public lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the legislature.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands, shall hold their offices for four years respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election for the officers named in the first section of this article shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the first meeting of the house thereafter, who shall open, publish and declare the result thereof in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to such person, signed by the presiding officers of both houses; but if any two or more shall be highest and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. Contested elections for such officers shall be decided by the legislature in such manner as shall be determined by law. The terms of all officers named in section one of this article shall commence on the second Monday in January after their election, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the state upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 6. He shall communicate at every session by message to the legislature the condition of the affairs of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient for their action.

SEC. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purposes for which the legislature is convened.

SEC. 8. He shall be commander in chief of the military in the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. In case of the removal, resignation, death, or disability of the governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor, and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, the duties of governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall act as governor until the disability be removed or a governor be elected.

SEC. 11. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the legislature at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted and the reasons for the remission.

SEC. 12. Every act which shall have passed the legislature shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both

houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless the governor, within ten days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill with his objections thereto in the office of secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislature at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor. If any bill presented to the governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section or sections, item or items, to which he objects and the reasons therefor, and the section or sections, item or items so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objections, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 13. When, during a recess of the legislature, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the legislature, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office, for the filling of which vacancy no provision is made elsewhere in this constitution, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. The governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 15. All commissions shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the secretary of state.

SEC. 16. The lieutenant governor shall be presiding officer of the state senate, and shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 17. The secretary of state shall keep a record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 18. There shall be a seal of the state, kept by the secretary of state for official purposes, which shall be called, "The Seal of the State of Washington."

SEC. 19. The treasurer shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 20. The auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in connection therewith as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 21. The attorney general shall be the legal adviser of the state officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 22. The superintendent of public instruction shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public

schools, and shall perform such specific duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 23. The commissioner of public lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the legislature may direct.

SEC. 24. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands and attorney general shall severally keep the public records, books and papers relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and auditor shall reside.

SEC. 25. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this State, shall be eligible to hold any state office, and the state treasurer shall be ineligible for the term succeeding that for which he was elected. The compensation for state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The legislature may, in its discretion, abolish the offices of lieutenant governor, auditor and commissioner of public lands.

ARTICLE IV.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business, except on non-judicial days. In the determination of causes all decisions of

the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time, and may provide for separate departments of said court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the legislature. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the supreme court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, first elected, shall commence as soon as

the State shall have been admitted into the Union, and continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of the government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy, or the value of the property, does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the State upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the supreme court, or before any superior court of the state or any judge thereof

SEC. 5. There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a superior court for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election; *Provided*, That until otherwise directed by the legislature one judge only shall be elected for the counties of Spokane and Stevens; one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clarke, Skamania, Pacific, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum;

one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan and Clallam; and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the superior court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein or assigned to duty therein by the governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law, or, in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of court as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders and proceedings of any session of the superior court held by any one or more of the judges of such court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges elected under this constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this State shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the superior court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judges so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 6. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one hundred dollars and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

SEC. 7. The judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county at the request of the judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge *pro tempore*, who must be a member of the bar agreed upon in writ-

ing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the case.

SEC. 8. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: *Provided*, That in cases of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

SEC. 9. Any judge of any court of record, the attorney general, or any prosecuting attorney, may be removed from office by joint resolution of the legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution. But no removal shall be made unless the officer complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of removal, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses, and on the question of removal the ayes and nays shall also be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: *Provided*, That such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use.

SEC. 11. The supreme court and the superior court shall be courts of record, and the legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state,

excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record.

SEC. 12. The legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this constitution.

SEC 13. No judicial officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the supreme court and judges of the superior courts shall severally, at stated times, during their continuance in office, receive for their services the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the superior court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid.

SEC. 14. Each of the judges of the supreme court shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000); each of the superior court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), which said salaries shall be payable quarterly. The legislature may increase the salaries of the judges herein provided.

SEC. 15. The judges of the supreme court and the judges of the superior court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office, or employment, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law.

SEC. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court, or judge of a superior court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this state, or of the Territory of Washington.

SEC. 18. The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a reporter for the decisions of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

SEC. 20. Every case submitted to a judge of a superior court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof: *Provided*, That if, within said period of ninety days a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such a hearing.

SEC. 21. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of opinions of the supreme court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

SEC. 22. The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a clerk of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure, but the legislature may provide for the election of the clerk of the supreme court and prescribe the term of his office. The clerk of the supreme court shall receive such compensation by salary only as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 23. There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the superior court at chambers,

subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The judges of the superior court shall, from time to time, establish uniform rules for the government of the superior courts.

SEC. 25. Superior judges shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the law as their experience may suggest, and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January in each year report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may believe to exist.

SEC. 26. The county clerk shall be, by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court.

SEC. 27. The style of all process shall be "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.

SEC. 28. Every judge of the supreme court, and every judge of a superior court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

ARTICLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor or lieutenant

governor is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

SEC. 2. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except judges and justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 3. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIVE RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections. They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote: *Provided*, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise; *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.

SEC. 2. The legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any school election on account of sex.

SEC. 3. All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crime, unless restored to their civil rights, are excluded from the elective franchise.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office no person shall be deemed to have gained a resi-

dence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense at any poor house or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas.

SEC. 5. Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom. No elector shall be required to do military duty on the day of any election except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot. The legislature shall provide for such method of voting as will secure to every elector absolute secrecy in preparing and depositing his ballot.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall enact a registration law, shall require a compliance with such law before any elector shall be allowed to vote; *Provided*, That this provision is not compulsory upon the legislature, except as to cities and towns having a population of over five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the legislature may or may not require registration as a pre-requisite to the right to vote, and the same system of registration need not be adopted for both classes.

SEC. 8. The first election of county and district officers not otherwise provided for in this constitution shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1890, and thereafter all elections for such officers shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first election of all state officers not otherwise provided for in this constitution, after the election held for the adoption of this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, and the elections for such state offi-

cers shall be held every fourth year thereafter on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

ARTICLE VII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. All property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States, or under this constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. And for the purpose of paying the state debt, if there be any, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe such regulations by general law as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property; *Provided*, That a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized; *Provided, further*, That the property of the United States, and of the state, counties, school districts, and other municipal corporations, and such other property as the legislature may by general laws provide, shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods as are provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

SEC. 4. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party.

SEC. 5. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 6. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid in money only into the state treasury.

SEC. 7. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 8. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of the ensuing fiscal year.

SEC. 9. The legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000), and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the state in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall

be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts specified in sections one and two of this article, no debts shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 4. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years from the first day of May next after the passage of such appropriation act, and every such law making new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

SEC. 5. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, company or corporation.

SEC. 6. No county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, shall for any purpose become

indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes; *Provided*, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section, shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district or other municipal purposes; *Provided, further*, That any city or town, with such assent may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount but not exceeding five per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

SEC. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money, or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation, except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, or become directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in or bonds of any association, company or corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste or sex.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund, and the state tax for common schools, shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.

SEC. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain permanent and irreducible. The said fund shall be derived from the following named sources, to-wit: Appropriations and donations by the state to this fund ; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools ; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture ; the proceeds of all property granted to the state, when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain ; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law ; the proceeds of the sale of timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes ; all moneys received from persons appropriating timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental, recovered from persons trespassing on said lands ; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of Congress enabling the admission of the State into the Union ; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be granted to the state for the support of common schools. The legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The in-

terest accruing on said fund together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

SEC. 4. All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

SEC. 5. All losses to the permanent common school or any other state educational fund, which shall be occasioned by defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the particular fund sustaining such loss, upon which not less than six per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized and limited elsewhere in this constitution.

ARTICLE X.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years except such as are exempt by laws of the United States or by the laws of this state, shall be liable to military duty.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the governor. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws

of the state, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of a soldiers' home for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty and who are bona fide citizens of the state.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide by law, for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

SEC. 5. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 6. No person or persons, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, Such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The several counties of the Territory of Washington existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this state.

SEC. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless three-fifths of the qualified electors of the county voting on the proposition at a general election shall vote in favor of such removal, and three-fifths of all votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

SEC. 3. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population less than four thousand (4,000), nor shall a new county be formed

containing a less population than two thousand (2,000). There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition therefor, and then only under such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken; *Provided*, That in such accounting neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability then existing incurred in the purchase of any county property or in the purchase or construction of any county buildings then in use or under construction which shall fall within and be retained by the county; *Provided, further*, That this shall not be construed to affect the rights of creditors.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county government which shall be uniform throughout the state, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine, and whenever a county shall adopt township organization the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made, and the business of such county, and the local affairs of the several townships therein, shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general law.

SEC. 5. The legislature by general and uniform laws shall provide for the election in the several counties of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys, and other county, township or precinct, and district officers as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office. It shall

regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession.

SEC. 6. The board of county commissioners in each county shall fill all vacancies occurring in any county, township, precinct or road district office of such county by appointment, and officers thus appointed shall hold office till the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession.

SEC. 8. The legislature shall fix the compensation by salaries of all county officers, and of constables in cities having a population of 5,000 and upwards; except that public administrators, surveyors and coroners may or may not be salaried officers. The salary of any county, city, town or municipal officer shall not be increased or diminished after his election, or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

SEC. 9. No county, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

SEC. 10. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under

such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution shall be subject to, and controlled by general laws. Any city containing a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, or more, shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such city may cause an election to be had, at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said city fifteen freeholders thereof, who shall have been residents of said city for a period of at least two years preceding their election and qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within ten days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such city. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said city, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Such proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers in said city, for at least thirty days prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval, as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election, and shall be given for at least ten days before the day of election, in all election districts of said city. Said elections may be general or special elections, and, except as herein provided, shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said city. Such charter

may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of such city to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of said submission, published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

SEC. 11. Any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

SEC. 12. The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town, or other municipal purposes, but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any public or municipal corporation, except in the mode provided by law for the levy and collection of taxes.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. All moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depository, to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they belong.

ARTICLE XII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended or repealed by the legislature at any time, and all corporations doing business in this state may, as to such business, be regulated, limited or restrained by law.

SEC. 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity,

SEC. 3. The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing, or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

SEC. 4. Each stockholder in all incorporated companies, except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes, shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of his unpaid stock and no more, and one or more stockholders may be joined as parties defendant in suits to recover upon this liability.

SEC. 5. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 6. Corporations shall not issue stock, except to *bona fide* subscribers therefor, or their assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money

or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

SEC. 7. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

SEC. 8. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise, so as to relieve the franchise, or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor, or grantor, lessee, or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

SEC. 9. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

SEC. 10. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchise of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

SEC. 11. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation or association accruing while they remain such stockholders to the extent of the amount

of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

SEC. 12. Any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer of any banking institution who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received.

SEC. 13. All railroad, canal and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, under the laws the state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, whether the same be now constructed or may hereafter be constructed, to intersect, cross or connect with any other railroad, and when such railroads are of the same or similar gauge they shall at all crossings and at all points, where a railroad shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad, form proper connections so that the cars of any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 14. No railroad company, or other common carrier, shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

SEC. 15. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or

persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this state or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transferred over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 16. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

SEC. 17. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

SEC. 18. The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuses and to prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight, and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A railroad and transportation commission may be established and its powers and duties fully defined by law.

SEC. 19. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph and telephone within this state, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination

and all of such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Railroad corporations organized or doing business in this state shall allow telegraph and telephone corporations and companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines on and along the rights of way of such railroads and railroad companies, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any telegraph corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of men or material or for repairing their lines not allowed to all telegraph companies. The right of eminent domain is hereby extended to all telegraph and telephone companies. The legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give effect to this section.

SEC. 20. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than is sold to the public generally, to any member of the legislature, or to any person holding any public office within this state. The legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

SEC. 21. Railroad companies now or hereafter organized or doing business in this state, shall allow all express companies organized or doing business in this state, transportation over all lines of railroad owned or operated by such railroad companies upon equal terms with any other express company, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any express corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of men or materials or property carried by them or for doing the business of such express companies not allowed to all express companies.

SEC. 22. Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this state, and no incorporated company, copartnership, or association of persons in this state

shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, or the trustees or assignees of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever for the purposes of fixing the price or limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or commodity. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare a forfeiture of their franchise.

ARTICLE XIII.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions; those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb or otherwise defective youth; for the insane or idiotic; and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the state, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. The regents, trustees, or commissioners of all such institutions existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and of such as shall thereafter be established by law, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor, the question shall be taken by the ayes and noes, and entered upon the journal.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall have no power to change, or to locate the seat of government of this state; but the question of the permanent location of the seat of government of the state shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the territory at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution. A

majority of all the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the state; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter. In case there shall be no choice of location at said first election, the legislature shall, at its regular session after the adoption of this constitution, provide for submitting to the qualified electors of the state, at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice of location between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the said first election. Said legislature shall provide, further, that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in like manner to the qualified electors of the state at the next ensuing general election; *Provided*, That until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location shall remain at the city of Olympia.

SEC. 2. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the state voting on that question, at a general election, at which the question of location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the legislature.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capitol buildings or grounds, except to keep the territorial capitol buildings and grounds in repair, and for making all necessary additions thereto, until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, and the public buildings are erected at the permanent capital in pursuance of law.

ARTICLE XV.

HARBORS AND TIDE WATERS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission, whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the corporate limits of any city or within one mile thereof upon either side. The state shall never give, sell or lease to any private person, corporation or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high tide, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than six hundred feet of such harbor line (as the commission shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its rights to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets and other conveniences of navigation and commerce.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks and other structures, upon the areas mentioned in section 1 of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than thirty years, or the legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such area wharves, docks and other structures.

SEC. 3. Municipal corporations shall have the right to extend their streets over intervening tide lands to and across the area reserved as herein provided.

ARTICLE XVI.

SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS.

SECTION 1. All the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people, and none of such

lands nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interests disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

SEC. 2. None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder, the value thereof, less the improvements, shall, before any sale, be appraised by a board of appraisers, to be provided by law. The terms of payment also to be prescribed by law, and no sale shall be valid unless the sum bid be equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of such lands for disposal, the value of improvements thereon shall be excluded; *Provided*, That the sale of all school and university land heretofore made by the commissioners of any county or the university commissioners when the purchase price has been paid in good faith, may be confirmed by the legislature.

SEC. 3. No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895, and not more than one-half prior to January 1, 1905; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the state from selling the timber or stone off of any of the state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law. *And provided, further*, That no sale of timber lands shall be valid unless the full value of such lands is paid or secured to the state.

SEC. 4. No more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of any granted lands of the state shall be offered

for sale in one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city or within two miles of the boundary of any incorporated city, where the valuation of such lands shall be found by appraisement to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per acre shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than five acres in a block, and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel.

SEC. 5. None of the permanent school fund shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county or municipal bonds.

ARTICLE XVII.

TIDE LANDS.

SECTION 1. The State of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary high tide in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all navigable rivers and lakes; *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state.

SEC. 2. The state of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all tide, swamp and overflowed lands, patented by the United States; *Provided*, The same is not impeached for fraud.

ARTICLE XVIII.

STATE SEAL.

SECTION 1. The seal of the state of Washington shall be a seal encircled with the words: "The seal of the state of Washington," with the vignette of Gen. George Washington as the central figure, and beneath the vignette the figures "1889."

ARTICLE XIX.

EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

ARTICLE XX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1. There shall be established by law a state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the legislature may direct.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the sale of drugs and medicines.

ARTICLE XXI.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. The use of the waters of this state for irrigation, mining and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use.

ARTICLE XXII.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four (24) senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln,

Adams and Franklin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Klickitat and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clarke shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Cowlitz shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lewis shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Thurston shall constitute the sixteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chehalis shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pierce shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of King shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to five senators; the counties of Mason and Kitsap shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan shall constitute the twenty-first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Snohomish shall constitute the twenty-second district, and shall be entitled to one senator; the counties of Skagit and Island shall constitute the twenty-third district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whatcom shall constitute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

SEC. 2. Until otherwise provided by law the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner: The county of Adams shall have one representative; the county of Asotin shall have one representative; the county of Chehalis shall have two representatives; the county of Clarke shall have three representatives; the county of Clallam shall have one representative; the county of Columbia shall have two representatives; the county of Cowlitz shall have one representative; the county of Douglas shall have one representative; the county of Franklin shall have one representative; the county of Garfield shall have one representative; the county of Island shall have one representative; the county of Jefferson shall have two representatives; the county of King shall have eight representatives; the county of Klickitat shall have two representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kitsap shall have one representative; the county of Lewis shall have two representatives; the county of Lincoln shall have two representatives; the county of Mason shall have one representative; the county of Okanogan shall have one representative; the county of Pacific shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have six representatives; the county of San Juan shall have one representative; the county of Skamania shall have one representative; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Spokane shall have six representatives; the county of Stevens shall have one representative; the county of Thurston shall have two representatives; the county of Walla Walla shall have three representatives; the county of Wahkiakum shall have one representative; the county of Whatcom shall have two representatives; the county of Whitman shall have five representatives; the county of Yakima shall have one representative.

ARTICLE XXIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, at the next general election; and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this constitution, and proclamation thereof shall be made by the governor; *Provided*, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately. The legislature shall also cause the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published for at least three months next preceding the election, in some weekly newspaper, in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election, for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall at the next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members, not less than that of the most numerous branch of the legislature.

SEC. 3. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXIV.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION. 1. The boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the Pacific Ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, thence running easterly to and up the middle channel of said river and where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river, near the mouth of the Walla Walla river, thence east on said forty-sixth parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshone or Snake river; thence follow down the middle of the main channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clear Water river, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, thence west along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the continent, that is to say, to a point in longitude 123 degrees, 19 minutes and fifteen seconds west, thence following the boundary line between the United States and British possessions through the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the continent to the termination of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions at a point in the Pacific Ocean equidistant between Bonilla point on Vancouver's island and Tatoosh island lighthouse, thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore to place of beginning.

ARTICLE XXV.

JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise, by the Congress of the

United States, of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, lighthouses and other needful buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the seventeenth paragraph of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, so long as the same shall be so held and reserved by the United States; *Provided*, That a sufficient description by metes and bounds, and an accurate plat or map of each such tract or parcel of land be filed in the proper office of record in the county in which the same is situated, together with copies of the orders, deeds, patents or other evidences in writing of the title of the United States; *And provided*, That all civil process issued from the courts of this state, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this state against any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such reservations, may be served and executed thereon in the same mode and manner, and by the same officers, as if the consent herein given had not been made.

ARTICLE XXVI.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

First—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second—That the people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this state, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and

that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States residing without the limits of this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein, belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for use; *Provided*, That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the state from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third—The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Washington, and payment of the same, are hereby assumed by this state.

Fourth—Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools free from sectarian control which shall be open to all the children of said state.

ARTICLE XXVII.

SCHEDULE.

In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a state government, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

SECTION 1. No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts, or claims shall be affected by a change in

the form of government, but all shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued under the authority of the Territory of Washington previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Washington, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the legislature; *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to validate any act of the legislature of Washington Territory granting shore or tide lands to any person, company or any municipal or private corporation.

SEC. 3. All debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures, which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Territory of Washington, shall enure to the state of Washington.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a state government shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the territory of Washington or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any officer or court in his or its official capacity, shall pass to the state authorities and their successors in office, for the uses therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly, and all the estate, real, personal and mixed, and all judgments, decrees, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts, of whatever description, belonging to the territory of Washington, shall enure to and vest in the state of Washington, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, by the state of Washington, as the same could have been by the territory of Washington.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and

which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment, and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Washington, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Washington, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Washington, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, shall be continued, and transferred to the court of the state having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the territory of Washington, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SEC. 7. All officers provided for in this constitution including a county clerk for each county when no other time is fixed for their election, shall be elected at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

SEC. 8. Whenever the judge of the superior court of any county, elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States district court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes within such county, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court for such county. And where the same judge is elected for two or more counties

it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court having custody of such papers and records to transmit to the clerk of such county, or counties other than that in which such records are kept the original papers in all cases pending in such district court and belonging to the jurisdiction of such county or counties together with transcript of so much of the records of said district court as relate to the same; and until the district courts of the territory shall be superseded in manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof, shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers, to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively, as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory. Whenever a quorum of the judges of the supreme court of the state shall have been elected and qualified, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States circuit court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, and until so superseded, the supreme court of the territory and the judges thereof, shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 9. Until otherwise provided by law, the seal now in use in the supreme court of the territory shall be the seal of the supreme court of the state. The seals of the superior courts of the several counties of the state shall be, until otherwise provided by law, the vignette of General George Washington with the words: "SEAL OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF—COUNTY" surrounding the vignette. The seal of municipalities and of all county officers of the territory shall be the seals of such municipalities, and county officers respectively under the state, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. When the state is admitted into the Union, and the superior courts in the respective counties organized, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, on the second Monday in January, 1891, pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court of the same county created by this constitution, and the said court shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order or other determination in the several matters and causes, as the territorial probate court might have done, if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the territory. The superior courts shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

SEC. 11. The legislature, at its first session, shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for the commencement and duration of their term.

SEC. 12. In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the first general election under this constitution, for judges of the superior courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the secretary of state, and said officer, together with the governor and treasurer of state, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

SEC. 13. One representative in the congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large, at the first election provided for in this constitution; and thereafter at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by congress the legislature shall di-

vide the state into congressional districts, in accordance with such apportionment. The vote cast for representative in congress, at the first election, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided for by the laws of the territory for the canvas of the vote for delegate in congress.

SEC. 14. All district, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and the county clerk of each county elected at the first election, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of January, A. D. 1891, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution; and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted. And such officers shall continue to receive the compensation now provided, until the same be changed by law.

SEC. 15. The election held at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of the territory and the votes cast at said election for all officers (where no other provisions are made in this constitution), and for the adoption of this constitution, and the several separate articles and the location of the state capital, shall be canvassed and returned in the several counties in the manner provided by territorial law, and shall be returned to the secretary of the territory in the manner provided by the enabling act.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Washington admitted into the Union, and the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this constitution shall commence on the Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation, unless otherwise provided herein.

SEC. 17. The following separate articles shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the election for the adoption of this constitution :

SEPARATE ARTICLE No. 1. "All persons male and female of the age of 21 years or over, possessing the other qualifications, provided by this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections."

SEPARATE ARTICLE No. 2. "It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corporation, within the limits of this state, to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to sell, or offer for sale, or in any manner dispose of any alcoholic, malt or spirituous liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes."

If a majority of the ballots cast at said election on said separate articles be in favor of the adoption of either of said separate articles, then such separate articles so receiving a majority shall become a part of this constitution and shall govern and control any provision of the constitution in conflict therewith.

SEC. 18. The form of ballot to be used in voting for or against this constitution or for or against separate articles, or for the permanent location of the seat of government, shall be :

1. For the Constitution
- Against the Constitution
2. For Woman Suffrage Article
- Against Woman Suffrage Article
3. For Prohibition Article
- Against Prohibition Article
4. For the permanent location of the seat of Government. [Name of place voted for.]

SEC. 19. The legislature is hereby authorized to appropriate from the state treasury sufficient money to pay any of the expenses of this convention not provided for by the enabling act of congress.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Washington, which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, do hereby declare this to be the Constitution formed by us, and in testimony thereof, do hereunto set our hands, this twenty-second day of August, *Anno Domini*, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

JOHN P. HOYT, *President.*

FRANCIS HENRY.

J. J. BROWNE.

GEORGE COMEGYS.

N. G. BLALOCK.

OLIVER H. JOY.

JOHN F. GOWEY.

DAVID E. DURIE.

FRANK M. DALLAM.

D. BUCHANAN.

JAMES Z. MOORE.

JOHN R. KINNEAR.

E. H. SULLIVAN.

GEORGE W. TIBBETTS.

GEORGE TURNER.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER.

AUSTIN MIRES.

THOMAS C. GRIFFITHS.

M. M. GODMAN.

C. H. WARNER.

GWIN HICKS.

J. P. T. McCROSKEY.

WM. F. PROSSER.

S. G. COSGROVE.

LOUIS SOHNS.

THOMAS HAYTON.

A. A. LINDSLEY.

SAM'L H. BERRY.

J. J. WEISENBURGER.

D. J. CROWLEY.

P. C. SULLIVAN.

J. T. McDONALD.

R. S. MORE.

JOHN M. REED.

THOMAS T. MINOR.

RICHARD JEFFS,

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

J. J. TRAVIS.

GEO. H. STEVENSON.

ARNOLD J. WEST.

SILVIUS A. DICKEY.

CHARLES T. FAY.

HENRY WINSOR.

CHARLES P. COEY.

THEODORE L. STILES.

ROB'T F. STURDEVANT.

JAMES A. BURK.

JOHN R. SHOUDY.

JOHN McREAVY.

ALLEN WEIR.

R. O. DUNBAR.

W. B. GRAY.

MORGAN MORGANS.

TRUSTEN P. DYER.

JAS. POWER.

GEO. H. JONES.

B. B. GLASCOCK.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN.

O. A. BOWEN.

H. M. LILLIS.

HARRISON CLOTHIER.

J. F. VAN NAME.

MATT J. McELROY.

ALBERT SCHOOLEY.

J. T. ESHELMAN.

H. C. WILLISON.

ROBERT JAMIESON.

T. M. REED.

HIRAM E. ALLEN.

S. H. MANLY.

H. F. SUKSDORF.

Attest:

JNO. I. BOOGE,

Chief Clerk,

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. } ss.

I, O. C. White, Secretary of the said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing Constitution of the State of Washington has been compared with the original deposited and now on file in this office, and that the same appears to be correctly printed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed the Great Seal of said Territory,
at Olympia, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1889.

O. C. WHITE,
Secretary.

Governor Ferry's Inaugural Message.

Fellow-citizens of the State of Washington:

The eleventh day of November, 1889, will ever be a memorable epoch in our history. It will be known and designated as "Admission Day." Its anniversary will be celebrated, and it may very properly be placed among our legal holidays. On that day the Territory of Washington, after an existence of more than thirty-six years, ceased to be, and in its place the State of Washington, the forty-second star in the national constellation, was called into being. Our minority and our deprivation of the most cherished and important rights and privileges of American citizens continued longer than we desired, or was necessary. Many of those around me have looked forward to statehood through years added to years, until they almost despaired of the realization of their hopes. To those whose residence within our commonwealth has extended only through a short period, the inauguration of the first state government may not appear to be of great importance. But to those whose hair has grown white beneath this sky; to those who in early days crossed a continent by long and weary marches; to those who planted the standard of civilization and Christianity within its borders; to those, the ever-to-be-remembered pioneers, it is an event of transcendent interest; to those it is the consummation of hopes long deferred yet ever renewed. It is the accomplishment of a result for which they had waited with anxious solicitude, and which they now welcome with joy and satisfaction.

The inauguration of the state government, which occurs to-day, is also a most important event in the history of the commonwealth. It marks the end of one form of government and the beginning of another. So plain is the significance of the present hour, and so evident is its import, that those present, young and old alike, feel the weight of the great event and will in future years proudly refer to the fact that they saw the wheels of government of the state of Washington put in motion for the first time, and that they marked the moment when the last act was performed by which the territory of Washington passed into history, and the State of Washington entered upon its active governmental career.

The territory of Washington was established March 2, 1853. Its boundaries then were the British possessions on the north, the summit of the Rocky mountains on the east, the Columbia river and the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude on the south, and the Pacific ocean on the west. It was then almost an empire in extent. Those boundaries remained until the formation of the territory of Idaho, on March 3, 1863, when our eastern boundary was changed to the one hundred and seventeenth meridian, where it now remains.

It is impossible for me, at this time, to give even a synopsis of the events which have occurred during our territorial life. The history of the territory remains to be written. To that we must look for an account of the dangers and hardships encountered by the early settlers; of the political events which transpired during the territorial period, and of the gradual change of a wilderness inhabited by savages into a commonwealth possessing all the advantages of the highest civilization.

The years which have passed under the territorial government have been profitably employed. Washington has, during all this time, been growing stronger financially, commercially and politically. It has gained an enviable reputation. Its resources have been exhibited

and its capabilities have been made known. Its ability to assume the responsibilities and bear the burdens of statehood is far greater now than at any time in the past. Already it outranks several other States of the Union in population and wealth, and is pressing forward with giant strides to that high position which it is destined to occupy. Our commonwealth enters upon statehood under circumstances that are most favorable; under auspices which assure a prosperous future. Every branch of business is flourishing. For several years the tide of fortune has been with our citizens, and they have taken the treasure which has floated upon its bosom.

The attention of the world has been attracted by our commercial facilities, by our agricultural and manufacturing advantages, by our resources of timber, coal and iron and the precious metals, and by our phenomenally pleasant climate. Capital and population are flowing in upon us in an apparently endless stream. Commerce, manufacturing and agriculture, the three great elements of a nation's prosperity, are on a firm basis, and the possibilities of their future development are boundless.

Young and comparatively undeveloped as it is, Washington enters the Union the peer of any State, and the superior of many. Only a few years of this century remain, but before they are gone Washington will be universally recognized as one of the greatest of the American States.

It attains its majority and enters the Union well endowed. Owing to the generosity of its sister States, through their Representatives in Congress, it has received more than a half million acres of land of the present value of more than five millions of dollars, in addition to the magnificent grant for the support of common schools. Washington is, therefore, not only wealthy in its resources and capabilities, but in fact. The present, indeed, gives promise of a glorious future, and the past, too, adds its evidence to strengthen our hopes. The re-

cent progress of Washington has been truly marvelous. Less than a decade since, its population was 75,000; now it is more than 300,000. The assessed value of its property was then twenty-two millions of dollars; now it is one hundred and twenty-five millions. Then only a few miles of railroad had been constructed within its borders; now they penetrate to nearly every part of the State, and one transcontinental road extends from its eastern almost to its western boundary. Then its largest city had less than five thousand inhabitants; now it contains three cities, each of which has more than twenty-five thousand. Truly the recent past gives promise of a future which will realize our most sanguine anticipations. The State is now, practically, connected with the south and east by three transcontinental railroads, and there is every reason for hope that this number will be increased, perhaps doubled, within a few years. With this increase will come manifest advantages. Freight and passenger rates between Washington and the east will be materially reduced. New markets for our products will thus be opened and the price of necessities of eastern manufacture will be reduced. With this increase of commercial advantages will come an increase in manufactures and an increased remuneration for industry in the line of agriculture, which always follows the growth of manufactures. Truly the prospect is encouraging. It is such that the citizen of Washington can look upon his State with pride and anticipation which cannot be too great.

But a forecast of the future of Washington, which did not take into consideration the possibilities of its foreign commerce, would be superficial and very incomplete. Already this is a source of revenue to its citizens, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Exports from Puget Sound are now carried to ports of all continents—North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe and Australia, and to many of the islands of the Pacific. The trade of Europe with the Orient, a trade

which has enriched every country that has engaged in it, is now insignificant in comparison with what it will become in the near future. The uncounted millions of China and North Asia are beginning to awaken to the advantages of our civilization. Year by year they accept more and more of the manufactured products of Europe and America. Wheat is supplanting rice as a staple article of food. The Occident is looking to the Orient for its supplies. Here will spring up a trade which will vastly outmeasure the old Oriental trade, and it is fair to suppose that a reasonable proportion of this mighty stream of commerce will flow through Puget Sound, which is nearer by many thousand miles to the commercial cities of Asia than are the competing ports of Europe. The manufactured products of eastern America and the products of our own State will be exchanged here for the products of Asia. As a consequence of this trade there will arise upon the waters of Puget Sound several commercial cities, one at least of which will rank with the great commercial cities of the world.

The eastern portion of our State is unrivalled in the production of all the cereals and the fruits indigenous to the temperate zones, and its productive capacity is almost incalculable.

Are not these considerations sufficient to justify the citizens of Washington in their firmly rooted belief that their State will ultimately be one of the foremost in the Union?

The substitution of a State government for that of the Territory imposes upon the citizens of Washington more solemn duties and graver responsibilities than those to which they have been accustomed. Hitherto the power of our legislature to enact laws has been limited and restricted by the organic act and the amendments thereto, and by the various laws that have been passed by Congress relating to the territories. Further than this, Congress reserved the right to annul any law passed by

the territorial legislature which seemed to be unwise and injudicious. We had no voice in the selecting of our executive and judicial officers and none in directing the course of the national government. Hereafter all will be changed. The powers of our legislature will be limited only by the constitution of the United States and that of the State of Washington. Our citizens will be on an equality with those of any other state of the Union, and their wishes will have due weight in determining the policy of the national government. We should, therefore, exercise a conscientious endeavor to bear well these new responsibilities and discharge faithfully the new duties which are ours, and prove ourselves worthy of the rights which we have secured. Let greater wisdom accompany the greater power that we now possess. Let us discharge the additional duties devolving upon us in a manner that will redound to our credit; advance the welfare and prosperity of our state and add importance and strength to the national union.

The constitution which has been adopted by our people and on which our state government must rest, although not universally approved, appears to be satisfactory to a great majority of our fellow citizens. No one should have anticipated a perfect constitution. An instrument of that character never has been, and never will be, devised. If the constitution is as perfect as could reasonably be expected, taking into consideration existing conflicting interests, and radical differences of opinion that are entertained upon many important governmental and other questions, then all should be content; submit to the will of the majority and at least be willing to give the constitution a fair trial. Should, however, experience teach that any of its provisions are unwise, or others required, or that additional limitations upon legislative power are necessary, then let amendments be prepared in the manner provided. There are indications that this course is not satisfactory to all of our fellow citizens.

Already amendments are suggested and are being agitated. This is not good policy. No attempt to change the constitution should be made until time and experience shall demonstrate that changes are advisable, and that suggested amendments would improve it and render it more satisfactory than it now is. Changes should not be countenanced or approved by anyone who believes that the fundamental law should be reasonably permanent and who is willing that it be submitted to the test of experience.

In addition to this, the State Constitution is only a limitation upon legislative power, differing in this respect from the Constitution of the United States, which is a grant of power. It is, therefore, to be presumed that in addition to the specified subjects in the Constitution upon which the Legislature is required to take action, it will at its first session enact such laws as will remedy what, to many, may appear to be defects in that instrument.

Within the past few months several of the largest cities of our commonwealth have suffered from disastrous conflagrations. In a few hours property of the value of many millions of dollars, the accumulation of years, the proceeds of lives of toil, were swept out of existence. To individuals, in many instances, these fires occasioned serious losses, and may be regarded as calamities, but the cities will sustain no permanent injury. They are being rapidly rebuilt, better and more substantial than before. The check to business was only temporary, and the population of each has increased without interruption. The undaunted courage, the indefatigable enterprise and the persevering energy displayed by the people of those cities under what were considered overwhelming misfortunes, have excited admiration and astonishment throughout the continent and wherever the facts have become known. These characteristics have been fully recognized and appreciated by foreign capitalists, who

offered loans to these cities to enable them to rebuild at less rates of interest than those formerly demanded. In this respect, as well as in others, these conflagrations have already shown themselves to be beneficial rather than calamitous. Great disasters bring out the true character of a people.

With resources superior to those of any other equal area, with a population as enterprising as it is courageous, with a climate which commends itself to all who experience it, occupying a position at the gateway of the Oriental and Occidental commerce of the future, there is no reason why the State of Washington should not in the near future take rank among the most prominent states of the Union, nor why our people should not enjoy the priceless blessings of prosperity, health and happiness.

Having been elected by my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of the State of Washington, I am about to take the prescribed oath and enter upon the discharge of my duties. I fully appreciate the dignity and honor of the position and am profoundly grateful to my fellow-citizens for the confidence which they have reposed in me. At the same time I deeply realize the responsibility that I assume and the difficulties and embarrassments with which I may be surrounded. Matters will necessarily come before me for action about which honest differences of opinion will be entertained by my fellow-citizens. I cannot hope that my course will be satisfactory to all, but I can sincerely assure you that at all times and under all circumstances my highest and best efforts will be directed to the promotion of the various interests of the people of the State of Washington.

ELISHA P. FERRY.

Ex-Governor Moore's Valedictory.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

A custom has grown up here at the Capital City and crystalized into unwritten law, which requires the retiring Governor to deliver his own valedictory and also to salute the incoming administration. In accordance with that custom, I am here as the last of the race of Territorial Governors to say "Hail and Farewell." Hail to the lusty young State of Washington, "rising like a giant in its strength;" farewell to old territorial days. It is an occasion of reminiscence—for retrospection. To those of us who have watched at the cradle of Washington's political childhood this transition to statehood has its pathetic side. It stirs within us memories of "the brave days of old." The past rises before us. We see again the long line of white canvas-covered wagons leaving the fringe of settlements of the then Western frontier; through tear-dimmed eyes we see them disappear behind the western horizon, launched upon the vast terra incognita, the Great American desert of our schoolboy atlas. We see them emerge after months of weary travel upon the plains of Eastern Washington; or later hewing out paths in the wilderness striving to reach that "Eden called Puget Sound." Hither, year by year, came the pioneers and built their homes, and planted the symbols of their faith upon the banks of your rivers, in the sun-kissed valleys of your inland empire. Under the shadows of your grand mountains and upon the shores of this vast inland sea.

Very gradually we grew. The donation act passed by Congress September 27, 1850, giving to each man and his wife who would settle thereon a square mile of land in this fertile region, attracted the first considerable immigration. It also probably saved to the United States this Northwest territory. The entire population, which at the date of organization as a separate territory in 1853 was 5,500, had grown to 24,000 in 1870 and 67,000 in 1880.

Still, with an abiding faith in the ultimate greatness of Washington, when the attractions of her climate and her wealth of resources should become known, the old settler watched through the long years the gradual unfolding of these resources, the slow increase in population. At last the railroads came, linking us with the populous centers of civilization. They poured upon us a restless stream of immigration. A change came over the sleepy old Territory. These active, pushing immigrants, the best blood of the older States, are leveling the forests, they are delving in the mines, tunneling the mountains, they are toiling in the grain fields, they are building cities, towns and villages, filling the heavens with the "shining towers of religion and civilization."

The old settler finds himself in the midst of a strange, new age, and almost incomprehended scenes. The old order of things has passed away, but your sturdy, self-reliant pioneer looks not mournfully into the past. He is with you in the living present, with you here to-day, rejoicing in the marvelous prosperity visible everywhere around him, rejoicing to see the empire which he wrested from savage foes become the home of a happy people, rejoiced to see that empire, emerged from the condition of territorial vassalage, put on the robe of sovereignty.

We are assembled here to-day to celebrate this event, the most important in the history of Washington, and to put in motion the new State government. Through many slow revolving years the people of Washington have waited for these exalted privileges. So quietly have

they come at last, so quietly have we passed from political infancy to the manly strength and independence of State that we scarce can realize that we have attained the fruition of our hopes.

Let us not forget, in this hour of rejoicing, the responsibility that comes with autonomy. Let us not forget that under statehood life will still have woes; that there will still be want and misery in this fair land of ours. To reduce these to the minimum is the problem of statesmanship. The responsibility rests largely with our lawmakers now assembled here. A good foundation has been laid in the adoption of an admirable Constitution, a Constitution pronounced by eminent authority "as good as any State now has, and probably as good as any will ever get." Upon this you are to build the superstructure of the Commonwealth by enacting laws for the millions who are to dwell therein. You have the storehouse of the centuries from which to draw; the crystalized experience of lawmakers from the days of the code of Justinian down to present times. To fail to give us good laws will be to "sin against light." Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required. The eyes of all the people are upon you. It is hoped and confidently expected you will bring to the discharge of your duties wisdom, industry and lofty patriotism; that when your work is done it will be found to have been well done; that capital and labor will here have equal recognition and absolute protection; that here will arise an ideal Commonwealth, the home of a race to match our mountains, worthy to wear the name of Washington.

Now that I am about to surrender my trust and return to private life, I desire to testify my grateful appreciation of the uniform kindness, forbearance and courtesy accorded me by the people of Olympia and by all the citizens of Washington it has been my good fortune to meet during my brief term of office. I shall always cherish among the pleasant experiences of my life the

seven months passed here as Washington's last Territorial Governor.

To your Governor-elect you need no introduction. If not a pioneer, he is at least an "old settler." It is a graceful tribute to this class that one of their number was selected to be first Governor of the State. It affords me pleasure to testify to his thorough and absolute devotion to its interests. His every thought is instinct with love for the fair young State. I bespeak for him your generous co-operation and assistance.

MILES C. MOORE.

Joint Rules of the First Senate and House of Representatives.

SESSION OF 1889-90.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE.

[Adopted by the Senate November 21st, 1889.]

RULE 1. In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one house, dissented from in the other, and not receded from by the one making the same, such house shall appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other, and the committee so appointed shall meet at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses as indicated by the amendments made in one and rejected in the other, and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective houses. If after such a report the two houses shall disagree upon the recommendations of the reporting committees as to the difference between the two houses, a committee of free conference shall be appointed to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the committee of free conference may report by new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be.

MESSAGES.

RULE 2. Messages from the senate to the house of representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or assistant secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant clerk, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce and deliver his message.

BILLS.

RULE 3. Each house shall communicate its final action on any bill, or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of the house from which such notice is sent.

RULE 4. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated, and shall be examined by the enrolling committee of such house, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill, as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, procure in open session the signature thereto of the necessary officers of the two houses, present the same to the governor, and forthwith report to such house the time when such presentation to the governor was made. The enrolling clerk shall indorse upon the back of each bill the house in which such bill originated.

RULE 5. All joint resolutions to be presented to the governor, excepting such as may be addressed to him, shall take the usual course of bills.

RULE 6. Each house shall transmit to the other papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

PRINTING.

RULE 7. The standing committees on printing of the two houses shall be a joint standing committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter

is needful to print. Each house may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matters pertaining to such house only; but no other printing shall be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both houses.

RESOLUTIONS.

RULE 8. Joint resolutions addressed to congress, or either house thereof, or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be treated in all respects as bills.

VETOES.

RULE 9. Bills which have passed a previous legislature, and which are transmitted to the legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disapproved or vetoed; and the message and bill shall be read by the clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the speaker is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the governor?" It shall not be in order, any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the chair has stated the question save a motion for "the previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

Rules of the First Senate.

SESSION OF 1889-90.

RULE 1. The president shall call the senate to order each day of sitting at 10 o'clock A. M., unless the senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

RULE 2. A majority of all the members elected to the senate shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business: *Providing*, That less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day until a quorum can be had.

RULE 3. The president shall take the chair and call the senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be present, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the chamber, shall order the sergeant-at-arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the senate chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, arising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate by any three members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the senate. He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall, in open session, sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions. He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate; all of which shall be attested by the secretary. He shall have general control of the senate chamber

and lobby, and shall have the right to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the president.

RULE 4. Upon the organization of the senate the members shall select one of their number as president *pro tem.*, who shall have all the power and authority, and who shall discharge all the duties of the president during his absence or inability to discharge the duties of his office.

RULE 5. The subordinate officers of the senate shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective positions in legislative bodies, under the direction of the president, and such other duties as the senate may impose upon them.

RULE 6. The president shall appoint all special, joint, and the following standing committees on the part of the senate:

Agriculture, three members.

Claims, three members.

Commerce, three members.

Constitution and Revision, three members.

Corporations, other than Municipal, five members.

Counties and County Boundaries, three members.

Education, three members.

Elections and Privileges, three members.

Engrossed Bills, three members.

Enrolled Bills, three members.

Federal Relations, three members.

Fisheries, three members.

Harbor Lines and Navigable Streams, three members.

Indian Affairs, three members.

Internal Improvements, three members.

Judiciary, seven members.

Medicine, Pharmacy, Surgery, Hygiene, and Dentistry, three members.

Labor and Labor Statistics, three members.

Manufactures, three members.

Memorials, three members.

Military and National Guard Affairs, three members.

Mines and Mining, three members.

Municipal Corporations, three members.

Printing, three members.

Public Buildings and Grounds, three members.

Public Morals, three members.

Public Revenue and Taxation, nine members.

Roads, Bridges, Highways and Fences, three members.

Rules and Joint Rules, five members.

Salaries and Mileage, three members.

State, Granted and School Lands, seven members.

State Library, three members.

State Prison, three members.

State Hospital for the Insane, three members.

State School for Defective Youth, three members.

State Tide Lands, seven members.

RULE 7. When a motion is made to refer to any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

First.—The Committee of the Whole Senate.

Second.—A Standing Committee.

Third.—A Select Committee.

RULE 8. The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them. They shall acquaint themselves with the interests of the state specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the state. No committee shall sit during the daily sessions of the senate unless by a special leave.

RULE 9. All reports of committees shall be signed by such members thereof as concur therein, or by the chairman for such concurring members, naming them,

and the report, with the names by or for whom the same is signed, shall be read by the secretary, or at the secretary's desk by the member making the report, without a motion, unless the reading be dispensed with by the senate. The members of the committee not concurring in the majority report may prepare a written minority report, sign and present the same to the senate, and both majority and minority reports shall in all cases be spread in full upon the journal.

RULE 10. No committee shall employ assistance or incur any expense, except by permission of the Senate previously obtained.

RULE 11. In forming the committee of the whole, the president shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections, and the chairman shall call for amendments and debates thereon at the conclusion of the reading of each section. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the page and line) shall be duly entered by the secretary on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the senate for action.

RULE 12. The rules of the senate shall apply to proceedings in committee of the whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered, nor the ayes and noes demanded; but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak at any stage of proceedings during its sitting.

RULE 13. Messages may be received by the president while the committee of the whole is sitting; in which case the president will resume the chair, receive the message, and vacate the chair in favor of the chairman of the committee.

RULE 14. A motion that the committee of the whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

RULE 15. The senate may at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the senate for the purpose of going into the committee of the whole for the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution before the senate.

RULE 16. The committees on enrolled and engrossed bills may report at any time during the sitting of the senate, except when the senate is sitting in committee of the whole.

RULE 17. After the roll is called and journal read and approved, business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First.—Presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions and motions.

Second.—Reports of standing committees.

Third.—Reports of select committees.

Fourth.—Messages from the governor and other state officers.

Fifth.—Messages from the house of representatives.

Sixth.—Introduction and first reading of bills.

Seventh.—Second reading and reference of bills.

Eighth.—Business on general file and third reading of bills.

Ninth.—Business lying on the table.

Tenth.—The orders of the day.

Eleventh.—Unfinished business.

RULE 18. The president shall, on each day, announce to the senate the business in order, agreeably to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared to be in order.

RULE 19. The unfinished business at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day, excepting special orders, and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the senate until the former is disposed of.

RULE 20. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage. The president shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first and second readings may, by consent of a majority of the senate, be on the same day. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections, and upon its final passage the vote must be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the senators voting for and against the same be entered upon the journal, and the majority of the members elected to the senate must be recorded thereon as voting in its favor to secure its passage by the senate.

RULE 21. All bills that have passed a second reading which have not been referred, and all bills reported by committees after the second reading, shall be placed on the general file, and shall be considered in the order in which they became entitled to a position on the file, unless otherwise specially ordered by a two-thirds vote of the senate.

RULE 22. Engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the general file in the order in which they are reported engrossed (except general appropriation bills, which shall be placed at the head of the general file).

RULE 23. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

RULE 24. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

RULE 25. No bill shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended, shall be set forth at full length.

RULE 26. No bill shall be considered in the senate unless the time of its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the senate, unless the senate shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays. and entered

upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

RULE 27. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

RULE 28. On the second day next succeeding the final vote on any bill, said vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member, provided notice of intention to move a reconsideration was given on the day such final vote was taken by a senator who voted on that side which prevailed, and no motion to reconsider shall be in order on the day such final vote is taken, except by unanimous consent. A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending or before passing the order of motions, resolutions and notices the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

RULE 29. Bills appropriating money shall be considered in committee of the whole senate, and no change in the amount appropriated shall be made outside of the committee of the whole.

RULE 30. Unless otherwise ordered, 500 copies of all bills of a general nature originating in the senate shall be printed for the use of the senate and house of representatives, and such other bills and matter shall be printed as may be ordered by the senate.

RULE 31. The president shall call the senate to order at the hour fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the senate, which shall then be considered unless it be postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the senate at the time of the announcement of the

special order, shall take its regular position in the order of business.

RULE 32. Joint resolutions addressed to Congress, or either house thereof, or to the President of the United States, or the heads of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be subject in all respects to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

RULE 33. Resolutions, other than those referred to in rule 32, shall be treated as motions, in all proceedings of the senate.

RULE 34. No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded, nor debated until announced by the president. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the secretary, if desired by the president or any senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the senate may be withdrawn before amendment or action.

RULE 35. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made, shall be entered on the journal.

RULE 36. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but the following, which shall have precedence in the order named:

First.—To fix the time to which to adjourn.

Second.—To adjourn.

Third.—For a call of the senate.

Fourth.—To lay on the table.

Fifth.—For the previous question.

Sixth.—To postpone to a day certain.

Seventh.—To commit.

Eighth.—To amend.

Ninth.—To postpone indefinitely.

The second, third, fourth and fifth motions shall be decided without debate, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day

and at the same stage of the proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session, except this rule be suspended by a two-thirds vote, and there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely.

RULE 37. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or resolution shall have precedence of a motion to commit, or amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

RULE 38. Any senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.

RULE 39. The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and it shall then be in this form, "Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of senators present it shall preclude all debate, and the roll shall be immediately called on the question or questions before the senate, and all incidental question or questions of order arising after the motion is made after the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE 40. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

RULE 41. The passage of a bill or action on a question is lost by a tie vote, but when the vote of the senate is equally divided, the lieutenant-governor, when presiding, shall have the deciding vote.

RULE 42. The yeas and nays shall be taken when called for by one-sixth of all the senators present, and every senator within the bar of the senate shall vote unless excused by the unanimous vote of the senate

and the votes shall be entered upon the journal, and the names of senators demanding the yeas and nays shall also be entered upon the journal.

RULE 43. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

RULE 44. Where the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the senate, and without debate.

RULE 45. Messages from the governor, other state officers, and from the assembly may be considered at any time by consent of the senate.

RULE 46. When any senator is about to speak in debate, or submit any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat and, standing in his place, respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and when recognized, shall, in a courteous manner, confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities, and when finished, shall resume his seat. No senator shall impeach the motives of any other member, nor speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question, on the same day, nor a second time without leave when others who have not spoken desire the floor; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during the debate shall not be considered the same question.

RULE 47. If any senator in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any senator may, call him to order, and when a senator shall be so called to order he shall resume his seat and not proceed without leave of the senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion, "that he be allowed to proceed in order," when, if carried, he shall confine himself to the question under consideration.

RULE 48. Every decision of points of order by the president shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed except on appeal of three senators, and in all cases of appeal the

question shall be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?"

RULE 49. In cases of breaches of decorum or propriety, any senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the senate may deem proper, and if any senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language or conduct excepted to, which shall be taken down or noted at the secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used on the floor of the senate, if business has intervened before exception to the language was thus taken and noted.

RULE 50. When two or more senators rise at the same time to address the chair, the president shall name the one who shall speak first, giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

RULE 51. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of opening and closing debate upon the same, unless the previous question has been moved and sustained.

RULE 52. Any senator, or senators, may protest against the action of the senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal.

RULE 53. Any senator may rise to a question of privilege and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the president; but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

RULE 54. No senator shall absent himself from the service of the senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any senator or officer shall so absent himself, his per diem shall not be allowed or paid him, and no senator, officer or attache shall obtain leave of absence or be excused from attendance without consent of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE 55. A call of the senate may be moved by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and if carried by a majority of all present the secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called. The doors shall then be closed and the sergeant-at-arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all the senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the senate for such action as the senate may deem proper.

RULE 56. A senator being absent at roll call may ask to have his name called.

RULE 57. In all cases of election by the senate the votes shall be taken *viva voce*, and no senator or other person shall remain by the secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No senator shall be allowed to vote except when within the bar of the senate, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the yeas and nays are being called, nor change his vote after the result is announced.

RULE 58. The announcement of all votes shall be made by the president, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

RULE 59. Witnesses summoned by or on behalf of the senate to appear before the senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance three dollars. For each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination fifteen cents, and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

RULE 60. No person except state and United States officers, the president, officers and members of the senate and house of representatives shall be admitted

within the bar of the senate, except by special invitation on the part of some member, and a majority of the senators may by vote authorize the president to have the senate chamber cleared of all persons except members and officers of the senate; and the senate chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business during the session, except by permission of the senate given by a two-third vote.

RULE 61. Smoking shall not be allowed within the senate chamber during the sessions of the senate, nor shall indecorous conduct, boisterous or unbecoming language be permitted there at any time.

RULE 62. The rules of parliamentary practice as contained in Jefferson's manual shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of this senate and the joint rules of this senate and the house of representatives.

RULE 63. No standing rule or order of this senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members, and one day's notice of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called, and after due notice from the president, no objection is offered, he may announce the rule suspended, and the senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of rule 22 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended.

Rules of the First House of Representatives.

SESSION OF 1889-90.

RULE 1. The speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the house shall have adjourned on the preceding day. He shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a majority of the members shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. Seven members with the speaker, or eight members in his absence, having chosen a speaker *pro tem.*, shall be authorized to call the house, and compel the attendance of absent members, make an order for their fine and censure, and may adjourn.

RULE 3. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the house.

RULE 4. The speaker shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

RULE 5. Questions shall be directly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor of (as the question may be) say aye," and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say no." If the speaker doubt, or a division is called for, the house shall divide. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and the number being announced, those in the negative shall rise.

RULE 6. The speaker shall have a general direction of the house of representatives' room; he shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. He shall have the right to name any member to bear messages to the senate, and appoint all committees, subject to additional members to be added upon motion.

RULE 7. The speaker shall vote when the ayes and noes are called for—his name being called last—and in case of an equal division the question shall be lost.

RULE 8. The thirty-seven standing committees to be appointed by the speaker shall consist of not less than three, nor more than nine members each, viz:

- Committee on Privileges and Elections.
- Committee on Federal Relations and Emigration.
- Committee on Ways, Means and Claims.
- Committee on Education.
- Committee on Judiciary.
- Committee on Military Affairs.
- Committee on Roads and Highways.
- Committee on Engrossed Bills.
- Committee on Enrolled Bills.
- Committee on Indian Affairs.
- Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.
- Committee on Fisheries.
- Committee on Printing and Supplies.
- Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, and Railroads.
- Committee on Railroads.
- Committee on Counties and County Lines.
- Committee on Rules and Orders.
- Committee on Agriculture.
- Committee on Hospital for Insane.
- Committee on Public Buildings, Grounds and State Library.
- Committee on Washington School for Defective Youth.

Committee on Mines and Mining.

Committee on Penitentiary.

Committee on State, County and Municipal Indebtedness.

Committee on Water, Water Rights and Irrigation.

Committee on Mileage and Contingent Expenses.

Committee on Harbor and Navigable Waters.

Committee on State Lands.

Committee on School Lands.

Committee on Tide Lands.

Committee on Medicine, Surgery and Public Hygiene.

Committee on State University and Normal Schools.

Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Committee on Forestry.

Committee on Compensation and Fees of State and County Officers.

Committee on Assessment, Taxation and Revenue.

Committee on Insurance.

Committee on Labor and Statistics.

RULE 9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the speaker (or chairman of the whole house) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE 10. No committee shall sit during the sittings of the house without special leave, and all its writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the house, shall be under the hand and seal of the speaker, attested by the clerk.

RULE 11. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

RULE 12. After the journals are read, business shall be disposed of in the following order :

First.—Petitions, memorials and remonstrances.

Second.—Reports from standing committees.

Third.—Reports from select committees.

Fourth.—Propositions and motions.

Fifth.—Introduction and first reading of bills.

Sixth.—Second reading of house bills.

Seventh.—Engrossed house bills read a third time.

Eighth.—Second reading of senate bills.

Ninth.—Third reading of senate bills.

Tenth.—Bills, reports and other business lying on the table.

Eleventh.—Bills and other business of the house.

Twelfth.—Other business of the senate.

Thirteenth.—Orders of the day.

RULE 13. The speaker shall, upon each day, announce to the house the business in order, agreeably to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order, but messages from the governor or senate, or any communication from any state official, shall be read at any time.

RULE 14. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personalities; and no member shall impeach the motive of any other member's vote or argument.

RULE 15. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house.

RULE 16. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the

house for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words are spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

RULE 17. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the speaker shall name who is the first to speak.

RULE 18. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question without leave of the house, except the chairman of the committee or the mover of the question, who may close the debate.

RULE 19. While the speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the house, nor when a member is speaking shall any entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

RULE 20. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or particularly interested, or in any case when he was not within the bar of the house before the last name was called, unless by unanimous consent; and when any member shall ask leave to vote, the speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar when the last name was called?"

RULE 21. Upon a division and a count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

RULE 22. Every member who shall be in the house when the question was put shall give his vote, unless the house, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the house divides, or before the call of yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

RULE 23. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the speaker, or, being in writing, it

shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud before debate.

RULE 24. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or a member desire it.

RULE 25. After a motion is stated by the speaker, and read, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn at any time by consent of the house, before decision or amendment.

RULE 26. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to re-commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and no motion to postpone indefinitely being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

RULE 27. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

RULE 28. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and further debate on the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the house shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

RULE 29. On a previous question there shall be no debate; all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE 30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the house.

RULE 31. Any member may call a division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends proposi-

tions in substance so distinct that, on being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the house. A motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendments nor a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 32. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therewith any other bill or resolution pending before the house.

RULE 33. When a motion has once been made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof on the same day or within one day thereafter.

RULE 34. When a reading of a paper is called for, if any objections are made, it shall be decided by a vote of the house.

RULE 35. The unfinished business at which the house was engaged preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the order of the day, and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the house until the former is disposed of.

RULE 36. If a question pending be lost by adjournment of the house, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave.

RULE 37. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house may be presented by the speaker, or any member, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless when the house shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table to be taken up in the order they were read.

RULE 38. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lie on the table to be taken up in the order named.

RULE 39. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time when no motion is before the house. The committee can report without notice to the house, by handing the report to the chief clerk.

RULE 40. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the house within ten days from time of reference, unless further time be granted by the house.

RULE 41. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or if the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question. No bill shall be printed unless ordered by the house; and also any member desiring to introduce a bill shall first obtain the floor and state that he desires to introduce such bill, and if entitled to do so, the bill shall then be sent to the clerk's desk, to be numbered, and all bills shall be read the first time in the order in which they are numbered by the clerk, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the members present, but no bill shall be read a first time until every member present entitled to introduce a bill shall have had an opportunity to do so, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the members present, or by unanimous consent.

RULE 42. Every bill shall be read by sections on three several days, unless, in case of emergency, a majority of the house shall, by a vote, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with.

RULE 43. Upon a second reading of a bill, the speaker shall state: "It is ready for amendment, commitment or engrossment," and, if committed, then the question shall be whether to a select or standing committee, or to a committee of the whole house.

RULE 44. After commitment and report thereof to the house, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

RULE 45. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be in a fair round hand.

RULE 46. No Amendment shall be received to a bill on its third reading but it may be referred or recommitted for the purpose of amendment.

RULE 47. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

RULE 48. In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker, having the chair, shall appoint a chairman to preside.

RULE 49. Upon a bill committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the page and line) shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the house. After a report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

RULE 50. All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be propounded in the order in which they are moved, except that in filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

RULE 51. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays and entered on the journal of the house, when demanded by one-sixth of the members present.

RULE 52. The rules of proceeding in the house shall be observed in a committee of the whole house, so far as they may be applicable, but no member shall speak twice to any question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

RULE 53. No standing rule or order of the house shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be

suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business, established by the house, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RULE 54. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house, unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE 55. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

RULE 56. No person shall be allowed to smoke in the hall or lobby thereof during session or recess.

RULE 57. On the final passage of every bill the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the journal.

RULE 58. Five members may demand a call of the house at any time before the house has divided, or the voting has commenced, by yeas and nays, and thereupon the doors shall be closed until further proceedings upon the call have been dispensed with, which shall not be done until the absentees have been sent for, if requested by any member; but arrests of members for absence shall not be made unless ordered by a majority of the members present.

RULE 59. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies" shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house.

RULE 60. No engrossed bill, memorial, or joint resolution shall be sent to the senate until one day after its passage, without special instructions by the house.

Standing Committees of the First Senate.

SESSION OF 1889-90.

Agricultural.—Thompson (of Pierce), Long, Fariss.
Claims.—Rinehart, Vestal, Hunsaker.
Commerce.—Seaborg, Jones, Hunsaker.
Constitution and Revision.—Houghton, Wood, Kinnear.

Corporations other than Municipal.—Owings, Parkinson, Luce, Houghton, Austin.

County and County Boundaries.—Guilfoil, Thompson (of Pierce), Fariss.

Education.—Lawrence, Parkinson, Drum.

Elections and Privileges.—Watt, Austin, Fairweather.

Enrolled Bills.—Payne, Baker, Lawrence.

Enrolled Bills.—Snow, Rinehart, Hunsaker.

Federal Relations.—Wood, Whalley, Houghton.

Fisheries.—Wooding, Seaborg, Thompson (of Walla Walla).

Harbor Lines and Navigable Streams.—Kneeland, Fairweather, Parkinson.

Indian Affairs.—Van Houten, Wilson, Thompson (of Pierce).

Internal Improvement.—Whalley, Long, Owings.

Judiciary.—Kinnear, Whalley, Thompson (of Walla Walla), Houghton, Baker, Payne, Wood.

Medicine Surgery, Hygiene and Dentistry.—Luce, Snow, Hyde.

Labor and Labor Statistics.—Jones, Whalley, Watt.

Manufactures.—Baker, Wolfe, Preston.

Memorials.—Forsyth, Seaborg, Rinehart.

Military.—Landes, Wood, Fairweather.

Mines and Mining.—Jones, Hunsaker, Luce.

Municipal Corporations.—Vestal, Rinehart, Watt.

Printing.—Wilson, Wolfe, Hyde.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Fariss, Thompson (of Walla Walla), Wolfe.

Public Morals.—Thompson (of Walla Walla), Landes, Watt.

Public Revenue and Taxation.—Fairweather, Wilson, Van Houten, Long, Wooding, Vestal, Landes, Drum, Hunsaker.

Roads, Bridges and Fences.—Long, Fariss, Hyde.

Rules and Joint Rules.—Kinnear, Kneeland, Owings, Payne, Seaborg.

Salaries and Mileage.—Wolfe, Clough, Forsyth.

State, Granted and School Lands.—Parkinson, Snow, Thompson (of Pierce), Guilfoil, Van Houten, Wilson, Clough.

State Library.—Guilfoil, Lawrence, Preston.

State Prison.—Preston, Jones, Baker.

State Insane.—Hyde, Lawrence, Kneeland.

State School for Defective Youth.—Clough, Forsyth, Wooding.

State Tide Lands.—Austin, Landes, Snow, Luce, Van Houten, Kneeland, Wooding.

Standing Committees of the First House of Representatives.

SESSION OF 1889-90.

Privileges and Elections.—Grant, Judson (of Whatcom), Bush, Dean, Straight, Ostrander, Weatherford.

Federal Relations and Emigration.—Lull, Minkler, Cornwell, Plummer, Meade, Purdy, Morse, Rutter, Tucker.

Ways, Means and Claims.—Geoghegan, Nims, Gandy, Browne (of Pierce), Allen, McReavy, Blackfan, Rotch, Turner.

Education.—Judson (of Whatcom), Minkler, Eddy, Meade, Cornwell, Turner, Kandle, Herren, Bird.

Judiciary.—Herren, Kuhn, Pickrell, Tucker, Hutchinson, Nims, Meade, Rotch, Hughes.

Military Affairs.—Clark, Megler, Painter, Grant, Person, Judson (of Pierce), Blackfan, Tucker, Rutter.

Roads and Highways.—Moultray, Person, Bothell, Drew, Oliphant, Brown (of Spokane), Flummerfelt.

Engrossed Bills.—Kandle, Plummer, Rotch, Brown (of Spokane), Judson (of Whatcom), Lull, Robertson.

Enrolled Bills.—Foster, Plummer, Day, Kennedy, Medcalf, Blair, Grant.

Indian Affairs.—Cleman, Brown (of Spokane), Randall, Eddy, Bothell, Sharp.

Commerce and Manufactures.—Straight, Browne (of Pierce), Cook, Allen, Minkler, Robertson, Weatherford.

Printing.—Rotch, Spencer, Nash, Shaw, Kennedy.

Municipal Corporations.—Pickrell, Dean, Straight, Meade, Huntington, Hughes, Power.

Counties and County Lines.—Kuhn, Kandle, Grubb, Spencer, Hutchinson, Bush, Morse.

Rules and Orders.—Shaw, Turner, Judson (of Pierce), Hughes, Megler, Cornwell, Judson (of Whatcom).

Agriculture.—Oliphant, Blackfan, Bush, Ostrander, Blackburn, Cornwell, Sharp.

Hospitals for Insane.—Gandy, Cook, Pickrell, Medcalf, Lull, Power, Peterson.

Revenue.—Judson (of Pierce), Clark, Cleman, Person, Medcalf, Moultray, Brown (of Spokane).

State Lands.—Grubb, Blackburn, Hutchinson, Cook, Edens, Kennedy, Moultray.

State Library, Buildings and Public Grounds.—Hamilton, Grant, Peterson, Bird, Geoghegan, Stevenson, Eddy.

Mines and Mining.—Rutter, Minkler, Sharp, Clark, Hamilton, Eddy, Randall.

Penitentiary.—Painter, Randall, Shinn, Shaw, Blackfan, Gilchrist, Nash.

Fisheries.—Megler, Foster, Stevenson, Edens, Bird, Lull, Morse.

Railroads.—Morse, Shaw, Moultray, Dean, Nash, Kandle, Bothell, Straight, Ostrander.

Corporations other than Municipal, and Railroads.—Allen, Medcalf, McReavy, Hamilton, Person, Blackburn, Weatherford.

Washington School for Defective Youth.—Blair, Farish, Huntington, Cleman, Purdy, Power, Shinn.

Water, Water Rights and Irrigation.—Randall, Sharp, Cleman, Painter, Oliphant, Flummerfelt, Drew.

Mileage and Contingent Expenses.—Bothell, Robertson, Bird, Day, Clark, Stevenson, Farrish.

Harbors and Navigable Waters.—McReavy, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Grubb, Nash, Purdy, Kennedy.

School Lands.—Edens, Geoghegan, Meade, Farrish, Nims, Ostrander, Dean, Drew, Weatherford.

Tide Lands.—Browne (of Pierce), Gandy, Allen, Painter, Kuhn, Stevenson, Geoghegan, Oliphant, Hutchinson, Sharp, Spencer.

Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene.—Power, Gandy, Gilchrist, Blair, Huntington.

State University and Normal School.—Hughes, Grubb, Flummerfelt, Foster, Megler, Turner, Day, Herren, Randall.

Forestry.—Tucker, Foster, Purdy, Farrish, Shinn.

Compensation and Fees of State and County Officers.—Spencer, Pickrell, McReavy, Moultray, Shaw, Blair, Browne (of Pierce).

Assessment and Taxation.—Nims, Cook, Straight, Judson (of Pierce), Bush, Herren, Blackburn.

Insurance.—Eddy, Rutter, Plummer, Kandle, Day.

State, County and Municipal Indebtedness.—Dean, Cook, Edens, Flummerfelt, Peterson, Robertson, Bothell.

Labor and Labor Statistics.—Ostrander, Bird, Dean, Minkler, Meade, Sharp, Blackfan, Megler, Foster.

Standing Committee on Appropriations.—Piummer, of Jefferson; Weatherford, of Columbia; Gilchrist, of Lewis; Randall, of Stevens; Hutchinson, of Whitman; Sharp, of Kittitas; Robertson, of Snobomish, and Brown, of Spokane.

Proclamation of Election for Members of the Constitutional Convention.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

OLYMPIA, April 15, 1889.

Whereas, Under the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to enable the people of Washington to form a Constitution and State Government, and to be admitted into the Union, the Executive is required by proclamation to order an election of seventy-five delegates to a Constitutional Convention to convene at the city of Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 4th day of July, 1889;

Now, Therefore, I, Miles C. Moore, Governor of said Territory, do hereby declare that a general election will be held throughout said Territory of Washington, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1889, for the election of seventy-five delegates to said convention; three delegates to be elected from each district as hereinafter named.

All persons who are qualified by the laws of Washington Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form said convention, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to said convention; and the qualifications for delegates shall be such as, by the laws of this Territory, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof.

As required in said act, the governor, chief justice and the secretary of the territory have, in proportion to the

population as near as may be, divided the territory into twenty-five districts as follows :

District No. 1.

Okanogan county, Stevens county and the following precincts from Spokane county: Twin Prairie, Kidd Bridge, Peone, Five-mile, Saltese, Richland and Rockford.

District No. 2.

Spokane county, precincts as follows: Spokane Falls, 1st ward, 3d ward and 4th ward.

District No. 3.

Spokane county, precincts as follows: Spokane Falls, 2d ward, Mount Hope, Waverly, Latah, Spring Valley, Spangle, Slaughter, Kent, White River, Sunnydale, Bayview, Vashon and Union, Buckeye, Rock Creek, Marshall, Rock Lake, Graves, Stevens, Coulee, Deep Creek, Medical Lake and Cheney.

District No. 4.

Lincoln county and the following precincts from Douglas county: Moses Lake, Moses Coulee, Okanogan, Chester, Foster Creek, Columbia, Grand Coulee, and Crab Creek.

District No. 5.

Kittitas county and the following precincts from Douglas county: Waterville, Mountain and Midland.

District No. 6.

Whitman county, the following precincts: Rock Creek, Pine City, Rosalia, Coin, Steptoe, Elberton, North Colfax, Diamond, Endicott, South Colfax, Mouth Rock Creek, Pampa, Sutton, Harper, Guy, Onecho, Almota, Penewawa and Texas Ferry.

District No. 7.

Whitman county, the following precincts: Palouse City, Branham, Pullman, Clinton, Staleys, Colton, Lone Pine,

Tekoa, Farmington, Oaksdale, Garfield, Uniontown, Seats' School House and Ewartsville.

District No. 8.

Adams county, Garfield county, Asotin county and Franklin county.

District No. 9.

Columbia county and the following precincts from Walla Walla county: Eureka, Flat, Prescott, Waitsburg and Coppei.

District No. 10.

Walla Walla county, the following precincts: Wallula, Hill, Lower Touchet, Frenchtown, South Walla Walla, North Walla Walla, Baker, Small, Russell Creek, Mill Creek and Dry Creek.

District No. 11.

Yakima county, Klickitat county.

District No. 12.

Skamania county, Clarke county.

District No. 13.

Cowlitz county, Wahkiakum county, Pacific county.

District No. 14.

Chehalis county, Mason county.

District No. 15.

Jefferson county, Clallam county, San Juan county.

District No. 16.

Whatcom county and the following precincts from Skagit county: Cypress, Guemes, Ship Harbor, Deception, Fidalgo, Point William, Samish, Mount Baker, Padilla, LaConner, Franklin, Alpine, Avon.

District No. 17.

Snohomish county and the following precincts from Skagit county: Skagit, Mount Vernon, Clear Lake, Sterling, Prairie, Sedro, Lyman, Birdsvew, Cullum, Sauk.

District No. 18.

Island county, Kitsap county and the following precincts from King county: Renton, Duwamish, Green River, Slaughter, Kent, White River, Sunnydale, Bayview, Vashon and Union.

District No. 19.

King county, the following precincts or polling-places within the city of Seattle: 1st district, 2d district, 3d district and 4th district.

District No. 20.

King county, the following precincts or polling places within the city of Seattle: 5th district, 6th district, 7th district and 8th district.

District No. 21.

King county, the following precincts: Durham, Franklin, Black Diamond, Arthur, Cedar River, New Castle, Squak, Snoqualmie, Falls City, Enumclaw, Osceola, Salmon Bay, Tolt, Duval, Avondale, Redmond, Houghton, Juanita, Sammamish and Hot Springs.

District No. 22.

Pierce county, the following precincts: Tacoma, 2d ward and 3d ward.

District No. 23.

Pierce county, the following precincts: Tacoma, 1st ward and 4th ward; Puyallup Reservation, Puyallup Precinct, Alderton, Sumner, Gig Harbor, Minter, Vaughn, Lake Bay, Artondale, Fox Island, Steilacoom, Roy, Lake View, Wintermute, Clover Creek, South Prairie and Lake Tapps.

District No. 24.

Thurston county, and the following precincts from Lewis county: Lincoln Creek, Hanaford and Centralia.

District No. 25.

Lewis county, the following precincts: Elk Creek, Claquato, Boisfort, Little Falls, Salmon Creek, Toledo, Winlock, Cowlitz, Napavine, Eadonia, Chehalis, Salkum, Alpha. Klickitat, Vance, and the following precincts from Pierce county: Tanwax, Muck, Carbonado, Orting, Wilkeson and Buckley.

The said election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to said convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of this territory regulating elections therein for delegate to Congress, and the number of votes cast in each precinct shall also be returned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the territory to be affixed.

Done in the city of Olympia, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

MILES C. MOORE.

By the Governor.

O. C. WHITE,

[SEAL.]

Secretary of the Territory.

The Constitutional Convention.

MEMBERS.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Washington assembled at Olympia, July 4th, 1889, in accordance with the provisions of the Enabling Act. J. Z. Moore, of Spokane Falls, was elected temporary Chairman. Allen Weir, of Port Townsend, was chosen temporary Secretary. John P. Hoyt was subsequently elected permanent President, John I. Booge, Chief Clerk, and C. M. Barton, Reading Clerk. Following was the membership of the Convention:

NAME.	Politics.		Birthplace	Occupation.	Residence.
		Age.			
Allen, H. E.	R	31	Indiana ...	Lawyer ...	Spokane Falls.
Berry, S. H.	D	40	Missouri...	Real Estate	Chehalis.
Blalock, N. G.	D	53	N. Carolina	M. D.	Walla Walla.
Bowen, O. A.	R	45	Michigan..	Mill Man..	Skamokawa.
Browne, J. J.	D	45	Ohio.....	Banker ...	Spokane Falls.
Buchanan, Daniel.	R	69	Scotland..	Farmer ...	Ritzville.
Burk, J. A.	R	56	New York..	Farmer ...	Kalama.
Clothier, Harrison.	D	48	New York..	Merchant..	Mt. Vernon.
Coe, C. P.	R	33	New York..	Merchant..	Rockford.
Comegys, George	R	50	Missouri...	Stockman..	Oakesdale.
Cosgrove, S. G.	L	42	Ohio	Lawyer....	Pomeroy.
Crowley, D. J.	R	35	Maine.....	Lawyer....	Walla Walla.
Dallam, F. M.	R	40	Missouri...	Editor ...	Davenport.
Dickey, S. A.	R	31	Pennsylv'na	Teacher...	Sackman.
Dunbar, R. O.	R	44	Illinois	Lawyer ...	Goldendale.
Durie, D. E.	D	42	Scotland..	Merchant..	Seattle.
Dyer, T. P.	R	33	Missouri...	Lawyer....	Seattle.
Eldridge, Edward..	R	61	Scotland..	Farmer ...	Whatcom.
Eshelman, J. T.	D	35	Missouri...	Preacher..	North Yakima.
Fairweather, H. W..	R	37	New Br'wk	Banker ...	Sprague.
Fay, C. T.	R	61	Mass.	Farmer ...	Steilacoom.
Glascok, B. B.	D	46	Missouri...	Real Estate	Sprague.
Godman, M. M.	D	33	Missouri...	Lawyer....	Dayton.
Gowey, J. F.	R	46	Ohio.....	Banker....	Olympia.
Gray, W. B.	D	41	Maine...	Stockman..	Pasco.
Griffitts, T. C.	D	31	Illinois...	Lawyer....	Spokane Falls.
Hayton, Thomas....	R	57	Kentucky..	Farmer...	Pir.
Henry, Francis	D	62	Illinois...	Lawyer ...	Olympia.
Hicks, Gwin.	D	31	Wash. Ter.	Lawyer ...	Tacoma.

NAME.	Politics. Age.	Birthplace	Occupation.	Residence.
Hoyt, J. P.	R 47	Ohio	Banker	Seattle.
Hungate, James.	D 45	Illinois	to kinan.	Pullman.
Jamieson, Robert.	R 35	Scotland	M. Eng'r.	Wilkeson.
Jeffs, Richard.	D 62	New York.	Hopgrower	Pialschie.
Jones, George H.	R 32	Ohio	Lawyer.	Port Townsend.
Joy, O. H.	R 59	Maine.	Farmer	Boisfort.
*Kellogg, J. C.	R 68	New York.	M. D.	Seattle.
Kinnear, J. R.	R 46	Indiana	Lawyer.	Seattle.
Lillis, H. M.	R 33	Michigan	Teacher	Tacoma.
Lindsley, A. A.	R 41	Wisconsin.	Stockman.	Union Ridge.
Manly, S. H.	R 42	Ohio	M. D.	Colville.
McCroskey, J. P. T.	D 61	Tennessee.	Farmer.	Colfax.
McDonald, J. T.	D 41	Ontario	Miner.	Ellensburg.
McElroy, M. J.	L 31	Maine.	Logger	Seattle.
McReavy, John.	D 49	Maine.	Merchant.	Skokomish.
Minor, T. T.	R 45	Conn.	M. D.	Seattle.
Miras, Austin.	R 37	Iowa	Lawyer.	Ellensburg.
Mora, R. S.	D 61	Scotland.	Farmer	Puyallup.
Moore, J. Z.	R 41	Kentucky.	Lawyer.	Spokane Falls.
Morgans, Morgan.	R 60	Wales.	Miner	Black Diamond.
Neace, Lewis	D 55	Germany	Farmer	Waitsburg.
Newton, W. L.	L 35	Kentucky.	Miner.	Olney.
Power, James.	R 40	Ireland	Hopgrower	La Conner.
Prosser, Wm. F.	R 55	Penn	Surveyor	North Yakima.
Reed, T. M.	R 64	Kentucky.	Lawyer.	Olympia.
Reed, J. M.	D 47	Missouri.	Farmer.	Oakesdale.
Schooley, Albert	R 40	Penn	Teacher.	Florence.
Shurpslein, B. L.	D 61	New York	Lawyer	Walla Walla.
Shoudy, J. A.	R 46	Illinois	Merchant.	Ellensburg.
Sobns, Louis.	R 62	Germany.	Banker	Vancouver.
Stevenson, G. H.	D 31	Missouri	Fisherman	Cascades.
Sturdevant, R. F.	R 47	Penn	Lawyer.	Dayton.
Stiles, T. L.	R 41	Ohio	Lawyer.	Tacoma.
Suksdorf, H. F.	D 40	Germany	Farmer	Spangle.
Sullivan, P. C.	R 33	Nebraska	Lawyer	Tacoma.
Sullivan, E. H.	R 29	Michigan	Lawyer.	Colfax.
Tibbetts, G. W.	R 43	Maine.	Farmer.	Gilman.
Travis, J. J.	D 30	Tennessee.	M. D.	Chewelah.
Tuzner, George	R 38	Missouri.	Lawyer.	Spokane Falls.
Van Name, J. F.	D 32	Illinois.	Lawyer.	Kelso.
Warner, C. H.	D 58	New York	Miller	Colfax.
Weir, Allen.	R 35	California.	Editor.	Port Townsend.
Weisenburger, J. T.	L 33	Illinois.	Lawyer.	Whatcom.
West, A. J.	D 50	Ireland	Lumber.	Aberdeen.
Willison, H. C.	D 44	Indiana.	M. D.	Port Townsend.
Winsor, Henry.	R 64	Ohio	Farmer.	Shelton.
Waltman, W. W.	D 80	Penn	Lumber	Colville.

*Removed to Seattle from Coupeville, Island county, after election

The seat of the last-named delegate, after six days, was declared vacant, and J. J. Travis was seated in his place.

FACTS ABOUT THE MEMBERSHIP OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Of the members of the convention, O. A. Bowen, S. G. Cosgrove, W. B. Gray, Thos. Hayton, T. T. Minor, Wm. F. Prosser, J. A. Shoudy, R. F. Sturdevant, Geo. W. Tibbetts, John P. Hoyt, J. R. Kinnear and A. J. West served in the army, and C. M. Barton, of the clerical force, served in the navy during the war of the rebellion. Sergeant-at-arms, John H. Leiter, and night watchman, Levi Summers, also served in the army.

Of the seventy-five members, there were twenty-four nativities, as follows: Missouri 10, Ohio 3, New York 7, Illinois 7, Scotland 5, Maine 6, Pennsylvania 4, Kentucky 4, Indiana 3, Michigan 3, Germany 3, Tennessee 2, Ireland 2, and North Carolina, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, Washington Territory, Wisconsin, Ontario, Connecticut, Iowa, Wales, Nebraska and California one each.

The occupations were as follows: Lawyers 22, farmers 13, physicians 6, merchandising 5, bankers 5, stockmen 4, teachers 3, miners 3, real estate dealers 2, editors 2, hopgrowers 2, millmen 2, loggers and lumbermen 2, preacher 1, surveyor and farmer 1, fisherman 1, mining engineer 1.

The average age of the membership of the convention was 45.

THE CLERICAL FORCE AND EMPLOYES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Chief clerk.—John I. Booga, rep., Spokane Falls.

Reading Clerk.—C. M. Barton, rep., Tacoma.

Engrossing and enrolling clerk.—R. O. Welts, rep., LaConner.

Journal clerk.—Mrs. Belle Lampkin, Walla Walla.

Stenographers.—A. C. Bowman, C. B. Eaton.

Chaplain.—Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Vancouver.

Sergeant-at-arms.—John H. Leiter, rep., Colfax.

- Night watchman.—Levi Summers, rep., Kalama.
 Messenger.—H. D. Cowles, Olympia.
 Page.—Willie Hagemeyer, Olympia.
 Page.—John F. Carrere, Jr., Spokane Falls.
 Clerk to judiciary committee.—Miss May Sylvester,
 Olympia.
 Clerk to apportionment committee.—O. C. Pratt,
 Seattle.
 Clerk to elections committee.—Miss Lillie Brown,
 Olympia.
 Clerk to engrossed bills committee—J. D. Hannegan,
 Skokomish.
 Clerk to committee on state, school and granted lands.
 Robert Black.
 Volunteer page.—Jesse Barton, Tacoma.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

- E. B. Piper.—*Post-Intelligencer*.
 S. W. Wall, S. R. Flynn.—*Tacoma Ledger*.
 W. A. Gramer.—*Tacoma Globe*.
 T. E. Scantlin.—*Tacoma News*.
 W. S. Bush.—*Seattle Press*.
 Percy Goldstone.—*Seattle Morning Journal*.
 P. D. Moore.—*Evening Olympian*.
 P. B. Johnson.—*Walla Walla Union*.
 Wm. F. Newell.—*Port Townsend Argus*.
 Frank A. Peltret.—*Seattle Times*.
 W. H. Roberts.—California Associated Press.
 John F. Carrere.—Associated Press, *Spokane Falls
 Chronicle, Partisan*, of Olympia.
 C. M. Barton, Geo. Lewis Gower.—*The Oregonian*.

MEMBERSHIP OF CONVENTION BY DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Manly, S. H. ; Coey, C. P. ; Travis, J. J.
 2d. Turner, Geo. ; Moore, J. Z. ; Browne, J. J.
 3d. Grifflits, T. C. ; Suksdorf, H. F. ; Allen, Hiram E.
 4th. Fairweather, H. W. ; Dallam, Frank M. ; Glascock,
 B. B.

- 5th. Shoudy, J. A.; Mires, Austin; McDonald, J. T.
 6th. McCroskey, J. P. T.; Warner, C. H.; Sullivan,
 E. H.
 7th. Comegys, Geo.; Hungate, James; Reed, J. M.
 8th. Buchanan, Daniel; Cosgrove, S. G.; Gray, W. B.
 9th. Godman, M. M.; Neace, Lewis; Sturdevant, R. F.
 10th. Crowley, D. J.; Sharpstein, B. L.; Blalock, N. G.
 11th. Dunbar, R. O.; Prosser, W. F.; Eshelman, J. T.
 12th. Sohns, Lewis; Lindsley, A. A.; Stevenson, G. H.
 13th. Bowen, O. A.; Burk, J. A.; Van Name, J. F.
 14th. Winsor, Henry; McReavy, John; West, A. J.
 15th. Weir, Allen; Jones, Geo. H.; Willison, H. C.
 16th. Power, James; Weisenburger, J. J.; Eldridge,
 Edw.
 17th. Hayton, Thomas; Clothier, Harrison; Schooley,
 Albert.
 18th. Kellogg, J. C.; Jeffs, Richard; Dickey, S. A.
 19th. Minor, T. T.; Dyer, T. P.; Durie, D. E.
 20th. Kinnear, John R.; Hoyt, John P.; McElroy, M. J.
 21st. Morgan, Morgans; Tibbetts, Geo. W.; Newton, W.
 L.
 22d. Stiles, T. L.; Sullivan, P. C.; Hicks, Gwin.
 23d. Lillis, H. M.; Fay, C. T.; More, R. S.
 24th. Gowey, John F.; Reed, T. M.; Henry, Francis.
 25th. Joy, O. H.; Jamieson, Robert; Berry, S. H.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION FROM COUNTIES.

STEVENS.

S. H. Manly Colville.
 J. J. Travis.....Chewelah.

SPOKANE.

C. P. Coey Rockford.
 Geo. Turner.....Spokane Falls.
 J. Z. Moore Spokane Falls.

J. J. Browne	Spokane Falls.
T. C. Griffiths	Spokane Falls.
H. F. Suksdorf	Spangle.
Hiram E. Allen	Spokane Falls.

LINCOLN.

H. W. Fairweather	Sprague.
B. B. Glascock	Sprague.
Frank M. Dallam	Davenport.

KITITAS.

J. A. Shoudy	Ellensburg.
Austin Mires	Ellensburg.
J. T. McDonald	Ellensburg.

WHITMAN.

J. P. T. McCroskey	Colfax.
C. H. Warner	Colfax.
E. H. Sullivan	Colfax.
J. M. Reed	Oakesdale.
James Hungate	Pullman.
Geo. Comegys	Oakesdale.

ADAMS.

Daniel Buchanan	Ritzville.
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GARFIELD.

S. G. Gosgrove	Pomeroy.
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FRANKLIN.

W. B. Gray	Pasco.
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COLUMBIA.

M. M. Godman	Dayton.
R. F. Sturdevant	Dayton.

WALLA WALLA.

Lewis Neace	Waitsburg.
D. J. Crowley	Walla Walla.
B. L. Sharpstein	Walla Walla.
N. G. Blalock	Walla Walla.

KLICKITAT.

R. O. Dunbar	Goldendale.
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YAKIMA.

W. F. Prosser	North Yakima.
J. T. Eshelman	North Yakima.

CLARKE.

Louis Sohns	Vancouver.
A. A. Lindsley	Union Ridge.

SKAMANIA.

G. H. Stevenson	Cascades.
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COWLITZ.

J. A. Furk	Kalama.
J. F. Van Name	Kelso.

WAHKLAKUM.

O. A. Bowen	Skamokawa.
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MASON.

Henry Winsor	Shelton.
Jno. McReavy	Skokomish.

CHEHALIS.

A. J. West	Aberdeen.
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JEFFERSON.

Allen Weir	Port Townsend.
Geo. H. Jones	Port Townsend.
H. C. Willison	Port Townsend.

SKAGIT.

James Power	LaConner.
Thos. Hayton	Fir.
Harrison Clothier	Mount Vernon.

WHATCOM.

J. J. Weisenburger	Whatcom.
E. Eldridge	Whatcom.

SNOHOMISH.

Albert Schooley	Florence.
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ISLAND.

J. C. Kellogg	* Coupeville.
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KITSAP.

S. A. Dickey	Sackman.
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KING.

Richard Jeffs.....	Piälschie.
T. T. Minor.....	Seattle.
T. P. Dyer.....	Seattle.
D. E. Durie.....	Seattle.
Jno. R. Kinnear.....	Seattle.
Jno. P. Hoyt.....	Seattle.
M. J. McElroy.....	Seattle.
Morgan Morgans.....	Black Diamond.
Geo. W. Tibbetts.....	Gilman.
W. L. Newton.....	Olney.

PIERCE.

T. L. Stiles.....	Tacoma.
P. C. Sullivan.....	Tacoma.
Gwin Hicks.....	Tacoma.
H. M. Lillis.....	Tacoma.
C. T. Fay.....	Steilacoom.
R. S. More.....	Puyallup.
Rob't Jamieson.....	Wilkeson.

THURSTON.

Jno. F. Gowey.....	Olympia.
T. M. Reed.....	Olympia.
Francis Henry.....	Olympia.

LEWIS.

O. H. Joy.....	Boisfort.
S. H. Berry.....	Chehalis.

*Removed to Seattle.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CONVENTION.

No. 1. Preamble and Bill of Rights.—Warner, Hicks, Comegys, Henry, Dallam, Kellogg, Sohns.

No. 2. Elections and Elective Rights.—P. C. Sullivan, J. Z. Moore, Dyer, Glascock, Travis, Burk, Neace.

No. 3. Legislative Department.—J. Z. Moore, Buchanan, Stevenson, Neace, McReavy, Morgans, Coey, Gray, Tibbetts.

No. 4. Executive Department and Pardoning Power.—Weir, Fairweather, Hicks, Clothier, Hungate.

No. 5. Judicial Department.—Turner, Dunbar, Gowey, Stiles, Godman, Sturdevant, Griffiths, Mires, Sharpstein, Jones, Kinnear, Weisenburger, Crowley.

No. 6. Military Affairs.—Prosser, Tibbetts, Cosgrove, Berry, Glascock.

No. 7. State, County, and Municipal Indebtedness.—Browne, Blalock, T. M. Reed, Durie, Coey, Hungate, Sturdevant, Fairweather, Fay.

No. 8. Education and Educational Institutions.—Blalock, Lindsley, Lillis, Dickey, Eshelman, Dunbar, Allen.

No. 9. State Institutions and Public Buildings.—T. M. Reed, Lindsley, Winsor, Hayton, McCroskey, Travis, McElroy.

No. 10. County, City, and Township Organization.—Stiles, Lindsley, Dallam, Bowen, Glascock, E. H. Sullivan, Jeffs, Griffiths, Willison.

No. 11. Apportionment and Representation.—Crowley, Allen, Dyer, Gowey, Hicks, Eshelman, Sohns, West, P. C. Sullivan, Prosser, Hungate, Van Name, Willison, Cosgrove, Sturdevant.

No. 12. Revenue and Taxation.—Gowey, Dyer, Fairweather, Berry, Bowen, Suksdorf, Godman, Sohns, Browne.

No. 13. Corporations other than Municipal.—Kinnear, Weisenburger, McCroskey, P. C. Sullivan, Neace, Sharpstein, Henry, Coey.

No. 14. Miscellaneous Subjects, Schedule and Future Amendments.—Sharpstein, McElroy, Buchanan, Lillis, J. M. Reed, Comegys, Gray, Dickey, Jamieson.

No. 15. Revision, adjustment and enrollment.—Minor, T. M. Reed, J. M. Reed, Eldridge, Stevenson.

No. 16. Water and Water Rights.—Mires, Manley, R. S. More, McCroskey, E. H. Sullivan.

No. 17. Agriculture, Manufactures, Fisheries and Commerce.—E. H. Sullivan, Burke, McDonald, Newton, Hayton, Fay, J. M. Reed.

No. 18. Mining and Mining Interests.—Manly, Morgans, Jamieson, Newton, McDonald, Gray, Weisenburger.

No. 19. Printing, Mileage and Contingent*expenses.—Power, Joy, Suksdorf, Van Name, Lillis, Clothier, Dallam.

No. 20. Harbors, Tidewater and Navigable Streams.—Durie, Prosser, R. S. More, West, Power, Schooley, Stevenson, Weir, Turner.

No. 21. Homestead and Property Exemptions.—Godman, Jeffs, Jones, Winsor, Allen.

No. 22.—State, School and Granted Lands.—Dunbar, Bowen, Warner, Dickey, Minor, Henry, Shoudy, Schooley, Eldridge, Suksdorf, Travis, Cosgrove, Eshelman, Joy, Kellogg, Stiles, Browne.

No. 23. Federal Relations, Boundaries and Immigration.—Comegys, Buchanan, McElroy, West, McReavy.

No. 24. Rules and Order of Business.—Prosser, Griffiths, T. M. Reed, Power, Durie, Travis, West, Stiles, Cosgrove, Sohns, Crowley, Warner, Wier.

No. 25. Engrossment.—Shoudy, Berry, Jones, McReavy, Van Name.

No. 26.—State Medicine and Public Health.—Willison, Manly, Blalock, Minor, Turner.

No. 27. On Seal of the New State.—Bowen, Dallam, Hicks.

The convention was in session fifty days and adopted a constitution which was approved by the people at the election held October 1, 1889.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

STATE OFFICERS.

ELISHA P. FERRY.

Governor (Republican), was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 9, 1825. Studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession; resided at Waukegan until July, 1869, when he removed to Washington; was the first mayor of the city of Waukegan, in 1852, and in 1856 was presidential elector for the district in which he resided; was a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois in 1861; from 1861 to 1863 was bank commissioner in that State. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates' staff as assistant adjutant-general with rank of colonel and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington territory. In 1872 was appointed Governor of Washington territory and re-appointed in 1876. All of these appointments were conferred upon him by President Grant. He served as Governor until November, 1880; removed to Seattle and became a member of a law firm. In September, 1887, retired from the practice of the law and entered the Puget Sound National Bank as vice-president. On the 4th of September, 1889, was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of the state, and on the 1st day of October was elected.

CHARLES E. LAUGHTON,

Lieutenant-Governor (Republican), was born in Penobscot county, Maine, June 4, 1846. Graduated from the Friend's College at Vassaborough, Me., 1862; began the study of law upon graduation, enlisted in the 2d Maine same year, under age; enlistment not permitted by parents; removed to Boston to complete law studies; entered the army in 1863; cashier of sutler attached to 14th Maine, until close of the war; returned home, renewed study of law; health failed, obliged to discontinue study. In 1867 removed to Omaha, Neb.; appointed postal clerk on Union Pacific railroad. Married in 1871 in Sacramento; became connected with Virginia & Truckee railroad same year; appointed auditor of said road in 1875; held this position until elected Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada in 1882. At the expiration of the term of four years, removed to the western part of Stevens county, now Okanogan county, in the state of Washington. During residence in Nevada, was engaged in mining and milling speculations. Admitted to the bar in Tacoma, 1888, largely interested in mining interests in Okanogan county. In November, 1888, elected to the territorial legislature as joint representative from Stevens, Okanogan and Spokane counties. October 1st elected Lieutenant-Governor.

ALLEN WEIR,

Secretary of State. (Republican), of Port Townsend, was born in Los Angeles county, California, April 24, 1854; came to Puget Sound with his father's family in 1860; raised on a farm in Clallam county on the Straits of Fuca; worked in a logging camp to earn money to pay his schooling; educated mostly at Olympia Union Academy; purchased the *Puget Sound Argus* in 1877, and after twelve years publication retired with a comfortable competence. Married Miss Ellen Davis, of Clallam county, in 1877; chief clerk of legislative coun-

cil in 1879; member of board of regents of territorial university, territorial board of health, justice of peace, police judge; elected to territorial council of 1888-89; and was a member of the constitutional convention from Jefferson county.

A. A. LINDSLEY,

State Treasurer, (Republican), was a member of the constitutional convention from the twelfth district; resides at Union Ridge, Clarke county; was born in Wisconsin in 1848; raised in New York state; removed to Portland, Oregon, 1868; was employed some years as surveyor and civil engineer; moved to San Francisco in 1874; was elected surveyor of the city and county of San Francisco for two years; moved to Clarke county, Washington, in 1881; was a member of the territorial legislature of 1885-86; is engaged in dairying and stock raising on Lewis river.

THOMAS M. REED,

Auditor, (Republican), received the highest number of votes of the republican nominees. Was born in Sharpsburg, Kentucky, December 8, 1825. His grandfather, Thomas Reed, was one of the early pioneers of the then "Far West." Thrown upon his own resources at the age of 12 years, he labored at farm work in the spring and summer at \$8 per month, with which he clothed himself and paid for his schooling during the winter months; began teaching at 18; went to San Francisco via Panama, in 1849; mined two years; was a partner of John Conness, afterwards senator from California; in mercantile business at Georgetown, El Dorado county; spent two years in Idaho, and removed to Olympia; was a member of Territorial House of Representatives of Washington from Idaho in 1862, when that Territory was part of Washington. Was a member of the Legislature of Idaho in 1864; is a lawyer, practical surveyor and civil engineer; was president of the Council of the Washington Legislature in 1877, and Auditor of the Territory for ten years.

W. C. JONES,

Attorney-General, (Republican), of Spokane Falls, was born in Oneida county, New York, April 5, 1855. Left there with his parents and removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1858. Studied law at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison; graduated in 1876; left for Madelia, Minn., and formed a law partnership with F. D. Joy; practiced until March, 1883; removed to Cheney, Spokane county; was city attorney there until February, 1887, when he removed to Spokane Falls; was elected prosecuting attorney of Spokane county in the fall of 1886 and again in the fall of 1888; resigned to accept the office of Attorney-General, to which he was elected October 1st, 1889.

R. B. BRYAN.

Superintendent of Public Instruction and chairman of board of education (Republican), was born in Hancock county, Ohio, August 1, 1842; son of Dr. E. L. Bryan; moved with his parents when ten years old to Johnson county, Iowa; remained there four years; removed to West Mitchell, in Mitchell county, Iowa; remained there until 1862; attended the public schools of Ohio and Iowa until fourteen years of age; completed a course in the West Mitchell Academy and entered the Cedar Valley Seminary; enlisted in Third Iowa Infantry in 1861; participated in the campaigns of Missouri and Tennessee until 1862; was discharged on account of ill health; enlisted again in 1863 in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry and participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac until Lee surrendered at Appomattox; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and again at Spotsylvania; commissioned a second lieutenant in 1865; after the war was teaching until 1874; elected superintendent of schools of Lynn county, Kansas, for two terms; engaged in the newspaper business until 1884; came to the Coast, and in January, 1886, settled in Olympia; In September, 1886,

lected principal of the public schools of Montesano; in May, 1887, was appointed superintendent of public schools of Chehalis county; held position until March 4, 1889.

WM. T. FORREST

Commissioner of Public Lands (Republican), was born in the state of Iowa in 1849, educated at the Iowa Central university, graduated from the law department of the Iowa State university, and came to Washington in 1883; located at Chehalis in the spring of 1884, and continued the practice of law there, principally in the land title and abstract business; represented Lewis county in the lower house of the last territorial legislature.

MEMBERS SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE T. J. ANDERS.

Of Walla Walla, was born near the town of Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, April 4, 1838; resided on a farm with his parents until he was twelve years of age, when they moved into the town of Republic; attended public schools until fitted for the academy at that place. After finishing his academic course, was employed in the academy as teacher until 1858. Resigned and moved to Michigan, graduated from the law department of the state university in 1861; removed to Wisconsin, practiced law; moved to Montana, thence to Walla Walla, opening a law office at the latter-named town in November, 1871; was city attorney and elected five times as prosecuting attorney for that district; has been connected with much of the important litigation of Washington territory, and was the unanimous choice of his brother judges for chief justice.

JUDGE RALPH OREGON DUNBAR,

Of Goldendale, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, April 26, 1845; moved with his parents to Oregon in 1846,

crossing the plains in an ox team, and settled near Salem ; educated in the Willamette University, and taught two years in that institution ; moved to Olympia in 1867 ; studied law under Hon. Elwood Evans ; was admitted to practice before the Territorial Supreme Court in 1869 ; afterward appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Orange Jacobs ; on the appointment of Chief Justice Green, resigned, and returned to Salem ; in 1871 removed to Yakima, Washington ; in 1875 removed to The Dalles, Oregon ; in 1877 again returned to Washington and opened a law office at Goldendale ; served one term as prosecuting attorney for Yakima, Clarke, Klickitat and Skamania counties ; was city attorney of Goldendale several terms ; Speaker of the Territorial House in 1885 ; represented the 11th district in the Constitutional Convention ; was a strong candidate for Congress at the Walla Walla convention in 1889, and unanimously nominated as one of the Supreme Judges.

JUDGE JOHN P. HOYT,

Of Seattle, was born Oct. 6, 1841, in Ashtabula county, Ohio ; worked on his father's farm ; attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently taught school. In 1862 enlisted in the volunteer service in the 85th and 87th Ohio Infantry regiments and the 2d Ohio Artillery regiment ; continued in the service until the spring of 1866. Entered the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, graduated in 1867 ; removed to Michigan and began the practice of law ; in 1868 was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in which he lived and re-elected in 1870 ; in 1872 was elected to the house of representatives of Michigan and re-elected in 1874 ; was speaker of the last named body ; was appointed secretary of Arizona by President Grant in the spring of 1876 ; promoted governor of that territory in 1877 ; was appointed governor of Idaho in the fall of 1878, but preferring a judicial posi-

tion was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory in 1879, serving as such until 1887, when he left the bench to assume the duties of manager of a banking house in Seattle; was elected to the constitutional convention from King county and was chosen by that body as its president.

JUDGE ELMON SCOTT,

Of Pomeroy, Garfield county, was born at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle county, Vermont, on the 6th of November, 1853; resided there until 1864, when he moved on a farm with his parents in Chester, Eaton county, Michigan; resided there until he reached his 21st year; attended the public schools, a high school and academy in that vicinity; began the study of law at Charlotte, in the same county, and was admitted to practice in 1877. Removed to Washington in October, 1881, locating at Pomeroy, Garfield county, in January, 1882; served one term as city attorney of Charlotte, Michigan, and was several times mayor of Pomeroy, Washington; is the youngest member of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE THEODORE L. STILES,

Of Tacoma, Pierce county, was born July 12, 1848, at Medway, Clarke county, Ohio, where he resided until his family removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1865. After attending public school he took the preparatory course at the Ohio university, Athens, Ohio. In the spring of 1867 he entered Amherst (Massachusetts) college, whence he graduated in 1871. He had studied law during his last two years at Amherst, and upon graduating there he entered Columbia college law school. After one year in the law school he entered a law office in New York as a clerk, but a year later commenced business for himself and continued so until May, 1877. He then got the "Western fever," and after remaining over until the fall of 1878 at Indianapolis, struck out for Arizona, landing at Tucson, where he remained until July 4, 1887, on

which date he arrived in Tacoma; was a member of the constitutional convention from Pierce county (twenty-second district) and permanent chairman of the last territorial convention held to nominate the first state officers at Walla Walla in September, 1889.

CHIEF CLERK SOLOMON SMITH.

Of Goldendale, was born at Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 18th day of August, 1839; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, thence to Kansas in 1857; taught schools in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; was mustered in as first Sergeant, Company D, 3d Kansas regiment, at the beginning of the Rebellion, consolidated with the 4th Kansas into the 10th Kansas regiment; was promoted second Lieutenant, 1863, and mustered out in August, 1864; commissioned by President Lincoln as Captain of the 18th United States infantry, Company F, and mustered out in March, 1866, when the army was reduced to a peace basis. Studied law in the office of Gen. A. Danford, and was admitted to practice at Fort Scott, Kansas. Settled at Goldendale in 1881, where he has since resided.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN BEARD ALLEN,

Of Walla Walla, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, May 18, 1845; was educated in Wabash College, Crawfordsville; was a private soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; removed with his father's family to Rochester, Minnesota, where he resided until January, 1870; here he read law, and was admitted to practice; came to Washington Territory in March, 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession; is married; was appointed United States Attorney for Washington Territory April,

1875, by President Grant, and continued in that office until July, 1885; was Reporter of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory from 1878 to 1885; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a republican from the Territory of Washington; was elected to the United States Senate under the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Washington Territory into the Union; took his seat December 2, 1889. His term of office will expire March 3, 1893.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,

Of Seattle, was born in Cape Vincent, New York, 1838; was prepared for college in the seminaries at Fulton and Fairfield, that state; graduated from the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1859; was principal of the Moravia Institute, at Moravia, New York; enlisted in Company F., Nineteenth New York Infantry, in 1861, for three months' service; was promoted to First Lieutenant; after five months' service he was mustered out; studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio in June, 1862; raised a company of sharpshooters, of which he was commissioned Captain; was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Resaca, and other engagements; was promoted three times; was made Judge Advocate of the District of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville; subsequently he engaged with the Remington Arms Company, and applied himself to the study of breech-loading arms for thirteen years; became member of the company and manager; represented that company in New York, and afterward visited the principal countries of Europe, making contracts; in 1876 he purchased large interests in Washington Territory, and became a citizen of Seattle in 1879, where he has resided since; was appointed Governor of the Territory of Washington July 2, 1884, and served three years; distinguished himself by his course as executive during the anti-Chinese riots, and contributed largely to the development

of the Territory, and in bringing about statehood; was elected to the United States Senate as a republican November 21, 1889, under the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Washington Territory and other states into the Union; he took his seat December 2, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE.

. JOHN L. WILSON,

Of Spokane Falls, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 7, 1850; received a primary education in the common schools; was graduated from Wabash College in 1874; studied law under Colonel W. C. Wilson, of Lafayette, Indiana; was elected a Representative to the State Legislature of Indiana in 1880 from Montgomery county; was appointed by President Arthur Receiver of Public Moneys at Spokane Falls, and served four years and four months; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a republican, being the first member of Congress elected from the State of Washington, receiving 34,039 votes against 24,492 votes for Thomas C. Griffiths, democrat.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HIRAM E. ALLEN

(Republican), of the third district, Spokane Falls, was born August 1, 1857, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Is the youngest son of Dr. Joseph S. Allen, surgeon of the 10th Indiana volunteers. Came to Washington in June, 1872. and resided at Olympia and Spokane Falls ever since. Practiced law at the latter place for ten years with his brother, Joseph S. Allen, and others.

SAMUEL H. BERRY

(Democrat), of the 25th district, was born August 22, 1849, in Osage county, Mo.; received a liberal education; was principal of the Linn High school for several years; was elected county surveyor of his native county in November, 1872, and re-elected in 1876. Emigrated to Washington in 1881, and settled in Lewis county in May of that year. Engaged in teaching till November, 1882, when he was elected surveyor of Lewis county; was elected county auditor in 1884 and re-elected in 1886.

N. G. BLALOCK

(Democrat), of the 10th district, was born in Western North Carolina, February 17, 1836. Educated in the common schools, except one year in the Tusculum college, Tennessee. Entered Jefferson Medical college, in Phila., in 1859 and graduated from that institution in 1861. Went to Central Illinois, near Decatur, and practiced medicine twelve years. In 1862 was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment Illinois volunteers. In 1863 was discharged on account of failing health. In 1873 moved to Walla Walla with his family and a number of other immigrants; was on the road four months with teams; arrived without any means. Entered into the practice of medicine, investing all the money he had made in lands and in opening up and improving what was termed "dry foothill lands." He is still engaged in the active practice of his profession. Was mayor of Walla Walla.

O. A. BOWEN

(Republican), was born in Branch county, Michigan, in 1843, and lived upon a farm until he enlisted in the army in 1861, before he was eighteen years of age; served over three years in the army of the Cumberland and was in all the important battles in which the Fourteenth Army

Corps was engaged ; attended Hilldale college in Michigan for several terms after the war and then engaged in the newspaper business and was part owner and editor of the Coldwater Republican in his native state. In 1871 he accepted the position as book-keeper in the state land office of Michigan, and two years after was appointed deputy commissioner and had entire charge of that department for five years. He represented the capitol district in the Legislature of Michigan during 1879 and 1880 and then moved to Manistique in the Upper Penninsula of that state, and was engaged in the lumbering business, and for a time postmaster of the place. He came to Washington in the summer of 1887 was engaged with the Columbia River Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Skamokawa, Wahkiakum county, thirteenth district ; was appointed to the Vancouver land office in 1890.

J. J. BROWNE

(Democrat), of the Second district, was born in Ohio in 1844, raised in Indiana, is a lawyer by profession, went to Kansas some years ago, thence to Oregon and thence to Spokane Falls, Washington ; is president of the Browne National Bank of Spokane Falls, and resides in that city where he is a very large property holder.

DANIEL BUCHANAN

(Republican), was the oldest in age of the members of the constitutional convention ; elected from Ritzville, Adams county, Eighth district, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 25, 1820, immigrated from there to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and thence to Washington ; is a farmer.

J. A. BURK

(Republican), from the 13th district, embracing the counties of Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific ; was born in New York in 1833, is a farmer and lives at Kalama.

HARRISON CLOTHIER

(Democrat), from the 17th district, Snohomish and part of Skagit counties, was born in New York in 1841; is a merchant at Mount Vernon, in Skagit county.

CHARLES P. COEY

(Republican), of the First district, was born in Redfield, Oswego county, New York, in 1856; has been on the coast since 1879; came to the territory in 1882, to Rockford, Spokane county, and has been there ever since; is engaged in general merchandising.

GEORGE COMEGYS

(Republican), from the Seventh district, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1839, and came to Oregon with his father in 1850; was left an orphan at the age of fourteen; is a graduate of the Willamette university; was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of Oregon in 1877; immigrated to Whitman county in 1878; engaged in law practice, stock-raising and mining. Was elected to represent Whitman county in the territorial legislature of 1881; was elected speaker of the house both at the regular and special session of that year.

S. G. COSGROVE

(Republican), of Pomeroy, Garfield county, is a native of Ohio, and has resided in Washington since 1883; was born in 1846; served as a private in an Ohio regiment, and is commander of the Grand Army department of Washington and Alaska; is a lawyer; was elected as an Independent, but is a Republican; is from the Eighth district.

D. J. CROWLEY

(Republican), is a lawyer of the firm of Allen & Crowley, at Walla Walla; was born near Bangor, Maine, February 11, 1854; came to Washington in

1880; elected from the 10th district; lived some years in California.

FRANK M. DALLAM

(Republican), of the 4th district, editor of the Lincoln county Times of Davenport; was born in Missouri in 1849; raised in Illinois; came to Washington in 1882; settled at Spokane Falls; was printer, publisher and editor of several papers in Illinois and California, established the Spokane Falls Review.

S. A. DICKEY

(Republican), a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1858; has been in Washington for some years as a school teacher; is superintendent of public schools of Kitsap county and lives near Sackman; was one of the delegates from the 18th district.

R. ●. DUNBAR

(Republican), of the 11th district.--[See biographical sketches of state officers.]

D. E. DURIE

(Democrat), of the 19th district, King county, was born in Scotland in 1847; emigrated to this country at an early age; lived in Oregon for some years; removed to Seattle and became interested in improving that city by connecting himself with several commercial enterprises. Is a member of city council and in the mercantile business.

TRUSTEN P. DYER

(Republican), from the 19th district. was born in Warren county, Missouri, in 1856; graduated in the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, in 1874, with the highest honors of his class; taught school for three years, studied law, was admitted in 1875; removed to St. Louis, was chief clerk of the registry department of the postoffice there; was city attorney of St. Louis in 1885-86 and prosecuting attorney for St. Louis county; was twice the unani-

mous choice of the republicans for the legislature; colonel of the national guard of that state; was a member of the republican national nominating convention in 1889. Settled in Seattle, and married Miss Mary A. Pontius, of that city, June 8, 1889.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE

(Republican), of the 16th district, was one of the oldest members of the convention, a pioneer of Washington; was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1828; went to sea at 13, and sailed until gold was discovered in California. Landed in San Francisco October, 1849, and remained in California till the spring of 1853, when he came to Washington, and landed at Bellingham bay in May, 1853. He has been there ever since. He brought his wife with him and she was the first white female that settled in Whatcom county. He took up a donation claim of 320 acres on the front of Bellingham bay and now has one of the finest homes in the state; has filled most of the public offices in the territory; he was speaker of the house in 1866, and presided over the conventions that nominated Messrs. Denny, Flanders and Garfielde for congress. He was one of the three delegates at large in the constitutional convention held at Walla Walla in 1878.

JACOB T. ESHELMAN

(Democrat), from the 11th district, was born near Memphis, Mo., May 8, 1852; came to this coast May 10, 1876; taught school two years in California, Napa county; came to Washington September, 1878; lived in Klickitat county till November, 1887, then moved to North Yakima to take charge of the Christian church; he is still its pastor; was chief clerk of the United States land office there.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER

(Republican), of 4th district, see biographical sketches of state senators.

C. T. FAY

(Republican), of Pierce county, 23d district, was born August 29th, 1828, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; was educated in the district schools; was in the shoe and leather business for some years; emigrated to Rockford, Illinois; resided there twenty years in the butchering and droving business; came to Puget Sound in 1874, settled on a farm in Lewis county, then removed to Steilacoom, where he has resided since; is a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Pierce county.

B. B. GLASCOCK

(Democrat), of the 4th district, was born December 6, 1843, in Ralls county, Missouri; went to California in 1852; lived in Yolo county till 1867, after which he lived in Colusa county until 1883, when he came to Washington and located at Sprague in the business of farming and stock-raising; was a member of the last constitutional convention of California and a member of the senate of the next two sessions of the legislature following.

M. M. GODMAN

(Democrat), of the 9th district, was born in Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1856, where he lived until the fall of 1870, at which time he went to California; attended school at the Pacific Methodist college, graduating in 1877; began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. In September, 1880, he came to Washington, locating at Dayton, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. At the general election held in 1888, he was elected a member of the territorial council, being the only democrat elected to that body.

JOHN F. GOWEY

(Republican), from the 24th district, was born in North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, December 7, 1846; was admitted to the bar May 10, 1869; was member of

the Ohio legislature in 1873-74-75; prosecuting attorney of Campaign county, Ohio, two terms, 1876-77-78-79; appointed register United States land office at Olympia, in April, 1882, and served until August 1, 1886; was a member of the council of Washington territory session 1887-88. Mr. Gowey has quit the practice of law and is president of the First National bank. He is also Mayor of Olympia.

W. B. GRAY

(Democrat), of the 8th district, embracing Adams, Garfield, Asotin and Franklin counties, was born in Maine in 1847; was formerly sheriff of Franklin county; is a stockman; lives near Pasco; served in the Union army.

T. C. GRIFFITTS

(Democrat), of the 3d district, was born in Carthage, Ill., in 1857; went to Salt Lake, and thence to Spokane Falls; is a lawyer; never held any public office; resides in Spokane Falls.

THOMAS HAYTON

(Republican), of the 17th district, was born in Pike county, Ky., June 23d, 1832; was a farmer until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Union army, serving three years; removed to Missouri in 1868, where he resumed the occupation of farming; removed with his family to Skagit county in 1876; is farming near Fir.

FRANCIS HENRY

(Democrat), of the 24th district, was born in Galena, Ills., in 1827, and has always lived in the west. Served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, came to California in 1851; to Washington to reside in 1862, since which time he has been a resident of Olympia; has served three terms in the territorial legislature as member of the lower house from Thurston county; was a delegate

to the constitutional convention of 1878 ; served four terms as probate judge of Thurston county, and several terms upon the board of trustees of the town of Olympia, the two last as president of the board ; was chief clerk of the legislative council ; was clerk of the supreme court of the territory and treasurer of the city of Olympia.

GWIN HICKS

(Democrat), of the 22d district, was the only member born in Washington. He first saw the light of day at Olympia, October 28, 1857 ; at the age of 10 his parents removed to Portland, Oregon, where he learned the printer's trade ; entered the University of California, class '79, and sustained himself through the four years' course by working at his trade ; returned to Portland and entered the office of the *Daily Herald* as a typesetter ; did service as a reporter on the various daily papers of that place until 1882 ; went to Tacoma in 1883 ; was a printer on the *Tacoma Ledger and News* and city editor on the *News*, which place he held until he received the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue for Western Washington ; he held the office for four years and voluntarily resigned March 4 ; is in the real estate business.

JOHN P. HOYT,

(Republican), of 20th district. [See biographical sketches of state judiciary.]

JAMES A. HUNGATE

(Democrat), from the 7th district, lives near Pullman, in Whitman county, was born in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1844 ; settled in Walla Walla ; went to Whitman county in 1880 ; was deputy circuit clerk in Illinois and was once county commissioner in Umatilla county, Oregon.

ROBERT JAMIESON

(Republican), of the 25th district, was born in Lavarkshire, Scotland, in 1854; came to this country and located in California in 1882; went to Wilkeson, Pierce county, in 1885. Is a mining expert and engineer and was educated in Glasgow.

RICHARD JEFFS

(Democrat), was born in New York in 1827, and has been in Washington for upwards of thirty years; was justice of the peace of King county for fifteen years; interested in hop culture at Snoqualmie, in the eighteenth district, from which he was elected.

GEORGE H. JONES

(Republican), was born in Ohio in 1857; is a lawyer at Port Townsend; was elected from the 15th district, embracing Jefferson and San Juan counties.

O. H. JOY

(Republican), of the 25th district, lives at Boisfort, Lewis county; is a farmer and mill owner; was born in New Hampshire in 1830, and spent many years in Maine; has been in Washington eleven years; lived in California and on the Pacific coast since 1849.

J. C. KELLOGG

(Republican), was born in Yates county, New York, in 1821, and came to Washington when it was part of Oregon; was the first white settler of South Bay; was a member of the territorial legislature several times; elected from the 18th district, Coupeville, Island county, but removed to Seattle while a member of the constitutional convention; is a physician.

JNO. R. KINNEAR

(Republican), of 20th district. [See biographical sketches of state senators.]

H. M. LILLIS

(Republican), of the 23d district, was born in Michigan in 1856, and has been a resident of Old Tacoma, Pierce county, for some years; is unmarried, a school teacher and member of the city council of Tacoma.

A. A. LINDSLEY

(Republican), of the 12th district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

DR. S. B. MANLY

(Republican), of the 1st district, is a native of Norwalk, Ohio, born 1847; came to Washington in 1882; formerly represented Whatcom, San Juan and Skagit counties in the territorial legislature; is a practising physician and stock raiser; lives at Colville, Stevens county.

J. P. T. McCROSKEY

(Democrat), of the 6th district, was born in Monroe county, East Tennessee, October 8, 1828. In 1852 he left home with his brother for California, going by the way of the Isthmus of Panama; arrived at San Francisco penniless and broken in health; settled on 100 acres of land in Santa Clara valley and farmed it five years; returned to his birthplace in 1858 with a "stake" made from wheat raising and working in the redwoods of the Santa Cruz mountains; bought a large plantation in Monroe county, upon which he erected a saw-mill, cotton gin, and a large merchant flouring mill, his market being Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi principally; met with reverses in the civil war; early in 1879 came to Washington; is a farmer owning 640 acres of land, nine miles north of Colfax, in Whitman county.

J. T. McDONALD

(Democrat), of the 5th district, was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of August, 1848. His parents were Highland Scotch; moved to Michigan in 1867; followed

lumbering; went to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1875 and engaged in mining; came to Kittitas county in 1881; has been interested since that time in mines and mining in the Salmon River district, Okanogan county.

MATT. J. McELROY

(Labor), elected on the labor ticket in the 20th district, was born in Machias, Maine, in 1858; is a logger; has been ten years in Skagit county; was a member of the last legislature from Skagit and Snohomish; resides in Seattle.

JOHN McCREAVY

(Democrat), of 14th district. [See biographical sketches of members of house of representatives.]

DR. T. T. MINOR

(Republican), of the 19th district, was born in Connecticut in 1844; educated in the public schools of New Haven and earned, outside of school hours, enough means to learn the profession of medicine; in August, 1861, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the 7th Connecticut regiment, was made hospital steward and afterwards appointed assistant surgeon of 1st South Carolina regiment; resigned in 1864 on account of sickness; resumed medical studies; received diploma from Yale College in 1867; came to Washington in 1868; been Mayor of Seattle where he lived, and was a member of many republican conventions in territorial days; was drowned in Puget Sound in November, 1889.

AUSTIN MIRES

(Republican), was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, February 11th, 1852; came across the plains with his parents to Oregon in 1853, and settled on a farm in Umpqua, Douglas county, in 1854; taught school; worked in a printing office; was U. S. mail agent from Portland to Roseburg; took a full law course at the University of Michigan; graduated in March, 1882; re-

turned to Oregon and practiced law at Roseburg; was chief clerk of Oregon Senate in 1882-83; removed to Ellensburg; elected its first mayor in 1885; re-elected for a second term; is vice-president of the First National Bank of that city; was one of the representatives of the fifth district in the convention.

R. S. MORE

(Democrat), from the 23d district, was born in Scotland, October 13, 1828; arrived in Connecticut in 1831, and in 1841 went to Iowa; in 1850 went to Illinois and on the first day of May, 1852, started across the plains; arrived at The Dalles, Or., October 12, and ran a flat-boat between The Dalles and Cascades for some time; went to Portland in December, 1852, and vibrated between Portland and Sauvie's island until March 20, 1853, when he went to Steilacoom; was elected county commissioner in June, 1854, and has been elected twice since; was first lieutenant of company D, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers during the Indian war of 1855; was a member of the house of representatives in 1857-8, and again in 1871; was one of a party that cut a wagon road through the Naches pass in 1853.

JAMES Z. MOORE

(Republican), of the 2d district, was born in 1845 in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1856 his family removed to Missouri; graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, in 1867, afterward attending the Harvard law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1858 he became a member of the bar at Owensboro, Kentucky; was twice nominated by his party for congress and twice for presidential elector. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Blaine and was elected the Kentucky member of the republican national committee. He came to Spokane Falls first in 1886.

MORGAN MORGANS

(Republican), of the 21st district, was born in South Wales in 1830; removed to Pennsylvania in 1846 and came to California in 1855 and to the Black Diamond coal mines in King county in 1885 where he was the superintendent when elected to the constitutional convention.

LEWIS NEACE

(Democrat), of Waitsburg, Walla Walla county, 9th district, was born in Germany in 1835, came to this country in 1847; was raised in Pennsylvania; came to Washington in 1859; located in Walla Walla; engaged in farming and stock raising.

WILLIAM L. NEWTON

(Labor), of the 21st district, was elected on the labor ticket; was born in Kentucky in 1854; went to Memphis, then to Mississippi, and came to Seattle; is a coal miner at the Gilman mines, King county.

JAMES POWER

(Republican), of the 16th district, was born in Ireland in 1849; grew up from childhood in Columbus, Ohio, where he learned the printing business, serving an apprenticeship in the Ohio State Journal office. In 1870 he removed from Columbus to Washington D. C., to accept a position in the Government printing office, where he worked until April 1873, when he struck out for Washington. Upon arriving here he started the Mail at Whatcom, and continued the publication till 1879, when he removed with it to La Conner, where it is still in existence; served some time as inspector of customs of the Puget Sound district, and represented Whatcom (then including the present county of Skagit), Shohomish and Island counties, in the upper house of the legislature of 1883. He was elected to the constitutional convention from the sixteenth district, com-

prising Whatcom and the northern half of Skagit counties; is an extensive hop grower.

WILLIAM F. PROSSER

(Republican), of the 11th district, was born on the 16th of March, 1834, near Williamsport, Pa.; educated in the common schools of that state, attending the Johnstown Academy for three terms; engaged in teaching school, studying law and surveying until 20 years of age, when he emigrated, in 1854, across the plains to California; engaged in mining, chiefly in Trinity county; was second lieutenant of the Trinity Rangers, a company organized to assist the regular troops of the Indian wars of 1858-9 about Humboldt bay; was the first republican candidate of the republican party in Trinity county for the legislature of California in 1860; went east at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861; enlisted as a private in the "Anderson Troop;" served in the Army of the Cumberland throughout the war; took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Siege of Knoxville, and many others; was commissioned as major of the Second Tennessee cavalry regiment in March, 1863; lieutenant-colonel same regiment in March, 1864, and colonel in June, 1865. After the war, was located on a farm seven miles from Nashville, Tenn.; was elected to the Tennessee legislature in 1867; was elected to congress from the Nashville district in 1868; was postmaster at Nashville for three years; was one of the commissioners from the state of Tennessee to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; was appointed special agent of the general land office for Oregon and Washington in March, 1879; served in that capacity for six years; located a homestead in 1882 upon the site of the present town of Prosser, Yakima county; was elected auditor of Yakima county for two years in 1886.

THOMAS M. REED

(Republican), of 24th district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

JOHN M. REED

(Democrat), from 7th district, Whitman county, a native of Missouri, born there in 1842; lives in Oakesdale and been in Washington ten years; was a member of the Oregon legislature from Clackamas county; was county commissioner of Whitman county four years.

ALBERT SCHOOLEY

(Republican), 17th district, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 12, 1848; educated at Bucknell University; graduated there in 1869; taught school for a few years; engaged in mercantile business for eight years; was a representative to the Pennsylvania legislature of 1885-86 from Union county; came to Washington in 1888; settled at Florence, Snohomish county, on the Stillaguamish river; removed to Chehalis, Lewis county.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN

(Democrat), of Walla Walla, the 10th district, was born in New York, Bath county, in 1828; is a lawyer; came to Washington from Wisconsin; has been elected to the territorial council three times.

JOHN A. SHOUDY

(Republican), of Ellensburg, is the founder of that thriving city; was born in 1843 in the state of Illinois; served in the Union army; came to Washington territory; lived for a while in Seattle; broke a roadway across the Cascades from Seattle to Kittitas valley; was a representative from the 5th district, embracing Kittitas county and part of Douglas county.

LEWIS SOHNS

(Republican), was born in Germany, April 29, 1827; came to Pacific coast in 1852; worked as a painter until 1866, and then began merchandising at Vancouver and manu-

facturing on Puget Sound and the Columbia river; is president of First National Bank, of Vancouver; was member of territorial legislature from Clarke county; mayor of Vancouver and a trustee of the Washington school for defective youth; elected from 12th district.

GEO. H. STEVENSON,

(Democrat). [See biographical sketches of members of house of representatives.]

ROBERT F. STURDEVANT

(Republican), of 9th district, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1841; moved to territory of Iowa in 1843; moved to Wisconsin in 1854; enlisted in 14th Wisconsin Infantry in October, 1861; rose to rank of color sergeant; admitted to bar in Wisconsin in 1868; moved to Washington in 1873; was first probate judge of Columbia county; elected prosecuting attorney for first judicial district in 1878, served one term; elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin in 1884 and served two terms; is now superior judge of counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin.

T. L. STILES

(Republican), of the 22d district. [See biographical sketches of members of State Judiciary.]

H. F. SUKSDORF

(Democrat), from the 3d district, was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1843; came with his parents to America in 1858; settled on a farm in Scott county, Iowa; studied at the Quincy, Ill., Academy and the Iowa State University; graduated from the law department of the latter university in 1870; as deputy U. S. marshal took the census of Davenport, Iowa; was delegate to the liberal republican convention that met at Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley in 1872; was U. S. supervisor of census for Oregon in 1880; settled in Spokane county in 1881; is engaged in farming.

E. H. SULLIVAN

(Republican), of the 6th district, was born in Eaton county, Michigan, July 31, 1850; removed with his father's family to Nebraska in the fall of 1855; remained there till the fall of 1877; then went to Whitman county; admitted to practice law in Colfax in 1880; elected prosecuting attorney of Whitman county in 1884, serving the full term of two years.

P. C. SULLIVAN

(Republican), of the 22d district, is a resident of Tacoma, Pierce county; born in Nebraska in 1859; came to Washington in 1883 and settled in Colfax with his brother, E. H. Sullivan, in the legal business; has lived in Tacoma nearly two years; is a lawyer.

GEORGE W. TIBBETTS

(Republican), of the 21st district, was born in Maine in 1846; came from Missouri eighteen years ago to King county; engaged in farming and the mercantile business; was a member of the territorial legislature in 1878, and a brigadier-general of the territory for two years; served in the war of the rebellion in a Union regiment.

J. J. TRAVIS

(Democrat), of the 1st district, has lived in Colville but a few years. Is a native of Tennessee, born there in 1859, and is a practicing physician in Stevens county; was the youngest member of the constitutional convention.

GEORGE TURNER

(Republican), of the 2d district, was born in Edina, Knox county, Missouri, in 1850; held the office of United States marshal for the southern and middle district of Alabama and associate justice for Washington Territory, the first by appointment from General Grant, the second from President Arthur. Judge Turner was a personal friend

of both, and largely consulted by the latter in southern matters; he was chairman of the republican state committee in Alabama from 1876 to 1884; member of the national convention from Alabama in 1876, 1880 and 1884, and in the two latter, member-at-large and chairman of the delegation; he was one of the 306 in the convention of 1880 for Grant; he came to Washington in July, 1884, and was associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory until his resignation in 1887; received twenty votes for U. S. senator in the first state legislature at Olympia in November, 1889.

J. F. VAN NAME

(Democrat), of Kelso, 13th district, was born in Earlville, La Salle county, Illinois, in 1857. At the age of ten his parents removed to Grant county, Wisconsin; graduated from the Earlville High School; taught school for a short time in Illinois; went to Dakota during the Black hills mining excitement and thence went to Kansas, staying there about a year, and then to Colorado, settling at Loveland; went into New Mexico and Arizona prospecting, and was engaged for some time in the forwarding and commission business; in 1883 went to Walla Walla. In the fall of the same year came to the Cowlitz valley; taught school and read law. In the spring of 1887 was appointed clerk of the court, holding the office eighteen months, when he resigned to enter into the practice of his profession, having in the meantime been admitted to the bar.

C. H. WARNER

(Democrat), of the 6th district, was born in New York state in 1836, and emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin in 1847, thence to Illinois in 1854. He was educated at Mt. Morris, Illinois college, taught school from 1858 to 1861, and studied law. On account of ill health he was forced to give up law studies, and in 1862 went to California and engaged in business in Sierra county; re-

moved to Oakland in 1867; came to Washington in the fall of 1879, locating at Colfax, where he has since resided; was a member of the legislature of 1883; appointed register of the land office at Walla Walla in 1885, and held the office one year, when he resigned and returned to Colfax to attend to business interests; was chairman of the territorial Democratic committee and chairman of the Democratic convention which met at Walla Walla in 1884.

ALLEN WEIR

(Republican), of 15th district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

J. J. WEISENBURGER

(Republican), was elected as an independent from the 16th district; was born in Bureau county, Illinois, February 4, 1855; immigrated to California in the fall of 1862; was reared in Nevada City, California; admitted to the bar there in 1879; came to Washington in 1883; resides at Whatcom; was city attorney of Whatcom and justice of the peace.

A. J. WEST

(Democrat), of the 14th district, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1839; emigrated to Port Royal, Norfolk county, Ontario, when 5 years old. There received a common school education; taught school one year and then went to work in a sawmill; when the war broke out in 1861 enlisted as a private in Company L, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer infantry; March 24, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant, Company L, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer infantry; was wounded September 30, 1864, while charging Fort Wheaton; was in command of his company at the surrender of General Lee, and consequently took part in the ceremonies of the surrender; he received a commission as captain May 11, 1865; he returned to Saginaw, Mich., and again went to work in a sawmill; was fourteen years in the sawmill business in Michigan, during which time he filled the offices of township clerk and treasurer, justice of the

peace and postmaster; he first visited Washington territory in July, 1883, and moved his family to Aberdeen in June, 1884, and there embarked in the manufacture of lumber.

H. C. WILLISON

(Democrat), of the 15th district, is 44 years of age, of Scotch descent, and a practicing physician; he was born on a farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and graduated from the University of the City of New York; served on the medical staff of the department of public charities and correction of the city of New York; came to Washington territory in January, 1873; settled at Tacoma; was appointed physician to the territorial asylum and penitentiary at Steilacoom on the 1st of January, 1874; removed to Port Townsend in 1885; territorial health officer of the Puget Sound collection district; has written considerable for publication on medical and other subjects of public interest.

HENRY WINSOR

(Republican), of the 14th district, Chehalis and Mason counties, was born in Ohio in 1835; came to Washington Territory many years ago; held various offices of trust; is a farmer, and resides at Shelton, Mason county.

W. W. WALTMAN

(Democrat), of the 1st district, who was a member of the convention but six days, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. A lumberman by occupation; lived at Colville, Stevens county.

STATE SENATORS.

C. G. AUSTIN

(Republican), the joint senator from Garfield and Asotin counties, is a jobber and dealer in farm implements, etc., and grain. He was born in Avon, Ohio, March 18, 1846.

He enlisted when 18 years of age, in Company G, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until September, 1865; was twice elected clerk of the Seventh judicial district of Minnesota. Soon after he came to Washington he was appointed clerk of the district court for Garfield and Asotin counties (S. C. Wingard, judge), which position he held some time.

JOHN S. BAKER

(Republican), of Pierce county, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21st of November, 1861. He came to Washington in 1881 and began the wholesale grocery business, in which he was highly successful; is now a member of the Tacoma Wholesale Grocery Company; has built several substantial stores, and also an elegant home in Tacoma.

L. B. CLOUGH

(Republican) has one of the finest fruit farms in Clarke county, near the Columbia river, and is an extensive fruit grower, dryer and packer; was born in Waterbury, Vermont, on the 12th of May, 1850; followed farming until he came to Washington in the spring of 1877 and located near Vancouver where he has successfully raised fruit ever since. He bought land, dug out the stumps and roots and set out one of the largest prune orchards in Washington. He was one of the first to go into the business on a large scale in the Pacific Northwest; was elected sheriff of Clarke county in the fall of 1884; held the office two years; elected representative from Clarke county in the fall of 1888, the legislature not assembling. His name is pronounced Cluff.

HENRY DRUM

(Democrat), was born in Girard, Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1857; taught school there at the age of sixteen years; finished a course in the Illinois State University at Champaign; removed to Farmer City, Ill., in 1880, and engaged in the manufacture of brick; moved to Heb-

ron, Neb.; began teaching again, and then became the associate of Hon. Walter J. Thompson, of that place, in the latter's bank; after a year's success in stock raising, in addition to the banking business, both he and Mr. Thompson sold out their interests and settled in New Tacoma, arriving in that city Christmas eve., 1883; purchasing the "Bank of New Tacoma," it was reorganized as the "Merchant's National Bank," of which he became assistant cashier, afterwards cashier, and is now vice-president; he is president of the school board of Tacoma; was elected mayor in 1888, and served a year as such; he is a director in several commercial enterprises in Pierce county.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER

(Republican), of Lincoln county; his father was a native of New York; Mr. Fairweather himself was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1852; came to the United States in 1865; railroaded in Wyoming in 1868; came to Washington in 1871, and was engaged in railroading and steamboating until 1883; was general freight and passenger agent of the N. P. and O. R. & N. companies for six years; relieved Dr. D. S. Baker as manager of the Walla Walla & Columbia River railroad in 1879; was superintendent of the Idaho division of the N. P. R. R. for three years during its construction; has been engaged in merchandising, banking, mining and lumbering; is president of the First National bank of Sprague, a director of the First National bank of Spokane Falls; has been mayor of Sprague, where he resides; was chief of ordnance with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor M. C. Moore; was a member of the constitutional convention.

A. T. FARISS

(Republican), has been engaged in Pullman, Whitman county, in the hardware business ever since he came to Washington in 1883. Mr. Fariss was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1853, and spent his boyhood days on a

farm there; he left Iowa in 1867 and came to Washington in 1883; was elected to the legislature of 1888, which did not assemble.

C. E. FORSYTH

(Republican), of Cowlitz county, is a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent; born in 1850; was brought up on a farm until 17 years of age, when he left home, working out in summer for money to pay tuition for winter's school; served apprenticeship at carpentering; removed to Hood river, Wasco county, Oregon, during the fall of 1875, in company with eighty-six others, known as the Hood River colony from Pennsylvania; thence, in December of 1875, to Cowlitz county, Washington, where he has since remained; is now a resident of Kelso; from December, 1875, until 1880, taught school and worked at anything he could get to do; at the fall election of 1880 was elected county auditor on the republican ticket over the people's ticket, serving four years; while auditor was clerk and deputy clerk of the district court; now engaged in the boom business at the mouth of the Cowlitz river.

● D. GUILFOIL

(Republican), of King county, is the youngest member of the state senate. Mr. Guilfoil was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 8, 1863; raised on a farm, and went to work for himself when he was 13 years of age; carried water on a railroad for the workmen, and with untiring perseverance worked himself up from water boy to a railway contractor in all its branches. He has done extensive bridge building and other work on the Lake Shore, Seattle & Eastern railroad.

H. E. HOUGHTON

(Republican), joint Senator from Stevens and Spokane, was born in Alexander, Genesee county, New York, April 6, 1835; educated at the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary; removed to Wisconsin in 1855; lived four

years in East Troy, Walworth county; removed to Durand, Pepin county; was district attorney of the county twelve years; member of the house of representatives of Wisconsin in 1873-4; member of senate of same state in 1879 and 1880; removed to Spokane Falls, Washington; was city attorney of Spokane Falls for three years; during the war of the rebellion was connected with the U. S. sanitary commission.

JACOB HUNSAKE R

(Republican), the joint senator from Klickitat and Skamania, is a native of Illinois, born in Quincy, Adams county in 1845. His parents went to Oregon in 1846, taking the infant with them. His boyhood days were spent on a farm near Oregon City, and his education principally obtained at the public school there during the winter terms; attended the Pacific University at Forest Grove for a year, and taught a few terms of school near Oregon City and in Thurston county, near Olympia, Washington territory. Afterwards went to Peru, South America, and spent a year in the Andes, on the Challas, Lima & Oroya railroad, in the employ of Keith & Company; returned in the spring of 1873; lived in Thurston county a few years and removed to The Dalles, Oregon, keeping hotel for awhile. Has lived in Skamania and Klickitat counties for fourteen years as a farmer and merchandiser. Was county commissioner of Klickitat county for four years. Resides at White Salmon, Klickitat county.

E. B. HYDE

(Republican). As a delegate from Washington territory in the last Republican nominating convention at Chicago, Mr. Hyde voted first, last and all the time for Benjamin Harrison for president. He was born in Utica, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, January 13, 1849; lived on a farm until he was thirty years old; came to Washington in May, 1831; settled at Spokane Falls; was elected first city marshal, and held the office four terms; elected a

member of the city council for two years; was chief of the fire department three terms, and held other minor offices; is engaged in the real estate and banking business; is a large property owner in Spokane Falls where he resides.

J. H. JONES

(Republican), from King county, has made mining a life study. Mr. Jones was born in England in 1857, and was brought to this country by his parents when but five months old, settling in Pennsylvania; he has been a coal miner all his life, and was employed at Franklin, King county, as such at the time of his election; Mr. Jones came to Washington in 1885; he was elected a member of the territorial legislature in 1888, which did not assemble.

JOHN R. KINNEAR

(Republican), of King county, was born in Indiana in 1842. At the age of 7 years his parents moved to Walnut Grove, Woodford county, Illinois, and located there upon a farm; took the regular course of studies at the Washington high school and Eureka college and after finishing at these schools, took a four years classical course at Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois, and while there the war broke out; enlisted for three years, and as a private soldier was engaged in some twenty of the great battles of the war; at the request of his comrades he wrote and published a history of his regiment and brigade, consisting of 140 pages; after the war closed he took a course of law at the Chicago law school and when admitted to the bar, located at Paxton, Ill., where he remained in active practice for fifteen years, and while there was prosecuting attorney for three years, and was master in chancery for four years; in 1883 moved to Seattle; was elected to the legislature from King county on the republican ticket in 1884, and in session of 1885 drafted and succeeded in having enacted ten or more important bills; again in November, 1888, was elected

to the council, or upper house of the legislature, but did not take his seat on account of the passage of the enabling act for the admission of the state; was elected to the constitutional convention from the twentieth district and took an active part in framing that instrument; was chairman of the committee on corporations; made a close race for first governor, was backed by the entire thirty-five delegates from King county and received 130 votes in the republican state convention.

W. H. KNEELAND

(Republican), was born in Lincoln, Maine, December 11, 1848; his father died in the army in 1862; shortly after this he left home to go to school, and working nights and mornings for his board; obtained position as teacher; for four years taught school and attended school alternately; in 1869 he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business until 1876, and then went to the oil districts of Pennsylvania and engaged in the production of petroleum. About 1880 some heavy gas wells were found at the northern end of the oil belt in the state of New York, and in 1881 he conceived the idea of turning that gas to practical use, and to this end organized a company with a capital stock of half a million, and built what is known as the Empire Gas Line; this line contained over 100 miles of pipe, and had about 8,000 patrons, and was a financial success; in 1882 he sold his stock in the Empire Gas Line and his oil property in Pennsylvania, and came to Washington Territory and engaged in the lumber business of Mason county, which county he represents in the senate.

HENRY LANDES

(Republican), is the joint Senator from Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan; born in Germany in 1843; his parents emigrated to Kentucky in 1847, in which state he was raised; in the latter part of 1861 enlisted in a Kentucky Union regiment at the age of 18, and served through the

war, participating in nearly all the battles from Shiloh to Atlanta; after the war he came to the Pacific coast, thence to the gold fields of British Columbia; was appointed Indian trader at Neah Bay reservation, Washington, which position he held for nearly six years; in 1876 returned with his family to Port Townsend and established himself in business; he has been city councilman, acting mayor, city treasurer, member of the school board, member of the board of commissioners to locate the new territorial penitentiary, member of the board of commissioners to locate Port Townsend's present government buildings, assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the governor's staff, commissioner to select a suitable site for the deaf mute, blind and feeble-minded youth of the territory; founded the First National bank of Port Townsend in 1883, and is its president; was one of the originators, is director and treasurer of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad Company; is president of the Olympus Water Company, and was quartermaster-general of the N. G. W.

JOHN C. LAWRENCE

(Republican), was born at Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, in 1861. His father died when he was nine years of age; he came with his mother to Whitman county, which he represents in the senate, in November, 1878; served as county superintendent of schools of the county; one term as a member of the Territorial board of education and one term as superintendent of public instruction; is engaged in the real estate business.

J. H. LONG

(Republican) is from Lewis county, the oldest in the new state. Mr. Long was born on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, November 27th, 1845; immigrated to Iowa in 1860 with his parents; drove on ox team across the plains for his board in 1864 to Boise City, Idaho, and left for Lewis county, Washington, in 1865; was elected county assessor

in 1869, county treasurer in 1873, to the legislature in 1877, and joint councilman of Lewis and Thurston counties in 1881; resided on the farm he now occupies near Chehalis since 1866, first as farm hand, next as tenant and next as owner; been engaged in the manufacture of cheese in different parts of the territory for eleven years; also in milling; president of the Chehalis flouring mill company for three years, and engaged principally in farming and stock raising.

F. H. LUCE

(Republican) is the joint senator from Lincoln, Okanogan, Adams and Franklin counties; is a native of Wisconsin, born May 23, 1859; he is a physician by profession, and came from Illinois to Washington in 1866; is engaged in the banking and real estate business in the thriving town of Davenport, Lincoln county—one of the firm of May & Luce.

N. H. OWINGS

(Republican), senator from Thurston county, has held office, civil and military, under the United States government for twenty-eight years, and disbursed millions of money; was born in Indianapolis, December 21, 1836; was educated at the Old Seminary in that city; graduated at the law school of the Northwestern Christian University; commenced the practice of law in Indianapolis; enlisted in the Clay Guards organized by Cassius M. Clay in Washington, D. C., to guard the White House at the outbreak of the rebellion; honorably discharged as a private at the end of sixty days' service; appointed by President Lincoln a general staff officer with rank of captain; served on the staff of General Grant until the siege of Vicksburg, and on the staff of General Sherman until the close of the war, receiving one promotion and two brevets, resigning in 1865 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; was appointed major in the regular army on the reorganization of the army, but declined to qualify;

appointed special agent of the postoffice department under Superintendent George Bangs, and subsequently promoted assistant superintendent; on the 5th of February, 1877, was appointed secretary of Washington Territory; held the office four full terms until 1889.

W. J. PARKINSON

(Republican), from Whatcom county, was born in Ireland, May 10, 1844, and arrived in New York with his parents when less than a year old; moved to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, when he was five years of age; prepared himself for college at Wilbraham Academy, Mass., and later attended the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and Columbia law school, New York city; enlisted in the famous Forty-fourth Ellsworth regiment of New York volunteers in the early part of 1861; clerk in private office of Secretary of War Stanton in 1864; admitted to the bar in New York city in 1866; elected county attorney of Laclede county, Kan., in 1867; was principal of Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C., in 1874-75; returned to Ballston Spa, where he resided until coming to Washington in February, 1889, and took up a claim in Whatcom county; was vice president and president of the Saratoga county, New York, Agricultural society in 1887-88.

THOMAS PAYNE

(Republican), from Skagit county, was born in New York City March 17, 1855; received a common school education; learned the trade of machinist and became a railroad engineer; acquired the knowledge of telegraphy, and became an expert operator; during the past twelve years has studied law under the tutorship of S. H. Piles; was admitted to practice in the courts of this state; has resided in Washington since May, 1883; when elected senator was engaged in the practice of law at the town of Mount Vernon.

PLATT A. PRESTON

(Republican), of Waitsburg, Walla Walla county, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in the year 1837; At the age of 16 years he removed to Omaha, Neb., and obtained employment from the Omaha and Nebraska Ferry Company, and had charge of their boats for some years; was an unsuccessful miner in Colorado in 1860-61 and followed the same occupation in Idaho and Montana for some years thereafter; in 1866 settled in Waitsburg and engaged in mining and merchandising; is one of the proprietors of the Washington Mills and extensively engaged in farming and stock raising; was a member of the territorial legislature and mayor of Waitsburg for several years.

WM. V. RINEHART

(Republican), of King county, was born December 28, 1835 at Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He was raised on a farm and educated at Farmer's Institute, a Quaker high school, located eight miles from La Fayette. At eighteen he crossed the plains to California, driving an ox team and entered the gold mines at Downieville, August 25, 1854. In March, 1856, he removed to Ault-house Creek mines in Southern Oregon, arriving there in the midst of the Rogue River Indian war, and was one of the miners to help build the stockades for the protection of the families then located in Illinois valley. In October, 1859, he quit the mines and entered the general store of A. B. McIlwaise, at Sailor Diggings, now Waldo. In December, 1861, he assisted in recruiting Company F, First Oregon Cavalry at Kerbyville, Oregon, and was mustered as its first lieutenant, January 2, 1862; was made regimental adjutant April 23, 1863; captain December 22, 1863, and major First Oregon Infantry June 24, 1865; in which capacity he commanded Fort Klamath until it was garrisoned by regulars, August 25, 1866. He then entered mercantile life, and in 1868 can-

vassed Grant county for the Republicans. In 1870 made the race for state senator in the interest of George H Williams for United States senator, but was defeated by a close vote. He was postmaster at Canyon City from 1869 to 1874; was Indian agent at Malheur, Oregon, from 1876 to 1882; located in Seattle in December, 1882, and engaged in the grocery trade.

B. A SEABORG

(Republican). the joint senator from Pacific and Wahkiakum counties, was born of Swedish parents, July 29, 1841, at Wasa, on the coast of Finland, and came to the United States in 1867; he resided in the eastern states until 1873, when he went to Astoria, Or., and from there moved to Ilwaco, Pacific county, in 1880; he immediately entered into the opening up of the industries of Pacific county by forming the Aberdeen Packing Company and established a salmon cannery at Ilwaco, which enterprise was really the starter and first impulse given that now thriving, and prosperous town; he has since added the cannery at Aberdeen, Gray's Harbor and Bay Center; he is also heavily interested in the transportation lines of Pacific county; in 1883 he was elected a county commissioner of Pacific county and afterwards chosen chairman of that body; he also held the office of pilot commissioner, being appointed by Governors Newell, Squire and Semple; he is also a school director of Ilwaco precinct and has served as such for the past six years.

JOSEPH M. SNOW

(Republican), joint senator from the 9th district, Yakima and Douglas counties, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 18, 1850; resided in Boston, Mass., until October, 1869, when he removed to Island county, Wash. territory; educated for a civil engineer; practiced surveying and engineering in Washington territory until 1887; held the offices of county surveyor of Island county, city engineer of city of Seattle, probate judge of Douglas county,

and U. S. deputy surveyor; was elected to the territorial council in 1888 from the district comprising the counties of Lincoln, Adams, Franklin, Douglas, Kittitas and Yakima.

GEORGE T. THOMPSON

(Republican), from Walla Walla, was born in Cavan, Ireland, in July, 1845; was brought to this country in 1850; removed from there in 1857 to Butler county, Iowa; lived on a farm; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1874; removed to Walla Walla in 1877; was prosecuting attorney of the county four years, mayor of the city, probate judge of the county, and for seven years law partner of Senator John B. Allen.

L. F. THOMPSON

(Republican), the senior senator in age from Pierce county, was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1827; was raised on a farm and educated in the log school houses of that section of country; in 1848 he went as far as Chicago and during the winter of 1849 and 1850 set out for the gold fields of California; arrived in Sacramento, remained in the mines a few months, visited San Francisco; alternated between Portland and Northern California, mining and lumbering, for two years; in the fall of 1852 came to Steilacoom and began building a mill near Fort Nesqually, the third mill on Puget Sound; operated it until the Indian war of 1855; served a short time in the regular army, holding a commission under Lieutenant now Adjutant General McKeever; served in the Indian war, in the field and in the quartermaster's department, under General W. W. Miller; was elected and served as a member of the first legislative assembly of Washington territory; served in the Indian department several years; was the first to introduce the hop-growing industry north of California, which has grown from five bales a year to 40,000 bales annually; was one of the incorporators and directors of

the Merchants' National bank of Tacoma, now a director of the Washington National bank and president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank of King county; is an extensive hop grower at Sumner.

B. C. VAN HOUTEN

(Republican), of Spokane county, was born in Yates county, New York, in 1848; raised on a farm; educated at public schools, finishing at Naples Academy, New York; went to Umatilla, Oregon, in April, 1869; settled in Lane county, Oregon, in the mercantile and milling business; was the Wells-Fargo agent at that place; went to Spokane Falls in 1881, and was associated with A. A. Newbery in the land business; resided at Cheney; was elected auditor of Spokane county in 1884; organized the Citizens National bank of Spokane Falls; was delegate to the national convention from Oregon in 1876, and voted for Blaine from post to finish; is an extensive land holder.

SAMUEL VESTAL

(Republican), senator from Snohomish county, was born in Ohio, Clinton county, in 1845, and came to Washington in 1872; from that time until 1876 was engaged in teaching school in Cowlitz county; in 1876 engaged in the general merchandise business in Kalama, and the same year was elected treasurer of Cowlitz county, to which office he was re-elected in 1878 and 1880; in 1879 his business was destroyed by fire; continued in business at Kalama until 1883, when he sold out and went to Snohomish.

ALEXANDER WATT

(Republican), of Spokane county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1834, and came with his parents to California in 1849; prospected for gold in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho and Montana, and settled in Yamhill county, Or., where he lived twenty-

four years, following farming and building; Mr. Watt moved to Spokane county in 1879, and settled on a farm; he was elected county assessor in 1888.

JOHN T. WHALLEY

(Republican), of Whitman county, lives at Diamond; was born twenty miles from Manchester, England, in 1856, and immigrated to Illinois when but fifteen years of age; after working there with relatives for two years came to the Pacific Northwest in 1873 and worked on farms in Yamhill and Washington counties, Oregon, for the first year; in 1874 began a course of study in the Tualatin academy, spent seven years in the academy and college at Forest Grove, graduating there in 1881; his vacations were employed in farm labor, fishing for salmon in the Columbia river and teaching; a year after graduation worked on the O. R. & N. construction between Portland and The Dalles, after which he returned to the east and studied two years at Yale Divinity School and one year at Andover Theological Seminary; from 1885 until early in 1888 was settled in Lawrence, Mass., then went to Whitman county, living most of the time at Colfax; invested in a farm to raise stock.

EUGENE T. WILSON

(Republican), from Kittitas county, is a former newspaper man; was born at Madison, Wisconsin, on December 11, 1852; when thirteen years old he crossed the plains to Montana; with the exception of one year, he has resided in the territories since 1866; came to Washington in 1876, locating in Columbia county; served in the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 as first lieutenant of Lewiston, Idaho, volunteers; began the publication of Pomeroy *Republican*, now the *East Washingtonian*, in 1881; sold out in 1882, and in February 1883, purchased the *Columbia (Dayton) Chronicle*; continued its publication for nearly four years; served as

chief clerk of the legislative council in 1885-86; on September 1, 1887, removed to Ellensburg and assumed charge of mercantile business at that place; continuing until the great fire of July 4 burned him out; is a member of the city council of Ellensburg.

H. H. WOLFE

(Republican), senator from Columbia county, was born in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Indiana, where he resided until attaining his majority; learned the blacksmith trade and worked on a farm; taught school in Indiana and Illinois; enlisted in Company B., 40th Illinois Vols.; served three years, and was at Shiloh and in the march to the sea; settled at Tunnel, near Marietta, Ohio; then in Fayette county, Illinois, in the mercantile business; in 1875 emigrated to Eugene City, Oregon, and in the following year located at Dayton, Washington Territory, in the general merchandise business; in 1880 closed out his business, and has since been engaged in farming, real estate and the grain trade; was two years treasurer of Columbia county.

WILLIAM D. WOOD

(Republican), from King county, is a native of California, born there on a farm in Marin county, December 1, 1858; lived there until 1882, when he came to Seattle; earned by his own labor the means for his education, which was obtained in the common schools, the collegiate institute at Napa City, Cal., and the Hastings College of Law at San Francisco; taught school in California three years; was admitted to the bar of California in 1882; is a good shorthand writer; in 1883 was elected probate judge of King county, and served two years; is president of the Wood Brothers Land and Trust Company; is engaged in real estate investments and improvements at Green Lake, near Seattle.

C. T. WOODING

(Republican), from Chehalis county, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1837; left there with his parents in 1844; came to Central New York; remained there until 1853; removed to Michigan; served in the war of the rebellion for four years and thirty days in the First Michigan regiment of Engineers; on his return engaged in mercantile, and finally in the banking business at Lowell, Michigan; removed to Washington in 1887, settling at Aberdeen; is engaged in banking.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

ALEXANDER ALLEN

(Republican), of King county, was born in Scotland in 1842, and was brought to this country in 1849, settling in Wisconsin. He came to Washington in 1875, settling in Port Madison; then went to Seattle; is a ship builder by trade and superintendent of the Seattle Dry Dock Company. He served in the Union army during the rebellion in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin regiment.

F. W. BIRD

(Republican), of King county, has been a locomotive engineer for many years in the neighborhood of Seattle, but is now engaged in manufacturing brick, was born in New York in 1848, and has been in Washington twelve years.

JOHN T. BLACKBURN

(Republican), of King county, lives at Vashon, on Vashon island. He resided on an eighty-acre arm there and was appointed postmaster of the town in 188 and notary public in 1887. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1888, which never assembled; was born in Yorkshire, England, August 14, 1844, and served an apprenticeship as an horticulturist. He emigrated to America in 1867.

C. T. BLACKFAN

(Republican), of Lincoln county, was born near Rock Island, Ill., March 1, 1848; enlisted in the war of the rebellion, aged 16 years, in the 102d Illinois Volunteers and 16th Illinois Veterans; joined Sherman's army at Savannah, Georgia, as the baby soldier of General (now President) Harrison's brigade; emigrated to Nevada in 1878, and moved from there to what is now Lincoln county, Washington, in the fall of 1879; was the first elected assessor of Lincoln county; is a farmer.

H. BLAIR

(Republican), of Klickitat county, was born in Polk county, Mo., September 19, 1855, on a farm; lived there until 21 years of age; in May, 1877, he came to Vancouver, Clarke county; taught school and worked at different kinds of labor; studied medicine; graduated from the medical department of the Willamette University in 1883, and has practiced his profession since, and has resided at Bickleton since July, 1886.

GEORGE BOTHELL

(Republican), of King county, was born in the town of Indiana, Clarion county, Pa., in 1844, and served during the war of the rebellion in the 135th Pennsylvania infantry and Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry; has been in Washington ten years, and is engaged in logging at Bothell, King county, at the head of Lake Washington.

GEORGE BROWNE

(Republican), of Pierce county, is a native of Boston, born in 1839, and was a Union staff officer during the war of the rebellion. He went into business in a responsible position in a bank on Wall street, New York, before the war. After the war he began making investments in various localities and two years ago settled in Washington as one of the incorporators of the Tacoma & Saint Paul Lumber company.

JOSIAH S. BROWN

(Republican), of Spokane county, was born March 6, 1845, in parish of Burton, Sunbury county, in British province of New Brunswick. Emigrated to Linneus, Aroostook county, Maine, when nine years of age; July 2, 1861, enlisted as a private in the first company organized in Aroostook county, Company A, Seventh Maine Volunteers; December 12, 1863, re-enlisted in the field as a "Veteran" for three years; mustered out June 28, 1865, aged twenty years; in November, 1867, joined the engineer battalion of the U. S. army, and came to the Pacific coast; wounded in Modoc war, and specially mentioned in official returns for gallantry, etc., January 17, 1873; has been in Washington most of the time since 1873; has been in Spokane county since December, 1882, living in Deep Creek precinct as a small rancher.

W. O. BUSH

(Republican), of Thurston county, settled on Bush prairie five miles south of Olympia with his parents in 1844; he was born in Missouri in 1832; he is a farmer and has a fine ranch; he raised the wheat on his farm which took the premium over all other wheat in the world at the Centennial exposition in 1876, the certificate of which is deposited in the state library at Olympia.

A. K. CLARKE

(Republican), of Spokane county, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in December, 1849; in 1862 he joined one of the Vermont regiments and was in the battle of Gettysburg before he was fourteen years old; he served until the close of the war in the 1st and 16th Vermont regiments, serving the last year under Custer entered the regular army early in 1866, serving in most of the Indian wars of the last twenty years; he came out to Washington during the Joseph war of 1877 and was discharged from Fort Coeur d'Alene in the fall of 1879; is a resident of Rockford.

JOHN CLEMAN

(Republican), of Yakima county, was born in Lane county, Oregon, in the year 1855, and has been in the Wenas valley, near North Yakima, since 1865; he is a successful stock raiser and farmer. Mr. Cleman was county commissioner of Yakima county when elected a representative.

S. S. COOK

(Republican), of Clarke county, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 3, 1832; came to the Pacific coast March 17th, 1875; served during the war of the rebellion in Co. A., Fifth Ohio Volunteers; moved into Clarke county in 1884; resides at Vancouver; is a brick-mason by occupation.

JAMES M. CORNWELL

(Republican), of Walla Walla, was born in Little Orleans, Orange county, Ind., August 7, 1834; his parents lived on a farm; in 1852 he and an elder brother crossed the plains to Oregon; settled on a farm a few miles west of Portland, and was engaged in farming there ten years; was married October 20, 1859; in the spring of 1861 he sold his Oregon farm and moved to Walla Walla valley; has always been engaged in farming and stock raising; was elected joint representative to the territorial legislature in 1881, representing Walla Walla and Whitman counties.

HENRY B. DAY

(Republican), of Columbia county, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia in 1830; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847 and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1850; went to the gold mines in Northern California in 1851, returning to Douglas county, Oregon, in 1853, and located a donation claim of 320 acres of land, remaining on the same engaged in farming and stock raising until 1859, thence to what is known as the Walla Walla country, following the various occupations such as packing, trading and mining

until 1870, since which time has been successfully engaged in sheep raising, together with other stock, having lately sold 10,000 head of sheep. Is now a resident of Dayton.

E. B. DEAN

(Republican), of Spokane county, is a workingman and a veteran of the war, having served in the First and Eighteenth Iowa infantry through the rebellion; born in Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1843, and worked on a farm in Iowa, to which state his parents moved. He lived there until the war broke out. He is a brick mason.

ELWOOD EVANS

(Republican), of Tacoma, Pierce county, was the clerk of the first council of the legislature of Washington territory in 1854, and was secretary of the territory from 1862 to 1867. He was born in Philadelphia in December, 1828; graduated from the Central High school of that city in 1845; read law with the famous Eli K. Price of Philadelphia; became deputy collector of customs of Puget Sound district at Olympia in 1851; was clerk of the code commission of the first legislature, clerk of the court in Thurston county in 1856; member of the house of representatives from Thurston county and elected speaker; was a member of the council in 1881 from Pierce, Chehalis and Pacific counties; was centennial commissioner of the territory from 1873 to 1876 and spent the last year in Philadelphia; was prosecuting attorney in 1881 of the third judicial district; is the oldest practicing lawyer in the late territory and new state; was, after much persuasion, elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. S. Hewitt, of Tacoma.

M. S. DREW

(Republican), of Kitsap county, was born in 1827 in the town of Machias, Washington county, Maine. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to Minnesota, and from there went to San Francisco in 1852, crossing the Isthmus

of Panama. He arrived in Port Gamble from California in 1855, and has been there in the employ of the Puget Mill Company since that time, except two years that he was collector of customs in the Puget Sound district during the administration of General Grant.

A. H. EDDY

(Republican) of Snohomish county, is a Californian by birth, he was born in San Jose in 1853; moved to Illinois, thence to Texas, Colorado and California, and was a surgeon and physician; he came to Washington in 1881, and is now a contractor and builder.

JOHN J. EDENS

(Republican), of Skagit county, was born in Marshal county, Kentucky in 1849; is engaged in lumbering and farming at Guemes, emigrated to Illinois when twelve years of age; thence to Knox county, Missouri; joined the Missouri state militia in 1861, and in 1862 enlisted in Tenth Missouri calvary at Saint Louis; was in active service until the close of the war; in 1867 moved to Denver, was contracting and freighting two years; located at Guemes in Skagit county in 1871; received a common school education; has served in several county offices, and was once elected joint representative of Skagit and Snohomish counties.

WILLIAM FARRISH

(Republican), of Asotin county, was born in Richibucto, New Brunswick, in 1835, of Scottish parents; engaged in lumbering and mercantile business after 1853; came to Washington with his family in 1878; is engaged in the lumber business now and has never been in politics before.

SPEAKER J. W. FEIGHAN

(Republican), of Spokane county, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842; he is a lawyer, and graduated at Miami University in Ohio in 1870; his parents moved to Indiana and thence to Kentucky in his early days;

attended and graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1872; he went into the army in 1862; served in the 83d Indiana Regiment in the Fifteenth Army corps, and was under fire 213 days; was prosecuting attorney of Lincoln county, Kans., for six years and commander of that department of the Grand Army of the Republic; ran for congress on the republican ticket in the second district of Kentucky in 1878, and was a candidate for elector in 1876; came to Washington in 1887, and was for a short time city attorney of Spokane Falls; he was elected Speaker of the House at the opening of the session.

C. H. FLUMMERFELT

(Democrat), of Franklin county, was born July 31, 1863, at Delaware, Warren county, New Jersey, and resided there until April, 1879; during 1879 followed telegraphing; became book-keeper for the A. Sebring Lumber Company, Gouldsboro, Wayne county, Penn., December 5, 1879, holding the position until January 12, 1884; same month emigrated to St. Louis, Mo.; settled in Hawley, Clay county, Minn., July, 1884, becoming local agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; located at Pasco April, 1885, to act as local agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; held this position until January, 1888, and meantime became interested in cattle business; changed positions February, 1888, becoming telegraph operator for same company at a remote place seventeen miles east of Pasco, called Eltopia, following this and continuing in the cattle business; is the youngest member of the House.

CHARLES E. FOSTER

(Republican), of Pacific county, is a veteran of the army and navy; was born in Bristol, Maine, September 3, 1844; at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Thirty-second Massachusetts volunteers, served

three years and re-enlisted for three years more; accustomed to the sea was transferred to the navy and was with Farragut on the United States sloop of war, Richmond; was honorably discharged July 15, 1865; followed the sea for twelve years; moved with his family to Washington, and has been since then at South Bend, on Shoalwater bay in Pacific county near the mouth of Willapa river; is in the hotel business.

J. E. GANDY

(Republican), of Spokane county, has been in the county fourteen years and also that length of time in Washington; was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1847; served through the war in the Union army as a private, and at the close of the war was commissioned a surgeon in the regular army; is now a physician in Spokane Falls.

J. D. GEOGHEGAN

(Republican), of Clarke county, (pronounced Gaygen), is a veteran of the late war, and was once a prisoner at Andersonville; was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1843; came to this country in 1846; attended public school in New York City; enlisted at St. Paul, Minnesota, April, 1862; served through the war in the 10th and 18th United States infantry, and was commissioned in the regular army in 1866; resigned in the fall of 1869; came to the Pacific coast in 1872, and served through the Modoc and Nez Perce Indian campaigns; he went to Vancouver in 1879, and has resided there since. He is in the flour, feed and grocery trade.

CHARLES GILCHRIST

(Republican), of Lewis county, was born in Scotland in 1841, on the banks of the Clyde; educated in the public schools of Scotland; came to Canada when twenty years of age; shipwrecked on the Anchor line steamship United States; went to work on a ranch and soon owned one; went to the gold mines of Nevada and California; settled

at Washoe, Nevada; made a fortune in the lumbering business; went back to Scotland; returned to America in 1878; settled in Carson City, Nevada; came to Washington in the same year; purchased a sawmill at Centralia and founded the Lewis County bank, of which he is president.

FREDERIC J. GRANT

(Republican) of King county, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, August 17, 1862; graduated at Lafayette college, Easton, Pennsylvania in 1883, and in September of that year settled in Seattle where he has since resided; was for over five years editor of the Post-Intelligencer, and retired from that position in 1889.

S. G. GRUBB

(Republican), of Spokane county, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania in 1834; learned the trade of a mason in Chicago; entered the Meadville normal school for three successive terms and taught school in the winter, took three terms in Alleghany college; in 1859 went west and taught a country school; enlisted in Battery C, First Illinois Light artillery; was made quartermaster sergeant; and at the battle of Stone river was promoted to second lieutenant, and promoted to first lieutenant at Chickamauga, which rank he held to the end of the war, and was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. In the march to the sea with Sherman he was ordinance officer for the artillery of the Fourteenth Army corps; was engaged in lumbering in Northern Michigan until five years ago, when he came to Washington and took up a homestead.

HARRY HAMILTON

(Republican), of Okanogan county, was born at Muncie, Indiana, in 1859; lived on a farm in Indiana until 1883, and has been in Washington five years; came to Okanogan, then Stevens county, in 1885; has a ranch thirty-five miles from Conconully, where he is engaged in stock raising.

S. C. HERREN

(Republican), of Lewis county, was born in North Carolina in 1856, and is now practicing law at Winlock; was educated at Firman University and Wake Forest College, and graduated at Greensboro law school in 1880, and was admitted to the bar that year; was collector of internal revenue of the eleventh district of North Carolina in 1882; came to Washington in 1884, and was elected to the legislature of 1888.

A. S. HEWITT

(Republican), of Pierce county, was born in the state of New York September 6, 1853, and immigrated to Ohio nine years afterward; came to Washington in 1877, and was employed for many years as a locomotive engineer; resigned on the 19th of November, thirteen days after the assembling of the legislature.

WM. H. HUGHES

(Republican), from King county, was born in North Wales, February 23, 1848; immigrated with his parents to this country in 1852; learned the art of printing from 14 to 21 years of age, the intervening time attending school and working on a farm; went to Milwaukee in 1870, worked on the *Sentinel*; went to Minneapolis, worked at his trade and took a full course in a commercial college; arrived in Seattle in October, 1875; was assistant clerk of territorial house of representatives; assessor of King county; postal clerk between Tacoma and Port Townsend; foreman of *Post-Intelligencer* and is at present proprietor of a job printing office in Seattle and interested in the manufacture of brick.

CHANDLER HUNTINGTON

(Republican), of Cowlitz county, was born in Multnomah county, Oregon, February 24, 1849. In the fall

of the same year moved with his parents to Monticello, near Freeport, on the Cowlitz river, and has resided on a stock and grazing farm there ever since. His father, Hon. H. D. Huntington, was a member of the first territorial legislature.

R. H. HUTCHINSON

(Republican), of Whitman county, was born at Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, in 1859; spent the first twenty-one years of his life on his father's farm in Illinois; turned his attention to educational pursuits and for about five years spent most of his time in the schoolroom as an instructor; in 1884, deciding upon the law as his profession, soon fitted himself for admission to the bar, and in April, 1887, decided to come to Washington to practice.

GEORGE H. JUDSON

(Republican), of Whatcom county, was born in Washington, in Thurston county, in 1859; removed to Whatcom county in 1870, with his parents, and has resided there since; was appointed to a scholarship in the Territorial University at Seattle in 1878; graduated from that institution in 1882, receiving the degree of B. S., since which time he has been a surveyor and engineer; is surveyor of Whatcom county.

STEPHEN JUDSON

(Democrat), of Pierce county, was born in Prussia in 1837; his parents and family came to the United States in 1845, settling in Galena, Illinois; left there in 1853, coming across the plains in an ox-team wagon, arriving in Pierce county about the 1st of October of that year via Natchess pass; Mr. Judson has resided in Pierce county ever since; he was sheriff of the county from 1861 to 1869; was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1871, 1873 and 1881; was county treasurer for one year, and one of the trustees of the hospital for the insane at Steilacoom.

GEORGE B. KANDLE

(Republican), of Pierce county, was born in Missouri, town of Savannah, March 31, 1851; the same year his parents emigrated to Portland, Oregon, stopping there until the following spring, when they came to Puget Sound, locating on a farm near Olympia; they remained there until 1865, when they settled on a farm in Pierce county, fifteen miles south of Steilacoom; in 1871 Mr. Kandle left the farm and took charge of a store in Tacoma; in October of that year he was elected county auditor by six majority, the only republican elected on the ticket; was re-elected in '74, '76 and '78, and then began the real estate and insurance business in Tacoma; was for three years a member of the board of trustees of the insane asylum at Steilacoom; and a member of the city council of Tacoma for a short term.

WILLIAM K. KENNEDY

(Republican), of Adams county, was born in Chicago in 1851, is of Scotch-Irish extraction; educated in Chicago; married in Iowa in 1872, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in 1872; is a farmer; resides near Ritzville, the county seat of Adams county.

J. A. KUHN

(Democrat), of Jefferson county, is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in 1841 near Gettysburg, Adams county; was educated at Tuscarora Academy and Calvert College; emigrated to Missouri in 1858 and Nebraska in 1859; served in the Union army in the First Nebraska regiment, and came to Puget Sound in 1866 locating at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, Washington territory; was admitted to the bar in 1870 and has since practiced his profession; served his district for twelve years on the school board; was elected Judge of probate two terms; has served five terms in the legislature of the territory; is mayor of the city of Port Townsend; has served as char-

main of territorial Democratic committee four years, and has been a member of the national Democratic committee for eight years.

A. B. LULL

(Independent), of Clallam county, was born in northeast Erie county, Pa., May 4, 1844; his parents moved to Erie county, N. Y.; then to Michigan; at the age of eighteen he studied medicine; after getting tired of medicine at twenty-five, took a course of book-keeping at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College; kept books for six months; entered into various kinds of business. In 1878 matriculated at the Michigan College of Medicine; practiced medicine a short time in Michigan; emigrated to Albuquerque, N. M., practicing there nearly five years; came to Tacoma in August, 1888; removed to Port Angeles, November 5, 1888, and resides there with his family.

JOHN McREAVY

(Democrat), of Mason county, was a member of the constitutional convention; was born in the state of Maine in 1840, and has been in the territory for twenty-seven years; Mr. McReavy is engaged in general merchandising and lumbering, and lives at Skokomish; has been a member of the territorial legislature four terms, and was a member of the upper council several terms.

WILLIAM J. MEADE

(Democrat), of Pierce county, was born in Busti, Chatauqua county, New York, in September, 1856, and lived on a farm until 16 years of age; was educated in the Jamestown Collegiate Institute and College; taught school, studied law, and was admitted to practice before the New York state bar in 1881; came to Tacoma in 1883 and began to practice law; was elected clerk of the city of Tacoma May 21, 1884, and

held the office until November 1, 1889; was clerk of the Tacoma school district for three years and a member of the Tacoma board of health.

J. T. MEDCALF

(Republican), of Chehalis county, is a successful butcher and farmer near Montesano, and is well known in that section of country; he has been in Washington thirty-seven years; was born in Canada, May 30, 1843.

J. G. MEGLER

(Republican), of Wahkiakum county, is engaged in the salmon cannery business at Brookfield, Wahkiakum county, and Aberdeen, Chehalis county; was born in Germany in 1838, came to the United States in 1848; attended school in New York City; went to Cairo, Ill., in 1858; worked at his trade of tinsmith; entered the gunboat service in 1861 as paymaster's clerk, was promoted to master's mate and ensign; served until close of the war; was in battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, etc.; came to Oregon in 1865; resided at Astoria, until 1871; started the cannery business at Chinook, Pacific county.

D. B. MINKLER

(Republican), of Skagit county, was born in Wisconsin in 1849; lived on a farm until 21 years of age; he came to Washington in 1874; lived in Skagit county since 1877; is engaged in lumbering and merchandise.

G. W. MORSE

(Republican), of Island county, lives on a farm at Oak harbor; has resided there for five years, and been in Washington, off and on, for thirty years; was born in Maine in 1830, and followed the sea as shipmaster most of his life; has sailed all over the world with cargoes of lumber, iron, ore, general merchandise, etc.; been through Oregon, Washington, and California

with pack trains ; helped build the schooner General Harney. one of the first vessels built on Puget Sound ; ran a vessel from Olympia to Alaska in trading business.

W. R. MOULTRAY

(Republican), of Whatcom county, is a hop farmer at Nooksack ; born in Steelsville, Crawford county, Mo., September 10, 1852, coming with his parents to Whatcom county in 1872 ; worked as a laborer and contractor until 1876 ; bought the trading post at Nooksack Crossing that year, and carried on a successful business until he went to hop-growing in 1877.

E. D. NASH

(Democrat), of Douglas county, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1836, and removed from that state to Missouri in 1858 ; served in the Union army as major of the Twelfth Missouri cavalry ; came to Washington territory in 1883, and located in Douglas county about six years ago ; is interested in sawmills and keeps a general merchandise store ; has never been in politics before.

L. B. NIMS

(Republican), of Chehalis county, was born in Wattsburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of March, 1836. His parents moved to Racine county, Wisconsin, when he was but three years of age ; lived in the back woods of Wisconsin on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. The gold fever, caused by the Pike's Peak mines in 1854, numbered him as one of its victims, and bore him to this coast. During the next five years he was in every state and territory on the Pacific coast, prospecting, mining and farming. During the years 1861 and 1862, known as the hard winter upon this coast, there were six months during which he never once heard from the outside world, and this, too, during the most exciting period of the war. He was at Walla Walla a part of the time, and the rest on the way to and in the

Florence mines of Salmon river. He now turned his face toward home and civilization, reaching there two months before the close of the war; entered and attended the Ripon college, Wisconsin, for two years, going thence to Minnesota, and moving thence to Chehalis county in 1884, where he has since lived. Mr. Nims is proprietor of the Riverside hotel at Cosmopolis, a town near the mouth of the Chehalis river.

W. S. OLIPHANT

(Republican), of Garfield county, is a native of Ohio, born at Olive Green in 1849 on a farm. He moved to Washington in 1880, and was elected as a representative to the last territorial legislature, which did not assemble. He is a farmer.

B. R. OSTRANDER

(Republican), of Whitman county, was born in Ohio in 1843; moved with his widowed mother to Illinois when 12 years of age; hired out on a farm in summer, and went to school in winters; enlisted in 1862 and was mustered out of the service as orderly sergeant, Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers in July, 1865; spent some time at Lombard University, in Galesburg, Ill.; engaged in the lumber and grain business for eleven years in Illinois; was two years at Colorado Springs as a lumber merchant; moved to Whitman county in 1883; is engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses.

JOSEPH C. PAINTER

(Republican), of Walla Walla county, is an old pioneer; came to Oregon in 1850; at the outbreak of the war he returned east; returned to Washington Territory in 1862; lived in Walla Walla county from 1881; is a farmer, and a native of St. Genevieve county, Missouri; born there September 14, 1840.

J. T. PERSON

(Republican), of Whitman county, was born in White county, Tennessee, June 15, 1856, and emigrated with his parents to Missouri in 1859; spent the early part of his life on a farm and emigrated to Washington in 1881, settling at Endicott, Whitman county, where he has been engaged in mercantile business ever since.

OLIFF PETERSON

(Republican), of Pierce county, was born on his father's farm in Knox county, Illinois, in 1848; moved with his parents to Des Moines, Iowa, when nine years of age, working on a farm and attending the district school; in 1862, before he was fourteen years of age, he enlisted in the 20th regiment of Iowa volunteers, and served as a private throughout the war; he was wounded three times, once by a buckshot that nearly destroyed his eyesight; after the war he was a contractor in Iowa; in 1872 he went to Colorado and engaged in stock raising and mining for two years, then returned to Iowa, and in 1875 came to Washington and took up a claim where his farm is now situated; he has 1800 acres of land near Roy; is an extensive hop and hay raiser, and has a large dairy; was warden of the insane asylum at Steilacoom for a number of years.

E. R. PICKRELL

(Republican), of Whitman county, was born on a farm in Porter county, Ind., February 18, 1858, where he resided with his parents until the spring of 1864; in 1867 settled on a farm in DeKalb county, Mo.; resided there until 20 years of age; his father died in 1876, after which he was compelled to shift for himself; from the age of six to twenty years he attended the country schools from three to four months in the year, working the remainder of the time on the farm; in the spring and summer of 1878 he attended the seminary at

Stewartsville, Mo., and in the following fall entered the academic schools of the Missouri State University, where he remained for two years, after which he taught in the public schools for one year and then entered the law school of the Missouri State University; was admitted to the bar at Maysville, Mo., in April, 1883; in 1884 located at Palouse City, founded the *Palouse News*, now known as the *Palouse City News*. In 1884 devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law.

ALFRED A. PLUMMER

(Republican), of Jefferson county, is a native of Washington, having first seen the light of day in what is now Jefferson county; was born in Port Townsend on the 7th of September, 1856; he is the son of Alf A. Plummer, the pioneer settler of Port Townsend; was county commissioner of his native county for four years, and is now secretary and business manager of the Port Townsend Foundry and Machine Company.

DR. ISAAC N. POWER

(Republican), of Kittitas county, was born in Olympia, March 16, 1852; when a year old was taken to Whidby island; remained there at his home until 1876, when he entered Willamette University at Salem, Or.; graduated in 1877 in the medical department; went to Port Townsend; was in the U. S. marine hospital service until 1878; removed to La Conner, thence to Neah Bay; remained four years; took a course of lectures in San Francisco (Pacific Medical College), and in 1883 located in Ellensburg, where he has since practiced his profession; was elected to the last territorial legislature, which did not assemble.

BRUCE F. PURDY

(Republican), from Klickitat county, is an Oregon man, born in that state at Salem in 1854; he removed

to Klickitat county in 1875, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since.

MARCY H. RANDALL

(Republican), of Stevens county, is a veteran of the war was born at Ames, Montgomery county, New York, November 14, 1842; son of Judge Phineas Randall; immigrated with his parents to Wisconsin in 1849; his father dying in 1851 he became a member of the family of his eldest brother, Hon. Alex W. Randall, who was governor of Wisconsin and postmaster-general under Lincoln and Johnson; received an academic education at Carroll college, Waukesha, and in Chicago enlisted in 1861 in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry; commissioned as captain in Company A, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; served until September, 1865; resigned on account of ill health; emigrated to Montana in 1866; followed mining in Utah, Nevada, California and Washington; located a stock ranch in Montana in 1886; took up a claim near Kettle Falls of the Columbia river in Stevens county, erected comfortable quarters and brought fine stock from Montana.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

(Republican), of Snohomish county, was born in Canada, at Hamilton, in 1844; came to Washington in 1879; settled near Stanwood, and is engaged in farming and stock raising; he served through the war of the rebellion in the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, and was seriously injured in the eyes.

FRANCIS J. ROTCH

(Republican), of Thurston county, was born at Albany, New York, February 15, 1863; his father was killed at the head of a New York regiment of volunteers at Cold Harbor; attended the John Hopkins university at Baltimore and after graduating spent a year at the polytechnic school at Dresden, in Europe; on his return to this country went into the lumber business in Wisconsin; removed to

Washington last year; is secretary of the Seatco (now Bucoda) Lumber Manufacturing Company on the Portland branch of the Northern Pacific.

W. C. RUTTER

(Republican), of King county, was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., May 18, 1854; raised on a farm; received a liberal common school education, and while attending school became interested in the study of mineralogy; has devoted a greater portion of his life since reaching manhood to mines and mining; never held a public office before; has resided in King county for nearly two years.

JOHN P. SHARP

(Republican), of Kittitas county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 27th day of March, 1842; his parents moved to Missouri in 1848, and from there to Oregon in 1852, spending nearly six months on the "plains," and settled in Lane county, Oregon; left Lane county in the spring of 1862, and spent two years in the eastern Oregon and Idaho mines; settled down and lived on a ranch near The Dalles, in Wasco county, Oregon; removed to Yakima county in 1874, and settled on a farm, where he still resides; was elected county commissioner of Yakima county in 1876, and held the position two years; was appointed county commissioner of Yakima county to fill a vacancy for two years; he has been a school district officer and road supervisor.

AMOS F. SHAW

(Republican), of Clarke county, was born January 14, 1839, in the town of Franklin, N. H.; brought up on a farm until 1859; emigrated to the then unorganized territory of Dakota; was elected a member of the provincial legislature that met at Sioux Falls, Dakota, in the winter of 1859-60; in January, 1862, enlisted in Co. A. Dakota Volunteer Cavalry; served three and a-half

years; was sheriff of Clay county, Dakota, from '66 to '69; served as secretary for territorial council, session 1869, as member of the house of representatives, sessions 1871 and '75, and council, session '81; came to Vancouver in the fall of '81, bought and cleared land, and planted a prune orchard; remained till the spring of 1884, when business interests called him to Sioux Falls, Dakota; appointed warden of the Dakota penitentiary, at Sioux Falls, in the spring of 1885; served two years; returned to Vancouver in July, 1887; is senior member of Shaw Bros., prune growers and packers.

W. A. SHINN

(Republican), of King county, was born in Linn county, Iowa, in the year 1851; was engaged in the drug business in Nevada county, California, for eight years; came to Washington in 1878 and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Kent, King county.

P. K. SPENCER

(Republican), of Lincoln county, was born in Warren county, Ind., in 1849; received a high school education, and graduated, in 1873, at the Indianapolis business college; went to Kansas in the fall of 1873, engaged in mercantile business until 1880, when he came to Washington and engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store until 1884; was appointed county auditor for Lincoln county, and was elected for the two succeeding terms; was elected joint territorial representative for Lincoln, Douglas, Adams and Franklin counties in 1888.

GEORGE H. STEVENSON

(Democrat), of Skamania county, was a member of the constitutional convention. He was elected to the legislature on the people's ticket from Skamania county; was born in Iron county, Missouri, December 15, 1857, and settled at the Cascades in 1882; was elected auditor of

Skamania county in 1882, and re-elected in 1884; in 1886 was elected joint representative from Skamania, Clarke and Cowlitz counties; was appointed inspector of customs to succeed A. L. Sharpstein, but refused to qualify for fear of jeopardizing his seat in the legislature. Mr. Stevenson is a wholesale fish dealer.

ZEBULON K. STRAIGHT

(Republican), of Walla Walla county, was born in Wayne county, New York, September 9, 1840. His father moved to Wisconsin in 1846, where he lived with him until 1860, when he went to Iowa for one year; learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler in Minnesota, and lived there until 1870, when he came to Walla Walla and has been a resident of that city ever since and carried on the jewelry business; has been elected to the city council three times; has been a member of almost every Republican convention held in Walla Walla county in the past eighteen years and was one of the members of the convention of the new state of Washington held at Walla Walla.

J. E. TUCKER

(Republican), of San Juan county, was born in Ohio in 1839; lives at Friday harbor, where he has a ranch; is a lawyer by profession and probate judge of the county; he has been in Washington five years, and served during the war in the Fiftieth and Sixty-ninth Ohio regiments.

JOHN C. TURNER

(Republican) of Whitman county, was born in California in 1853; resides on his thousand-acre farm, four miles southwest of Colfax; has an academic education; left California for Oregon in 1877, and followed his trade of cabinet-maker for three years in Portland and The Dalles; in 1880 he came to Colfax, continuing work

at his trade until 1883, when he accepted the position of deputy auditor and recorder; continued in that capacity until 1885, when, on the death of his principal, the county commissioners appointed him to fill the vacancy which he occupied until 1887, when he was returned to the position by the people for another two years.

A. H. WEATHERFORD

(Democrat), from Columbia county, is a native of Putnam county, Missouri, where he was born in 1853; he came to Oregon in 1864, and from there to Washington in 1871; resided in Columbia county, formerly a part of Walla Walla county, until 1880, when he removed to Wasco county, Oregon; resided there until 1886, and while there was county commissioner; after the county was divided was appointed commissioner of Gilliam county by Governor Moody; returned to his old home in Columbia county in 1886 and has resided on his farm since that time.

STATISTICAL.

SHIPPING OF PUGET SOUND.

Many vessels engaged in the lumber and coal carrying trade between Puget Sound and California ports, are permitted to navigate under license which is taken out once a year. These are not required to enter at or clear from the custom house; so the table of entrances and clearances is made up principally of vessels which sailed foreign or arrived from ports outside of the United States. In order to show the total tonnage of the ocean commerce, *i. e.* vessels arriving at Puget Sound ports from the sea and vice versa, there should be added the lumber and coal vessels and the coasting steamships. This is done in the statement below. The figures presented are the record from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1889—one full year.

MONTHS.	ENTRANCES.		CLEARANCES.	
	No. of Vessel.	Tonnage	No. of Vessel.	Tonnage.
December, 1888.	80	67,663	108	91,700
January, 1889.	83	67,951	85	71,060
February, 1889.	71	58,008	74	56,921
March, 1889.	108	82,935	94	69,405
April, 1889.	101	85,756	99	75,560
May, 1889.	119	77,696	116	83,555
June, 1889.	107	73,075	100	73,503
July, 1889.	125	90,909	119	89,855
August, 1889.	119	30,797	120	88,938
September, 1889.	102	74,772	109	83,570
October, 1889.	126	94,283	115	90,153
November, 1889.	97	81,079	102	81,795
Total	1228	939,856	1241	955,386

Adding to the foreign vessels in and out of port the vessels running under license, the total is as follows :

ENTRANCES.

	Vessels	Tons.
Under register.....	1,228	939,856
Under license.....	533	601,159
		<u>1,540,015</u>

CLEARANCES.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Under register.....	1,241	955,886
Under license.....	531	599,623
		<u>1,555,009</u>
Total ocean commerce.....		tons, 3,095,024

FOREIGN WHEAT SHIPMENTS FOR 1889 FROM TACOMA.

Date.	VESSEL.	Flag. Rig.	Tons.	Centals.	Value.	Destination.	Freight.	SHIPPERS.
Jan. 17.	Cambrian Prince..	British shp.	1,349	43,112	\$ 64,003	Cork.....	27s	Portland Shipping Co.
Jan 26..	Edward O'Brien...	American ship..	2,154	74,290	107,021	Cork.....	42s 6d	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Mar. 12.	Francis Thorpe ...	British ship.....	1,257	33,250	55,000	Falmouth	32s 6d	Portland Shipping Co.
Apr. 6..	Kier.....	British bark.....	986	31,481	42,500	Falmouth....	40s	C. Caesar & Co.
Apr. 22.	Nith.....	British bark.....	990	30,453	40,600	Falmouth....	40s	C. Caesar & Co.
Apr 29.	Lady Cairns.....	British ship.....	1,265	39,513	49,500	Cork.....	36s 3d	Portland Shipping Co.
Sept. 3.	Edinburgshire.....	British bark.....	1,277	43,282	55,000	Hull.....	36s 3d	Portland Shipping Co.
Oct. 22.	Madeira.....	British bark.....	844	31,268	40,500	Cork.....	42s 6d	Portland Shipping Co.
Nov. 5..	Reaper.....	American ship..	1,395	45,684	57,100	Fleetwood....	35s 6d	C. Caesar & Co.
Nov. 9..	Dumbartonshire..	British bark.....	915	33,285	41,600	Cork.....	42s 6d	Portland Shipping Co.
Nov. 24	Senator.....	American ship..	1,635	54,902	70,600	Queenstown..	40s	Portland Shipping Co.
Dec. 6..	Mirlboro Hill.....	British ship.....	2,411	81,053	101,322	Liverpool....	36s 3d	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Dec. 11.	Dunboyne.....	British ship.....	1,380	45,358	55,693	Queenstown..	38s 9d	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Dec. 11.	Leyland Bros.....	British ship.....	2,243	77,123	95,404	Hull.....	32s 6d	C. Caesar & Co.
Dec. 11.	John R. Kelley....	British ship.....	2,365	79,697	99,521	Hull.....	3s	Portland Shipping Co.
Dec. 24.	Lizzie Bell.....	British ship.....	1,046	34,563	43,201	Queenstown..	37s 6d	C. Caesar & Co.
Dec. 21.	Bauer.....	British ship.....	999	35,168	43,960	Queenstown..	38s	N. P. Elevator Co.
Dec. 24.	Occident.....	German ship.....	1,646	56,000	70,000	Queenstown..	37s 6d	Portland Shipping Co.

Total, 18 cargoes, 874,437 centals, (1,457,478 bushels); value, \$1,134,525.

FOREIGN LUMBER EXPORTS FOR 1889 TO ALL PORTS.

DESTINATION.	No. Vessels	No. feet Lumber.	Value.
London	2	1,233,534	\$15,447
Liverpool	2	1,202,502	16,734
Shanghai	3	1,967,610	19,744
Guanajuato	1	381,057	5,372
Melbourne	32	25,009,123	273,231
Sydney	14	11,233,121	119,486
Port Pirie	7	4,940,408	51,946
Hawaiian Islands	15	9,380,205	110,680
Mexico	2	1,255,392	21,508
Fiji	4	1,511,990	18,795
Dublin	1	717,728	8,471
Belfast	2	546,761	9,581
Adelaide	3	1,990,937	20,681
Newcastle	1	483,505	7,200
Glasgow	1	568,034	6,327
Launceston	1	678,283	7,361
Argentine	1	493,018	4,430
Hobson's Bay	1	1,099,804	10,998
Cork	1	919,844	11,909
Valparaiso	19	14,413,535	163,240
Callao	6	5,746,134	69,386
Buenos Ayres	11	11,471,712	114,563
Iquique	8	5,553,287	65,639
Peru, mixed	4	1,353,576	14,738
Chili, mixed	4	2,983,430	37,413
Totals	146	107,326,280	\$1,209,717

COAL SHIPMENTS IN 1889.

MINES.	Tons.	Value.
Newcastle	77,405	\$323,975 50
Roslyn	232,619	988,631 00
Black Diamond	106,040	450,670 00
Franklin	137,421	684,039 25
Cedar Mountain	8,916	37,893 00
Darbin	22,465	95,453 00
Gilman	41,654	104,135 50
Wilkenson	14,819	62,980 75
Carbonado	196,416	834,768 00
Bucoda	26,741	113,659 25
South Prairie	284,961	1,211,084 25
Total	1,149,658	\$4,785,196 75

The coal shipments increased from 946,243 tons in 1888, valued at \$4,263,510, to 1,149,658 tons in 1889, valued at \$4,785,196,75. The production and shipments of coal,

as well as lumber, were seriously interrupted by the great Seattle fire of June 6. The coal bunkers for the King county mines were destroyed by fire and several months elapsed before the coal trade with Seattle was resumed.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.

Statement showing abstract of census returns of each county for the year 1889, with the total population.

COUNTIES.	Males over twenty-one years.	Females over twenty-one years.	Whites.	Blacks.	Mulattoes.	Kanakas.	Chinese.	Indian half-breeds.	Married.
Adams	583	271	1,842						721
Asotin	429	315	1,449				8	20	557
Chehalis.....	2,127	2,362	5,619	1			38		2,174
Clallam	610	284	1,526				15	123	626
Clarke	2,396	1,888	8,957	1			26	26	2,926
Columbia									
Cowlitz	1,108	653	3,974						1,546
Douglas	994	459	2,133				13	6	531
Franklin	161	76	413				22		132
Garfield	1,116	754	3,771				10	11	1,307
Island	427	208	1,268					85	345
Jefferson	2,043	556	5,226	2			331	181	1,783
King	13,148	6,522	39,822	33	59		422	405	14,574
Kitsap	1,349	502	3,514	46	1	7	74	18	1,308
Kittitas	2,532	1,023	6,953	358	18	1	11	35	2,325
Klickitat									
Lewis			8,048	11	19		2	127	2,988
Lincoln	2,826	1,394	8,048	5	6		33	23	2,747
Mason	460	250	1,297				1	150	522
Okanogan			1,038					22	278
Pacific	957	462	2,831	2	20		150	21	976
Pierce			26,882	82	8	42	3	575	9,164
San Juan			1,061			1		329	422
Skagit			5,984			7	38	89	1,668
Skamania	206	120	538		1	16	6	49	214
Snohomish	2,173	988	5,870	8	15		5	188	2,295
Spokane	9,575	4,501	25,006	92			193	14	9,116
Stevens	917	428	2,417				42	275	885
Thurston	2,262		6,938	17			208	73	2,324
Wahakum	532	264	1,402	2				84	564
Walla Walla	6,804	4,503	10,882	13			406	6	4,960
Whatcom	2,430		6,154	4				56	2,343
Whitman	5,826	3,160	15,154	24			103		5,472
Yakima	1,416	725	4,290	54				64	1,453

Statement showing abstract of census returns of each county, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Single.	Can not read or write.	Can not read or write (over fifteen years.)	Deaf dumb, blind, or insane.	Adults.	Minors.	Aliens over eighteen years		Total population.
							Males.	Females.	
Adams	1,121				867	975	3		1,842
Asotin	920			1	718	769		10	1,477
Chehalis	4,023		266	3				146	6,238
Clallam	1,038			1	917	747	20	3	1,664
Clarke	6,084			3	4,028	4,962			9,010
Columbia									6,035
Cowlitz	2,434	2	1		1,751	2,213			3,974
Douglas	341	22			1,453	1,199			2,652
Franklin	303				267	168			435
Garnie	2,485			2	1,116	1,071	7	1	3,792
Island	499	40	51		618	438	112	15	1,356
Jefferson	3,952				3,900	1,840	1,101	200	5,740
King	10,590	83	42	9	22,673	18,115	2,293	645	40,788
Kitsap	2,630	22	22		2,438	1,545	557	80	3,983
Kittitas	1,614		98	3		4,153	3,372		7,530
Klickitat									5,390
Lewis	5,219								8,207
Lincoln	5,368	5	5		4,210	3,805	42	8	8,115
Mason	1,025				500	718	75	25	1,548
Okanogan	782				776	334			1,060
Pacific	2,048	2	2	4		189	10		3,024
Pierce	10,696		182						27,595
San Juan	238				419		218	71	1,410
Skagit	4,443								6,111
Skamania	127				341	269	10	2	610
Snohomish	3,789	4	4		3,779	2,305	31	2	6,084
Spokane	16,093	83			14,636	10,564	475	287	25,200
Stevens	578	4	5	2	1,450	1,284	13	6	2,734
Thurston	1,468	2		4	4,073	3,163	79		7,236
Wahkiakum	924				780	708	60	30	1,489
Walla Walla	6,347	31		4	5,847	5,460	537	44	11,307
Whatcom	4,176								6,219
Whitman	9,809	11		3	9,599	5,682	449	154	15,281
Yakima	2,960						85	8	4,408
Total									239,544

Comparative population of the Territory from 1853 to 1890.

1853	3,965	1855	129,292
1870	23,995	1887	143,669
1873	31,037	1889	242,046
1876	40,000	1890 (Estimated)	310,000

VOTING FIGURES.

Election Years.	Votes in the Territory.
1869	5,373
1870	6,182
1872	7,801
1874	8,594
1876	9,907
1878	12,647
1880	15,823
1882	19,498
1884 (with woman suffrage).....	41,842
1886 (with woman suffrage).....	47,230
1888	46,353
1889	58,543

The votes by counties in 1888 and 1889, and the increase of each was as follows :

COUNTIES.	1888.	1889.	Increase.
Adams	369	401	32
Asotin	335	296	*39
Chehalis	1,410	1,509	99
Clallam	343	465	112
Clarke	1,713	1,911	198
Columbia	1,344	1,319	*25
Cowlitz	973	1,020	47
Douglas	452	619	157
Franklin	141	128	*13
Garfield	977	935	42
Island	273	279	6
Jefferson	1,081	1,503	422
King	6,184	7,808	1,624
Kit-ap	749	915	166
Kittitas	1,619	2,510	891
Klickitat	1,108	1,064	*44
Lewis	1,559	2,090	531
Lincoln	1,632	1,968	336
Mason	570	626	56
Okanogan	570	533	*27
Pacific	636	643	7
Pierce	4,210	7,974	3,764
San Juan	354	369	15
Skagit	1,179	1,518	339
Skamania	114	134	20
Snohomish	1,290	1,536	246
Spokane	4,441	5,503	1,062
Stevens	578	806	228
Thurston	1,418	1,789	371
Wabkiakum	317	432	115
Walla Walla	2,459	2,616	157
Whatcom	1,245	2,296	1,051
Whitman	3,769	3,969	200
Yakima	911	1,069	158
Total	46,353	58,543	12,180

* Decrease.

THE VOTE FOR U. S. SENATORS NOVEMBER, 1889.

CANDIDATES.	Senate.	House	Total
Watson C. Squire.....	30	46	76
John B. Allen.....	25	46	71
George Turner.....	6	14	20
J. W. Sprague.....	3	10	13
C. S. Voorhees (Dem.).....	1	8	9
Walter J. Thompson.....	0	3	3
C. W. Griggs (Dem.).....	1	8	9
Thomas H. Brents.....	0	1	1
John F. Gewey.....	0	1	1

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE ELECTION, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

Counties.	CONGRESSMAN.			GOVERNOR.		
	Wilson.	Griffiths.	Majority.	Ferry.	Semple.	Majority.
Adams.....	250	442	117	261	141	119
Asotin.....	172	124	48	171	125	46
Chehalis.....	897	612	285	897	615	282
Clallam.....	235	220	15	222	232	*10
Clarke.....	1,230	681	549	1,216	692	524
Columbia.....	671	648	23	666	648	18
Cowlitz.....	666	354	312	663	355	311
Douglas.....	357	262	95	353	265	88
Franklin.....	52	76	*24	38	89	*51
Garfield.....	521	415	105	517	418	99
Island.....	175	193	72	180	100	80
Jefferson.....	866	637	229	867	633	234
King.....	4,438	3,367	1,071	4,319	3,398	921
Kititas.....	1,399	1,110	289	1,339	1,153	181
Kitsap.....	630	295	335	619	289	330
Klickitat.....	689	375	314	66	382	304
Lewis.....	1,225	865	360	1,219	868	351
Lincoln.....	1,037	881	206	1,104	863	241
Mason.....	319	307	12	322	304	18
Okanogan.....	307	226	81	4,362	211	111
Pacific.....	575	133	337	494	151	344
Pierce.....	4,412	3,592	910	4,362	3,608	754
San Juan.....	268	101	167	284	104	160
Skagit.....	955	561	394	949	563	383
Skamania.....	60	74	*14	62	72	*10
Snohomish.....	832	652	238	880	659	221
Spokane.....	3,208	2,294	914	3,255	2,272	984
Stevens.....	452	354	98	460	356	110
Thurston.....	1,091	697	394	1,067	725	342
Wahkiakum.....	306	129	165	284	149	132

OFFICIAL VOTE—Continued.

Counties.	CONGRESSMAN.			GOVERNOR.		
	Wilson.	Griffiths.	Majority.	Perry.	Semple.	Majority.
Walla Walla	1,437	1,19	257	1,433	1,186	247
Whatecom	1,562	734	827	1,534	742	792
Whitman	2,099	1,869	230	2,149	1,841	308
Yakima	534	488	96	537	519	18
Total	34,039	24,492	9,547	33,711	24,782	8,979

*Democratic majorities.

THE STATE TICKET.

Totals for other state officers are as follows:

For Lieutenant governor:		Land commissioner—Continued:	
Laughton	33,993	Goodell	24,344
Platter	24,363	Majority	9,787
Majority	9,635	Supreme judges:	
Secretary of state:		Dunbar	34,012
Wier	34,014	Stiles	32,686
Whittlesey	24,478	Hoyt	33,578
Majority	9,536	Anders	34,302
State treasurer:		Scott	33,800
Lindsley	34,203	White	24,556
Kaufman	24,469	Judson	24,461
Majority	9,734	Sharpstein	25,503
State auditor:		Reavis	24,539
Reed	34,162	Ganahl	24,025
Murphy	24,125	For constitution	40,152
Majority	10,037	Against	11,879
Attorney general:		Majority for	28,273
Jones	34,143	For woman suffrage	16,527
Snively	24,411	Against	35,613
Majority	9,732	Majority against	19,086
Superintendent of public instruction:		For prohibition	19,546
Bryan	33,413	Against	31,487
Morgan	24,929	Majority against	11,941
Majority	8,514	For State capital:	
Land commissioner:		Olympia	25,490
Forrest	34,131	North Yakima	14,711
		Ellensburg	12,833
		Centralia	607
		Yakima	314
		Pasco	130
		Scattering	1,088

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGES.

The votes for superior judges were:

District No. 1:		District No. 7:	
R. V. Blake	3,598	N. H. Bloomfield	2,366
George W. Bell	2,662	J. A. Munday	1,452
Majority	936	B. F. Dennison (Ind.)	240
		Plurality	914
District No. 2:		District No. 8:	
W. N. Ruby	2,005	M. Irwin	2,531
C. M. Kincaid	1,890	T. N. Allen	2,437
Majority	205	Majority	94
District No. 3:		District No. 9:	
Wallace Mount	1,923	J. Applegate	3,841
Carou	1,582	F. Allyn	4,084
Majority	341	Majority	213
District No. 4:		District No. 10:	
W. H. Upton	1,338	J. A. Stratton	3,819
W. G. Langford	1,330	I. J. Lichtenberg	3,956
Majority	58	Majority	107
District No. 5:		District No. 11:	
R. F. Sturdevant	1,274	N. B. Sachs	1,775
M. M. Goldman	1,248	H. L. Blanchard	1,670
Majority	26	Majority	105
District No. 6:		District No. 12:	
C. P. Graves	3,026	J. J. Weisenburger	2,647
H. Dustin	1,582	J. R. Winn	2,671
Majority	1,444	Majority	24

ASSESSABLE AND TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Years.	Assessment.
1879	\$ 21,012,832
1880	23,708,587
1881	25,786,415
1882	32,566,807
1883	44,107,567
1884	51,008,484
1885	50,484,337
1886	51,491,159
1887	61,562,739
1888	89,611,548
1889	125,165,215

VALUES OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

COUNTIES.	1888	1889.	Increase.
Adams.....	\$ 873,251	\$ 1,022,301	\$ 149,050
Asotin.....	582,177	610,023	27,846
Chehalis.....	1,803,764	2,303,541	499,784
Clallam.....	491,352	871,480	380,128
Clatsop.....	2,290,970	2,226,353	835,383
Columbia.....	2,823,100	3,698,340	873,240
Cowlitz.....	1,098,830	1,097,000	*1,322
Douglas.....	530,239	1,160,830	630,591
Franklin.....	579,676	640,392	60,716
Garfield.....	1,669,180	1,562,895	*106,285
Island.....	460,419	543,336	82,917
Jenerson.....	2,235,950	2,031,915	795,965
Elkhart.....	1,740,047	1,837,378	86,430
Kittitas.....	2,305,323	2,619,604	334,281
King.....	15,016,795	23,733,495	8,716,700
Kitsap.....	1,032,720	1,243,170	210,750
Lewis.....	1,562,214	1,884,884	322,640
Lincoln.....	2,338,043	3,006,869	668,826
Mason.....	715,233	986,257	271,024
Okanogan.....	290,762	502,098	206,336
Pacific.....	756,315	891,116	134,804
Pierce.....	14,021,842	26,352,125	12,330,283
San Juan.....	282,290	379,090	96,797
Skagit.....	1,460,601	1,833,030	262,429
Skamania.....	170,078	158,055	*12,023
Snohomish.....	1,219,463	1,610,922	391,459
Spokane.....	7,212,508	14,584,363	7,371,765
Stevens.....	382,770	684,819	301,049
Thurston.....	2,136,963	2,637,366	500,403
Wahkiakum.....	433,903	516,572	82,669
Walla Walla.....	6,764,940	7,833,965	1,079,025
Whatcom.....	1,124,728	3,682,185	2,558,257
Whitman.....	7,014,745	7,870,258	785,483
Yakima.....	2,071,978	2,820,261	748,293
Total.....	\$84,641,548	\$125,165,215	\$10,523,667

*Decrease.

SALMON CANNERIES.

There are one hundred and eighteen salmon canneries on the Pacific coast. Those in Washington are Aberdeen Packing Company, Ilwaco; Eureka Packing Company, Eureka; North Shore Packing Company, Knappville; Hapgood & Co., Waterford; Wm. Hume, Eagle Cliff;

P. J. McGowan & Sons, Chinook; J. G. Megler & Co., Brookfield; Ocean Canning Company, Bay View; Pillar Rock Packing Company, Pillar Rock; F. M. Warren & Co., Cathlamet; Warren & Co., Cascades.

BANKS OF WASHINGTON.

BANKS OF WASHINGTON, 1889.	Capital stock.	Surplus and un- div. profits.	Deposits.	Loans and dis- counts.
Chehalis—				
First National Bank	\$50,000			
Colfax—				
Second National Bank	60,000	\$68,000	\$118,712	\$243,010
First National Bank	100,000	104,920	188,528	373,158
Bank of Colfax			101,000	90,000
Davenport—				
Big Bend National Bank...	50,000	1,091	65,056	67,647
Dayton—				
Columbia National Bank...	60,000	51,109	201,121	237,699
Ellensburg—				
Ellensburg National Bank	50,000	7,675	161,740	108,148
Ben. E. Snipes & Co.	150,000	16,000	170,000	243,000
Farmington—				
Bank of Farmington	50,000	11,740	62,400	96,203
Goldendale—				
First National Bank	50,000	2,300		
Mount Vernon—				
Skagit River Bank	50,000			
North Yakima—				
First National Bank	100,000	27,452	121,111	187,060
Yakima National Bank.. ..	50,000	8,000	125,500	100,000
Olympia—				
First National Bank	75,000	25,891	298,366	275,352
Pataha City—				
Harford & Son.. ..	25,000		5,000	50,000
Pomeroy—				
First National Bank.. ..	50,000	19,353	72,533	81,150
Port Townsend—				
First National Bank	101,000	17,500	375,675	317,543
Merchants' Bank	75,000	6,500	305,000	240,000
State of Washington Bank ..	50,000			
Pullman—				
Bank of Pullman.....	25,000	11,000	51,000	53,660
Seattle—				
Puget Sound National Bank ..	150,000	40,510	1,002,644	728,472
First National Bank	150,000	101,263	1,024,174	650,757
Merchants' National Bank...	100,000	41,851	783,206	571,933
Washington National Bank..	100,000	6,195	189,538	130,971
Boston National Bank	30,000	2,732	125,422	100,095
Dexter Horton & Co.,	200,000	120,000	2,350,000	1,400,000
Washington Savings Bank	50,000	6,831	185,633	142,844

BANKS OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

BANKS OF WASHINGTON, 1889.	Capital stock.	Surplus and un- div. profits.	Deposits.	Loans and dis- counts.
Seattle—Continued :				
Bank of Commerce	100,000			
Guarantee Loan and Trust Co....	120,000	7,845	196,526	206,382
Bank of British Columbia.....	2,500,000			
Bank of North Seattle	50,000			
Selwme—				
Bellingham Bay National Bank..	60,000	6,704	228,247	186,292
Slaughter—				
Farmers and Merchants' Bank...	25,000	3,700	42,000	37,500
Snohomish—				
First National Bank	50,000	5,836	89,397	106,930
Spokane Falls—				
Spokane National Bank..	100,000	25,715	895,974	456,631
Browne National Bank	100,000	1,856	69,617	31,630
Bank of Spokane Falls.....	150,000	110,000	600,000	300,000
Exchange National Bank.....	100,000	1,284	220,288	128,769
First National Bank	100,000	70,000	885,000	500,000
Traders' National Bank..	200,000	26,325	831,865	456,005
Washington National Bank.....	100,000			
Washington Savings Bank	50,000	7,709	46,472	70,381
Citizens' National Bank.....	150,000	6,037	199,651	210,431
Sprague—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	18,670	124,850	131,193
Tacoma—				
Tacoma National Bank.....	100,000	117,053	1,057,242	823,587
Merchants' National Bank.....	250,000	38,000	892,555	824,021
Pacific National Bank	100,000	52,193	730,277	546,395
National Bank of Commerce....	200,000	41,000	586,708	619,018
Citizens' National Bank.....	80,000	2,319	146,293	85,944
Washington National Bank.....	100,000	4,198	121,065	174,877
Traders' Bank	100,000	7,400	353,595	300,692
Tacoma Trust and Saving Bank..	80,000	97,000	101,000	75,000
Security Bank	100,000	45,000	70,000	
West Coast Bank.....	180,000		100,000	196,000
Tacoma Buil'd'g and Sav'gs Ass'n.	100,000	15,500	102,010	153,000
Oakland Loan, Sav'gs & Tr'st Co..	260,000	18,000	147,809	351,057
Bank of British Columbia.....	2,500,000			
Vancouver—				
First National Bank	50,000	28,004	201,261	224,818
Commercial Bank.....	30,000	5,200	70,000	84,000
Walla Walla—				
Baker & Boyer National Bank...	150,000	15,000	601,888	543,734
First National Bank	100,000	392,000	415,000	785,000
Whatcom—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	1,162	127,981	84,274

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Total amount raised for school purposes:

1887.....	\$491,480
1888.....	505,885
1889.....	592,752

Amount paid for teachers' wages:

1887.....	213,633
1888.....	239,518
1889.....	314,504
Amount paid for rent and repairs, 1889.....	21,123
Amount paid for school furniture, 1889.....	17,034
Amount paid for school-house sites, 1889.....	1,058
Amount paid for school buildings, 1889.....	233,808

Total amount for all purposes .. \$555,642

Balance on hand.....	\$220,887
Estimated value of school houses.....	\$1,094,462
Number of school houses in the Territory.....	1,044
Number of school districts maintaining schools.....	1,066
Total number of districts.....	1,161
Average number of months taught.....	4 3-5
Number of graded schools in the Territory.....	49

Number of children enrolled:

In 1887.....	32,172
In 1888.....	38,673
In 1889.....	46,751

Number of children of school age:

In 1887.....	47,431
In 1888.....	59,833
In 1889.....	72,723
Number of children in private schools, 1889.....	2,529
Number of children under 5 years of age, 1889.....	26,448

Total number of children under 21 years of age:

1887.....	65,557
1888.....	83,008
1889.....	97,416
Number of male teachers employed, 1889.....	636
Number of female teachers employed, 1889.....	813

Average monthly salary:

Males, 1889.....	\$47.66
Females, 1889.....	39.67

The following is a partial list of the private schools in the Territory: Whitman College, Walla Walla; Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma; Washington College, Tacoma; Waitsburgh Academy, Waitsburgh; Olympia College Institute, Olympia; Northwest Normal School,

Lynden; Spokane Business College, Spokane Falls; Empire Business College, Walla Walla; Cheney Academy, Cheney; Puget Sound Academy, Coupeville; Benj. F. Cheney Academy, Cheney; Spokane College, Spokane Falls; Colfax College, Colfax; St. Paul's School, Walla Walla; Tacoma Business College, Tacoma; Washington Seminary, Huntsville and the Ellensburg Academy, Ellensburg. The sisters have schools at Spokane Falls, Sprague, Walla Walla, North Yakima, Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, Pomeroy and Vancouver.

LANDS IN WASHINGTON.

U. S. Surveyor General Thomas H. Cavanaugh, of Washington, in a communication to the Senate of Washington, November 29th, 1889, says :

The estimated total area of the State of Washington is 44,796,160 acres, of which, at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1889, there were surveyed 21,715,261 acres, leaving at the present time unsurveyed 23,080,899 acres, which includes 3,600,000 acres unsurveyed in the Colville, Yakima and Spokane Indian reservation in Eastern Washington, and 224,000 acres unsurveyed in the Quinault Indian reservation in Western Washington.

Of this unsurveyed area there are about 9,200,070 acres in Western Washington, and 13,800,000 acres in Eastern Washington, and of the total unsurveyed area about five millions acres, principally in Western Washington, are practically unsurveyable.

For the three last preceding years surveys were completed in Washington Territory as follows :

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886	105,363 acres.
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	23,858 acres.
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889	199,330 acres.

Total area surveyed during last three years . 644,551 acres.

The aggregate area of all lands disposed of in Washington Territory was :

- During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	544,828 acres.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	2,652,557 acres.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.	4,575,194 acres.
Total area disposed of during three preceding years	7,772,609 acres.

As against 544,551 acres surveyed. It should also be understood that *all* of the unsurveyed portion of land in the State of Washington is *heavily timbered*, probably not *one township* of unsurveyed public land in the whole State, outside of Indian reservations, that is open land.

There are now on file in this office applications for survey from settlers on unsurveyed lands claiming in the aggregate 500,000 acres, located in all parts of the State, in 150 different townships. Claims would be filed for this amount, and probably a much larger area, as soon as the land is surveyed.

ALTITUDES IN WASHINGTON.

	FEET.
Mount Rainier, or Tacoma	14,444
Mount Baker	10,827
Mount Adams	9,570
Mount St. Helens	9,750
Natchess Pass	4,900
Stampede Pass (Summit)	3,980
Tunnel Stampede Pass	2,885
Snoqualmie Pass	3,110
Keebels Lake	2,388
Kachess Lake	2,158
Ellensburgh	1,518
North Yakima	990
Ainsworth	351
Palouse Junction	858
Sprague	1,200
Spokane Falls	1,910
Colville	1,917
Fort Spokane	1,300
●Kinagane Lake	1,613
Great Plain of Columbia River	1,000 to 3,000
Colfax	1,941
Dayton	1,360
Walla Walla	1,000
Wabnia Junction	326
Pasco	340

HISTORICAL.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Isaac I. Stevens issued a proclamation convening the first territorial legislature of Washington, February 27th, 1854. The imagination can better paint the surroundings then, than the pen can describe. There is scarcely anything in common now with the situation then. Now members reach the capital in palatial steamers; then they came in skiffs and dug outs and each statesman "paddled his own canoe." Then they came through the woods on foot or horseback, following a lonely trail; now they come in Pullman coaches over the iron track.

Olympia was the capital then as it is now, but instead of the present brick blocks, plank side walks, graded streets, horse cars, electric lights and a fine hotel it was, like all Sound cities in their infancy, a few board houses, and to avoid mud holes pedestrianism of those days was reduced to a science.

The legislative session was held in the second story of the building on Main street where the Gold Bar Restaurant now is.

The council was composed of the following eight members: Clark county, D. F. Bradford and Wm. H. Tappan; Lewis and Pacific, Seth Catlin and Henry Miles; Thurston, D. R. Bigelow and B. F. Yantis; Pierce and King, Lafayette Balch and G. N. McConaha, the last being elected president of the council. M. H. Frost was elected chief clerk after a long contest, the other candidates being

Elwood Evans and R. H. Lansdale. Mr. Frost was obliged to resign on account of sore eyes, and Mr. Evans was elected for the remainder of the session. Mr. Evans was elected in December, 1889, a member of the first House of Representatives from Pierce county to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Scott Hewitt, of Tacoma. J. L. Mitchell, of Lewis county, was sergeant at arms. The House was composed of the following: Clark county, F. A. Chenoweth, Henry R. Crosbie, A. J. Bolan, S. D. Biles, A. C. Lewes; Island county, Samuel D. Howe, Daniel F. Brownfield; King, A. A. Denny; Lewis county, H. D. Huntington, John R. Jackson; Pacific, John Scudder; Pierce, J. M. Chapman, Henry C. Moseley, L. F. Thompson; Thurston, David Shelton, L. D. Durgin, C. H. Hale, Ira Ward, Jr. F. A. Chenoweth was elected speaker, B. F. Kendall chief clerk, and Jacob Smith sergeant-at-arms. Hon. L. F. Thompson is a member of the first state senate from Pierce county, elected in 1889, and the oldest member of the first state legislature. Several of the men who were in the prime of life during those pioneer days, more than a generation ago, are still living, but by far the greater number have passed away.

Wm. H. Tappan, of Clarke, was an engraver and cut the die of the first great seal of the Territory of Washington.

A. A. Denny, of King, was afterwards delegate to Congress, still living in Seattle.

F. A. Chenoweth was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, now practicing law at Corvallis, Oregon.

H. R. Crosbie, now lives in San Francisco and under the Buchanan administration, was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

H. O. Moseley was the first register of the Washington Territory Land Office at Olympia.

C. H. Hale was afterward Superintendent of Indian affairs—appointed by Abraham Lincoln.

Andrew J. Bolan, of Clarke, was Indian Agent. Killed by the Yakima Indians and cremated in September, 1855.

Geo. N. McConaha, the eloquent President of the Council, was drowned from a canoe while crossing over from Vashon Island to Alki Point, as also Captain E. L. Barstow while returning to Seattle at the close of the session.

Lafayette Balch, a noted captain and ship owner, was proprietor of the original town of Steilacoom, then the county seat of Pierce. Tacoma was then an unknown wilderness.

FIRST SETTLERS OF WASHINGTON.

The first American who saw Puget Sound was Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, who entered the straits of Fuca in April, 1792. The first who stopped over winter in Washington was a trapper, in 1809. In the winter of 1811, Stewart and Ross, of the Pacific Fur Company at Astoria, made little posts on the Spokane and Okanogan, and remained over winter in the wilderness. The stragglers of Kelly's, Bonneville's, Wyeth's, Smith's and the American and Rocky Mountain Fur Companies' enterprises, who had learned to love the Pacific coast, and determined to stay here, all made their homes on the south side of the Columbia. The Methodist mission, except on the Nesqually in 1840, was also established off of the territory that England was saving for herself.

The first Americans to make real homes in the present limits of Washington were Whitman at Waiilatpu, in 1836, and Elkanah Walker and Cushing Eells at Tshimakin, in the Spokane country, the next year. H. H. Spaulding, an associate, went to Lapwai, in Idaho, and

W. H. Gray, to Alpona, among the Flatheads, also in Idaho. A. B. Smith and J. S. Griffin made a beginning among the Indians of the same territory before 1840. Whitman set up his station among the Cayuses in the Walla Walla and Umatilla country. This was safely south, or east, of the Columbia, and the representation was made that the Cayuses were the bravest, most intelligent, most imperial, and most capable of all the natives in the Columbia valley, with the possible exception of the Nez Percés and Flatheads. The station made at Waiilaptu, on the Walla Walla river, a little below the junction with Mill creek, in an expansive meadow, well watered and supplied with an abundance of deciduous timber. But there was as much of the modern American spirit about that man Whitman as has ever been crowded into one human form. He would have a respectable place for his family. By calling W. H. Gray, by trade a carpenter or cabinet-maker, though by profession a physician, and by calling a missionary, his house was erected of spacious proportions, of decent appearance, and with conveniences such as could be obtained or made in the wilderness. It was enlarged from time to time, to serve as sort of a caravansary and boarding school. A second house of two stories was built at some distance, and a third, smaller, between. The creek was dammed, a mill pond formed, from one part of which was taken out the power to run a grist mill, while from the other side was led an irrigating ditch to water the main farm. At the rear of the house, and beyond the mill, was a fine grove of cottonwood and willow trees, making the place picturesque. As the years passed improvements were added, and a sawmill was built in the mountains. All the appointments of the house and place were such as to secure something of the comforts and dignity of life. A herd of cattle and a drove of hogs were gradually developed. Grain, Indian corn, vegetables and fruits and melons

were raised in abundance. Intelligent people from all parts of the Rocky mountains and Columbia valley were made welcome at the mansion as they passed by. The refinements and amenities of life were preserved. Mrs. Whitman, every inch a lady, who commanded respect and love everywhere, and had a voice, as described by those who heard it, "as sweet as a nightingale's," refused to allow her household to be degraded by the influences of a baser order than her own education could approve. In a word, Whitman made here a home, or settlement. He intended to stop here for life, and would have no other place as his seat. He had no intention of returning east to end his days or to enjoy the results of his labor. He had the complete home, or inhabitative instinct. While his missionary associates were no less ready to perform manual labor and to care for the comfort of their families, they sometimes feared that Whitman was taking too deep an interest in secular or temporal affairs, and would have preferred that he devote less attention to civil and political concerns.

In his dealing with the Indians he betrayed the same character. He gave them the most thorough instructions in reading and writing, so that after his death some of the very Indians that consented to his massacre wrote out certificates of good conduct for themselves and showed them to the settlers among whom they went for work. But he also taught them systematic farming. He preached from the text, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread," and insisted that it was better to eat potatoes than camas, bread rather than a conglomerate mixture of pounded roots, wild seeds and insects; and beef rather than buffalo. He had a theory that the Indians should be given sheep and cattle, and pass into the pastoral life before they could be made to quit their love of blood and plunder, and acquire correct customs. To his mind Christianity which did not bring civilization was worthless, and he knew of no

way of changing their hearts, except by transforming their whole idea of life. He moreover often dreamed of the limitless valleys and endless hills of the Columbia basin becoming populous with Americans, and of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was a man with ideas ahead of his day, and got himself killed for it. He could not make up his mind to leave a place that he had once tried to live on, and stayed until he was butchered.

From his letters, reports to the missionary society, and his conversation as remembered by his associates and acquaintances, we may sit down Dr. Whitman as a man of most profoundly American views, believing in self-government, and that God awards domain and empire to the people fit to secure and maintain them. The fact of the residence of Eells and Walker in the Spokane, so far toward the line of 49 deg., gave a further claim to the United States to hold its grip upon the whole territory to that parallel.

The missionaries were in truth the first real settlers of Washington—that is, holding claims with a view to making permanent homes for themselves and families, and building up a civilization. The Hudson Bay Company created a trade; the Catholic missionaries founded a church; Whitman and his associates made homes and had the idea of a commonwealth.

It was in that year (1844) that the first pioneers went into Western Washington. They were neither traders nor missionaries, but came with the express purpose of taking up land in their own name which they might give to their children after them, and to establish whatever was necessary of government to secure them in the peaceable possession and the use of their property. Every one of them was proud as a king, although looking just then more like Lazarus than Dives, and had not the least objection to penetrate any wild or forest, and knew no law of occupancy higher than their own free will and pleasure.

They all remembered that they had an uncle back in the East familiarly known as "Uncle Sam," who was keeping an eye on them, and even if that eye winked a little now and then they had faith that he would follow the course of the flag, and wherever a citizen would take the colors thither, he would send his boys in blue.

The immigration of that year, consisting of several distinct companies under the lead of General Gilliam was greatly delayed in getting off from Missouri, and through Eastern Nebraska, by reason of excessive rain, and was consequently late in reaching Oregon. One considerable portion did not attempt to come beyond Washougal, but there made camp for the winter. In this band was Michael T. Simmons, a large, manly, Kentuckian, born in Bullitt county, in 1814, and now in the very prime of manhood. Like the most of the immigrants, he brought his wife with him, and was seeking in this far land by the sunset sea, a home for her and for his children, one of whom was born the following April. While the company was in camp he went down to Fort Vancouver and made inquiries about Oregon, and the best place for farms. He had heard somewhat of the Rogue river valley, and was expecting to go thither to make his new home. But at the fort he found the English all loud in their praise of the Willamette valley, and even of the Rogue river valley, while they spoke very slightly and discouragingly of the region towards Puget Sound, as indeed of any part of the country north of the Columbia. Perceiving their eagerness to have him go to the Willamette valley, or what was the same thing, to keep out of Washington, Simmons felt a curiosity to look to the north, believing it must be a pretty good place, and in December set out for the tour of inspection. Finding a winter journey up the Cowlitz exceedingly difficult, and moreover at a certain spot seeing a cliff and shore the exact counterpart of a "vision" shown him in Missouri, encountering which he was warned to turn back, as his enterprise would fail, he

refused to proceed farther. He had a grain of superstition in his composition, which often gave him boldness as well as caution. The incident of the vision is mentioned as a characteristic of the man and of the class to which he belonged—believers in some sort of determining and guiding power outside of themselves.

His desire to go to the Sound was further increased by the wishes of one of his companions. This was George Bush, a veteran of the war of 1812, and participant in the battle of New Orleans, and owner of quite a considerable fortune, and a resident of Missouri. Hearing of Oregon, he purchased an outfit, and in the company with Simmons came across the plains. Reaching Vancouver, however, he heard of the law, not only prohibiting slavery in the territory, but forbidding the entrance of colored people—a most unjust statute, which was very properly ignored. Bush, however, did not dare to risk the loss of his property by going into the Willamette valley, and determined to settle on the Sound. Simmons bore him a great friendship, and, indeed, Bush was a man respected by all, as possessed of great sagacity and liberality, and the predilection to defeat the purpose of the English was strengthened by his preference, and in the summer of 1845 a party was formed to make a thorough exploration of the northern waters. With Colonel Simmons were William Shaw, George Wanch, David Crawford, Nivoven A. Eberman, Selburn Thornton, David Parker, Michael Moore and John Hunt. This was the first band of settlers to explore the Sound, although that very season John R. Jackson had made an examination of Cowlitz prairie, and was then on the trip to the Willamette valley to get his family and make at the Cowlitz a new home. Simmons' party, with Peter Bernier, of the Cowlitz Hudson Bay firm, continued their explorations, examining the whole length of the Sound and the country on its shores as far as New Dungeness, and, passing around Whidby Island, they made the return through Deception pass and the eastern

channel. In October following a settlement was effected for the most part on the open land called in honor of the colored man Bush prairie. Colonel Simmons, James McAlister, David Kindred and George Bush, with their families, and two bachelors, Jesse Ferguson and Samuel B. Crockett, made up the colony. In getting to their proposed home they cut a road from the Cowlitz landing to Tumwater, at the head of Budd's inlet, a distance of fifty-eight miles, and spent fifteen days at the task. Simmons took his claim at the Tumwater, or the falls of the Des Chutes, and called the site New Market. The others settled on the prairie, Bush being the outermost, and here grew and thrived one of the pleasantest, happiest and most hearty of all the little communities of Washington. The honor of first settlement belongs to John R. Jackson, of Cowlitz prairie, although Simmons made the first attempt with a view to settlement. With Jackson were associated for a time, in 1845, Jackson Moore, a pioneer of 1844, and John Hobson, of 1843, a first settler of Clatsop county, Oregon.

Wandering by about this time came the youth, A. B. Rabbeson. He was one of those irrepressible boys who dared everything and smelled danger and difficulty from afar only to speed thither as fast as his legs could carry him. As a sailor lad in voyages to the West Indies, and an adventurer through the Southern states, Canada and the Old West, he developed such a love of pioneer excitement as to be satisfied with nothing less than a journey to the Pacific ocean, emulous of the experiences of a certain mountain man, an account of whose travels he had once read. Reaching Oregon in 1846 he made a winter journey to the Sound, tramping through the woods alone, eating peas and fern roots and drinking prodigious quantities of milk on the Cowlitz and on Bush prairie. The next season he took a look at the Willamette valley, without finding anything better than his claim on the Sound, to which he accordingly returned, performing the trip

from St. Helens to Cowlitz landing in a skiff that he dug up from the sands of the Columbia beach, and whose seams he caulked with his shirt torn in strips, and rigged a sail of his blankets. Home again at Budd's inlet, he engaged in shaving shingles and making brick, and with the settlers already named in the colony organized a company, and in 1847 secured, for \$300, irons from the Hudson Bay Company and set up a sawmill—the ambitious forerunner, buzzing in the wilderness, of the scores of huge mills that now smoke on all the arms and the bays of the Mediterranean of the Pacific.

In 1848 Mr. Rabbeson, with Thomas Plasgow, made the first exploring tour by settlers of Hood's canal, going down the straits as far as New Dungeness, and coming back by Whidby' Island stopped at Penn's cove to witness a great gathering and meeting of the Indians, at which as many as 8000 of the savages were congregated. Plasgow took up a claim, and began planting peas and potatoes, but the two men were compelled to leave, making their exact clandestinely, as they learned through Plasgow's Indian wife that the greater part of the chiefs were for despatching them. They accomplished the return amid dangers whose recital would require a whole evening.

The Chambers family, one of the best known, most active and intelligent first families, settled near Olympia in 1850 or '51, giving the name Chambers prairie to the locality. They had crossed the plains to Oregon in 1841.

In the autumn of '50, Captain Clanrick Crosby, of East Brewster, Mass., who had entered the Columbia in '46, with the bark Toulon, and did as much as any one to demonstrate the advantages of the Columbia river; and who was again on the coast in 1849 with his brig Grecian, brought out his family from Massachusetts on this last voyage, and in 1850 bought the power at Tumwater, and made a home at this point until his death.

Another of the early pioneers near Olympia, was J. T. Scott, one of the founders of the State of Illinois, who crossed the plains amid great hardships in 1852, and made his first settlement in 1854 at a point twenty-five miles northwest of Olympia, but decided a few years later upon a removal to Forest Grove, Oregon, in order to afford his children the educational privileges there offered. Another early settler near this beautiful town was William Billings, who came to Portland in 1849, and in 1852 made up a party of seventy to go in a schooner of their own to Queen Charlotte's Island to prospect for gold. The expedition proved unprofitable, and the adventurers made their way down the coast, entering the straits and at length stopped at Olympia. Mr. Billings took a claim within three miles of the town and became a permanent resident, and has been sheriff of Thurston county many years. Another of the makers of the place was William Packwood, an Oregon pioneer of '44, who migrated over to Budd's Inlet in '47 and here on the Nesqually, and in Lewis county, twenty-five miles south—barring such time as he spent in the mines and in campaigns against the Indians—has been one of the genuine pioneers, felling timber, reclaiming land and letting in the sunlight. In this connection, also, should be mentioned Dr. N. Ostrander, a highly educated physician, who crossed the plains with his family of wife and eight children, and in '52 took up his donation claim on the Cowlitz, removing to Olympia in 1871. Olympia was first settled in 1847 by E. Sylvester.

The site of the now beautiful and flourishing Montesano was first occupied in 1857 by the well-known William Medcalf.

A claim was taken on Mound prairie in 1853 by Rev. Charles Byles, a Presbyterian minister, who came direct to Western Washington, crossing the Cascade mountains through the Natchez pass. In the same year Jonathan W. Goodell, who crossed the plains in 1850,

came to Polk county, Oregon, and laid a donation claim at Grand Mound at a time when panthers ate up the calves and colts nearly as fast as they made their appearance in the world, and the lonely traveler on a dark night saw the woods, hyperbolically speaking, lit up by the glare of their eyes. The townsite of Milburn was occupied in 1857 by Samuel Benn, who also became the founder of Aberdeen.

At Skookum Chuck, on the Chehalis, a little settlement was also in process of development, and in 1846 consisted of Sidney Ford and George Wanch, with their families, and Joseph Borst, each having a cow or two and living principally on milk and peas.

The founders of Whidby Island were Col. Isaac N. Ebey, William Wallace, Col. Walker Crockett, of Virginia, John Alexander, Richard H. Holbrooke, of Plymouth, Mass., Captain Thomas Coupe, of Maine, and John Kineth. They arrived there early in the 50's.

L. A. Loomis, James L. Purrington, J. L. Brown, Col. H. K. Stevens, John Edmunds, J. D. Holman, John W. Champ, Baldt Woodward, J. L. Stout, George Bartlett and Stephen Manbel were among the early pioneers of Pacific county.

Alfred A. Plummer, a Maine man, and Charles Batchelder, took up a claim on the heights at Port Townsend in the spring of 1850. Some time afterward a colony came in a schooner from Portland. This party was made up of five men and their families: F. W. Pettygrove, the first settler of Portland; L. B. Hastings, who had crossed the plains in 1847, had made \$10,000 as trader in the mines of California in 1849, and had established a lucrative mercantile business at Portland; David Shelton, also a pioneer of 1847, whose name has been preserved as the designation of a town in Mason county.

Captain Henry Roeder and Edward Eldridge were the first settlers at Whatcom, and Peabody, at Sehome, on Bellingham Bay.

The townsite of Snohomish City was occupied in 1860 by Hon. Emory Ferguson, a native of New York, who came to the Pacific coast in 1849, and went to California and to the Fraser river, in British Columbia. The year of his settlement at Snohomish, he cut a road from Rock Creek to the Smilikameen mines, but found this bold venture financially disastrous. He soon repaid himself, however, and created the city of Snohomish on his homestead.

The first house on the Skagit, was built in 1861 by Hon. Orvin Kincaid, assisted by a Mr. Todd and William Saterlee. In 1871 the claim on which the elegant little town of Mount Vernon stands was taken by Mr. Jasper Gates, and his house was the first in the place.

Aberdeen, on Grays harbor, a new town, was laid off in 1884 by Samuel Benn, on land purchased in 1867 from Reuben Redman.

Hoquaim, on Grays Harbor, was laid off in 1881 by George H. Emerson, in partnership with Captain A. M. Simpson.

Oak harbor was the scene of the launching of a schooner constructed in 1857 by the naval architect, John W. Izett, who came to the Sound under contract to furnish piles, and became one of the first workers in the Utsalady sawmills.

The townsite of New Dungeness, on the Straits of Fuca, was taken as a "claim" in 1854 by C. M. Bradshaw, the present collector for the Washington district.

Steilacoom, now in Pierce county, became of importance as a port during the Indian war, and embodies within its quiet environs some of the most interesting and thrilling history in the whole territory. Captain Lafayette Balch located there in 1851.

Port Angeles, in Jefferson county, poetically named by the Spaniards, was for a time a point of promise as port of entry, and here Dr. Calhoun established a marine hospital, which he removed to Port Townsend.

Tacoma, at the head of Commencement bay, from which Vancouver descried and depicted the king of the snow peaks, Mount Rainier, or Tacoma, is a city of modern times, having been the growth of the railroad era, and although now known the civilized world over as the "City of Destiny," boasted, so late as 1874, but one house. As early as 1868 there was a settlement on Commencement bay, and in that year Samuel Hadlock, who crossed the plains in 1852, came to the Sound as partner in a company of five to erect a saw-mill, choosing first a site at Port Blakely, but on account of a defect in the land, abandoned this for the location at Tacoma. Mr. Hadlock has now another city, that of Hadlock, to perpetuate his memory.

On the 13th of November, 1851, Alki point, within sight of Seattle, was settled by A. A. Denny and family, John N. Low and family, C. D. Boren and family, Wm. N. Bell and family, Chas. C. Terry, David T. Denny and Lee Terry, in all twelve adults and twelve children. Claims were located where Seattle now stands on 15th February, 1852, by Denny, Bell and Boren. In April, 1852, Bell and Boren moved over from Alki to the present site of Seattle, followed shortly afterward by A. A. Denny. In October, 1852, Henry L. Yesler arrived. Boren and A. A. Denny filed the first plat of the town of Seattle on the 23d of May, 1853.

Around Vancouver, as the nucleus of the Hudson Bay Company, grew a few farms, some Americans trying as early as 1844 to "jump" the claim of the British, upon which was erected a sawmill. This effort was abandoned. Of men of Hudson Bay antecedents who became Americans, Napoleon McGilvray may be mentioned, who was born at the Lake of the Woods, and passed his early life in the Rocky Mountains and in the Columbia valley, making an excursion to the Mexican war and serving with Fremont, crossing the plains also with Commodore Stockton, and in California and Southern Oregon, served

as scout for the United States expedition under Captain Warner that explored Goose lake and the interior. In this wilderness he passed through hard fights with the Indians, and was present when Warner was mortally wounded with poisoned Indian arrows. Returning to the Columbia after still further adventures in California with General Lane in the Yreka mining district and Southern Oregon, he made his home at Vancouver and has here lived peacefully for nearly forty years. William Dillon, a native of Delaware, and a pioneer of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, who crossed the Rocky mountains to Oregon in 1847, and dug gold a year later in California, located in 1849 the claim nearly opposite the mouth of the Willamette in Clark county, and operated a ferry across the Columbia for fourteen years. In the winter of 1849-50 a considerable addition was made to the American population of Vancouver by the arrival of thirty-six soldiers from Fort Hall, who had made the trip thither too late in the season to return the same year, and at the suggestion of the commander chose to come on to Vancouver—passing over the Blue mountains through snow up to the armpits, and making much of the journey down the Columbia river on the ice, and camping one night on the rocks in the river above the Cascades in order to avoid being submerged by a flood of rain. In this company was William Anderson, of Virginia, who stopped at Vancouver and in 1856 made his home in the woods near by. Hon. Gay Hayden, one of the representative men of the new state, who crossed the plains amid difficulties that would amaze the present citizen, and with his family on Hayden's island suffered all the dread of an Indian war; Mr. S. P. Marsh, a native of Ohio, who crossed the plains in 1850, and was the pioneer blacksmith of both Portland and Vancouver, and settled in the latter city as early as 1850; Judge Lancaster and Judge Shaw may all be mentioned as among the men of ability and character who established society and business at this point. The mili-

tary post here was occupied in 1849 by a company from across the plains, and boasted during its existence such men as Harney and Alvord, Wool, Sheridan and Forsythe.

Solitary houses and establishments for trading or milling, grew at points along the rugged north shore of the Columbia, as of the Bradburys and Palmers at the Cascades, which were to be made famous a little later by the Indian massacre, and the battle on the island in which Phil Sheridan figured. Capt. Wells also, an early navigator with the steamers Eagle and Bell, of the lower Columbia and Willamette, a projector of steamboat lines which ultimated in the great companies of later years, was conspicuous in that fight. Collins early took the place by the magnificent rocks some distance above Wind mountain, now known by his name. At White Salmon, Mr. Joycelyn, a New Englander, occupied the fertile strip of land above the mouth of the little river, and was joined a few years later by his brother-in-law, Mr. James Warner. In the early days of the sixties, and later, Deacon Elisha Tanner made wagon excursions, driving also bands of cattle, out to the prolific grass fields of Camas prairie, and made expeditions over into the Atahnum. Noah Chapman was also one of those soon to enter this charming country, and George Gilmer, a Virginian, who had been much connected with government work as teamster at The Dalles, made his home on the pine flat, where is now a postoffice bearing his name. There was but little cattle-ranging in the Klickitat or Yakima, until after the Indians were gathered upon the Yakima agency, when Father Wilbur was appointed agent. Soon thereafter large bands of cattle began to run and multiply. Benjamin Snipes, of The Dalles, and W. H. Allen, now of North Yakima, were among the cattle kings of these endless bunchgrass hills. One of the first to look upon these fields with an eye to permanent occupancy was Filden M. Thorp, a Missourian, who

came to Oregon in 1844. He surprised the Hudson Bay people by safely shooting the Cascades in a canoe. In 1858 he was at the site of Goldendale, and in 1861 made a home in the uninhabited Moxee valley. Life here was eventful by reason of constant struggles single handed with untamed nature, and on account of occasional threats from the Indians, of whom old Smohallaah, the arch-prophet, was chief. But with that peculiarly firm fibre, that makes up the spinal column of the frontiersman, he overawed the Indians, and outweathered the storms. His son, Leonard P. Thorpe, lives in opulence three miles from North Yakima. In 1865 George W. Goodwin, of Illinois, located, in company with his parents, the claim which now lies between the two Yakimas, being the first settler in the vicinity. His father's house was the first in old Yakima, and the grave of his mother, who died in the December following was the first in the cemetery of the city. Mr. Goodwin was the founder of Yakima.

After the Cayuse war, when the lands of the Cayuse Indians were declared to be open for occupancy, Colonel James Taylor, now of Astoria, formed a company in the Willamette valley to colonize the Walla Walla region. Preparations were well advanced, and cattle were secured, when the enterprise was dissipated as by a breath, by the report of gold in California. Among the very first, if not the first of all Americans, to reoccupy the Walla Walla region, was Henry M. Chase, of Newburyport, Mass., who came around Cape Horn in 1849, and in August of the same year reached Astoria. He began life "east of the mountains" as trader among the Indians, in 1851. He also opened a farm on his place on the Touchet, but met with complete loss from the Indian war of 1855. There was a total white population of thirty souls in the Walla Walla valley upon his expulsion in 1855. On his return in 1861 he found several thousand. The discovery of precious metals in eastern Oregon

and Idaho filled Walla Walla with a shifting population, as this became the point of departure for the mines. The names of such men are noted as H. P. Isaacs, a native of Philadelphia, who crossed the plains in 1850 and brought his family to Walla Walla in 1861, and erected the flour mills in 1862; Mr. Orley Hull, a native of New York, who came to Oregon in 1850 and was stopped at Walla Walla by its natural beauties and advantages, while he was on his way back to Iowa; Dr. D. S. Baker, who early became a trader and was the pioneer of all the railroad building in the territory, with the exception of a portage line at the Cascades.—H. S. Lyman in the *Oregonian*.

PUGET SOUND CENTENNIALS.

A writer has said that the remarkable progress of Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend and the towns on Bellingham bay make Washington an especially bright, new star on the national flag. Surrounded as these places are with some of the grandest and most poetic scenery in the United States, with gigantic forests and rich farm lands, with mountains of ores, with coal mines, iron mines, copper mines, and mines of the more precious treasures, washed as they are by noble harbors, and smiled upon by skies of almost continuous April weather, there must be a great future before the cities of Puget Sound.

The State of Washington is one of the youngest in the Union, and yet she is not too young to celebrate soon the one hundredth anniversary of several interesting events.

It was on the 15th of December, 1790, that Captain George Vancouver received his commission as commander of his majesty's sloop of war the "Discovery." Three of his officers were Peter Puget, Joseph Baker and Joseph Whidby, whose names now live in Puget Sound, Mount Baker and Whidby Island.

The great island of British Columbia, and its energetic port city, received the name of Vancouver himself, and Vancouver named most of the places on Puget Sound in honor of his personal friends. He must have had a heart formed for friendship, thus to have immortalized those whom he esteemed and loved. It is the discovery and the naming of mountains, islands and ports of the Puget Sound, that suggests poetic and patriotic celebrations.

In the old journals of Vancouver we read :

“From this direction round by the north and the northwest, the high, distant land formed, like detached islands, among which the lofty mountains discovered in the afternoon by the third lieutenant, and in compliment to him called by me Mount Baker, rose to a very conspicuous object.”

It was on Monday, April 30, 1792, that Mount Baker was thus discovered and named. In May, 1792, Vancouver states that he came to a “very safe” and “capacious” harbor, and that “to this port I gave the name of Port Townshend in honor of the noble marquis of that name.”

Again on Thursday, May 29, 1792, Vancouver discovered another excellent port, and says:

“This harbor, after the gentleman who discovered it, obtained the name of Port Orchard.”

In May, 1792, he makes the following very important historical note :

“Thus by our joint efforts we had completely explored every turning of this extensive inlet ; and to commemorate Mr. Puget’s exertions, the fourth extremity of it I named Puget Sound.”

A very interesting officer seems to have been this lieutenant, Peter Puget, whose soundings gave the name to the American Mediterranean. Once, after the firing of muskets to overawe hostile Indians, who merely pouted out their lips, and uttered “poo hoo, poo hoo,” he ordered the discharge of a heavy gun, and was

amused to note the silence that followed. It was in April and May, 1792, that Puget explored the violet waters of the great inland sea, a work which he seems to have done with the enthusiasm of a romancer, as well as of a naval officer.

Mount Hood was named for Lord Hood, and Mount St. Helens was named in 1792, in the month of October, "in honor of his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid." But one of the most interesting of all of Vancouver's notes is the following:

"The weather was serene and pleasant, and the country continued to exhibit the same luxuriant appearance. At its northern extremity Mount Baker bore compass; the round, snowy mountain, now forming its southern extremity, after my friend, Rear Admiral Rainier, I distinguished by the name of Mount Rainier, May, 1792." This mountain is now generally called Mount Tacoma.

The spring of 1892 ought to be historically very interesting to the State of Washington, and it is likely so to be.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

Marcel Bernier died at his home on Newaukum prairie, Lewis county, Friday, December 27, 1889, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery, on Cowlitz prairie, Sunday following.

Mr. Bernier was born November 10, 1819, near Spokane Falls, and was the first white child born in Washington (then Oregon) territory. His father was a trusted Hudson Bay company traveler and trapper, and come here from Canada in their employ. Marcel was sent to school at St. Boniface, Red River, Manitoba, in 1830, and in 1841 came back to Cowlitz prairie. In 1842 he went with Father (later Archbishop) Blanchett to Puget Sound on

the first missionary tour made among the Indians, and directed the building of the log church on Whidby Island, the first church erected in that section. Later in 1842 he accompanied Father Demers to Vancouver Island and Cariboo. Returning to Cowlitz prairie in 1844, he was married to Celeste Bercier, and settled on his donation claim on Newaukum prairie, where he died. His wife and several children survive him, and he leaves quite an estate.

In later years Mr. Bernier has followed wagon making until rheumatism crippled him so that he could not do much at his trade. Some three weeks before his death he was somewhat injured by his horse running away and throwing him from the buggy. He was well known to the early settlers of Washington, and many of them owe much to his assistance and generosity. There are not many of those early pioneers yet alive, and as they pass away, one by one so quietly, their heroic struggles, great sacrifices and grim determination to subdue the great northwest to the influences of civilization will fade from the minds of most of us.

Facts about Washington.

Area in acres of Washington, 44,796,160.

Washington shore line inside, 1992 miles.

From Victoria to Cape Flattery, 72 miles.

Area in square miles of Washington, 69,994.

Area of tide water inside, 1258 square miles.

Area of Straits of Juan de Fuca, 318 square miles.

Channel line from Victoria to Olympia, 117 miles.

Total tide water in Washington, 1576 square miles.

Area of Lake Washington fresh water, 41 square miles.

Shore line from Cape Flattery to Columbia river, 170 miles.

Distance by sea from Cape Flattery to Columbia river, 156 miles.

Area of Lake Chelan, the largest body of fresh water in the state, 65 square miles.

There were 24 counties in Washington in 1878. There were 34 in the state when admitted into the Union.

The first census of Washington territory taken in 1855, showed 3,965 inhabitants, of whom 1,682 were voters.

The State of Washington was born November 11th at 5:20 p. m., 1889, and the event was announced by telegram at Olympia, at 7:45 p. m., the same day.

There were seven counties, including Skamania, in Eastern Washington in 1878. In 1889 there were 16 counties in the same region; of the ten new counties created since 1878 five are in Eastern Washington.

Twenty-nine vessels were built on the Sound in 1889, against twenty-five of the previous year. Eight of the vessels were schooners, eighteen steamers, two sloops and one barkentine. Four of the vessels were formerly British crafts which were seized in Behring sea in 1887 by the United States revenue cutters.

The following exhibit of the total valuation of taxable property for the past ten years will give a fair idea of the rapid strides Washington is making in material progress:

1878	\$18,922,922	1884	\$52,424,992
1879	21,482,791	1885	51,117,636
1880	24,120,782	1886	51,491,104
1881	26,358,107	1887	61,56,739
1882	33,146,717	1888	84,641,648
1883	44,329,032		

In 1878 the total vote of Washington for Delegate, was 12,547. Ten years afterwards the total vote was 46,353, an increase of 33,706. If the same rate of increase is kept up for ten years the voting population of Washington in 1898 will number 160,961, and the population, using a ratio of five persons for one voter, will be 849,805. Allowing for the slackening up of the tide of immigration that has been recently pouring into the State, it is within reasonable bounds to expect that in 1899 Washington will have a million inhabitants.

Following is a statement of the expense connected with raising 1860 acres of wheat on Bunnell's estate near Colfax, in the Palouse country, and the receipts for crops: All the labor was performed by neighboring ranchers, at prices which caused the work to be much sought after. Total expense, \$20,429.91, an average of \$10.87 per acre. Total yield, 52,550 bushels of wheat, an average of 28 1-7 bushels per acre; sold and sacked at 53 cents per bushel, giving profit of \$7,400, or \$4 per acre. Counting the land worth \$20 per acre, allowing interest at 10 per cent., there is a net profit of \$2 per acre. It must be remembered that owing to the drought the field was twelve bushels less than the usual average.

The number of votes cast in the largest cities at elections October 1, 1889, was as follows: Tacoma, 5,324; Seattle, 4,560; Butte, Montana, 4,100; Helena, Montana, 2,553; Spokaue Falls, 3,148, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 3,100. From the year 1880 the vote of Tacoma and Seattle has been as follows:

YEAR.	Seattle.	Tacoma.
1880.....	973	363
1882.....	1118	648
1884.....	3149	1599
1886.....	2713	1818
1888.....	3564	2335
1889.....	4500	5324

Washington lies between the 46th and 49th parallels of north latitude and the 117th and the 125th meridians of longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest width north and South is 240 miles, and its greatest length east and west is 360 miles, an area in round numbers of 70,000 square miles, or about 45,000,000 acres of land, and being divided by the Cascade range of mountains into two unequal and entirely dissimilar sections, known as eastern and western Washington. The former contains 50,000 square miles and the latter 20,000, according to statistical classification. It is estimated that 20,000,000 acres are timbered, 10,000,000 acres grain-producing prairie land, 5,000,000 acres rich alluvial or river bottom, producing hops, hay and all kinds of fruit and vegetables, and 10,000,000 acres mineral bearing and mountainous, in great part timbered also.

APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ACRES.

The following table shows at a glance the appropriation of public lands to the four new States:

	N. Dakota.	S. Dakota.	Montana.	Washington.
Buildings at Capital	82,000	82,000	182,000	132,000
State University	86,080	86,080	46,000	46,080
Agricultural College	130,000	180,000	140,000	90,000
School of Mines	40,000	40,000	100,000	
Scientific School				100,000
Normal School	80,000	80,000	100,000	100,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	40,000	40,000	50,000	
Reform School	40,000	40,000	50,000	
Insane Asylum		640		
Other Educational and Charitable institutions	170,000	170,000		200,000
Common School Fund	2,556,160	2,723,200	5,182,720	2,459,520
Total (in acres)	3,224,240	3,421,820	5,850,800	3,127,600
Total (in square miles)	5,038	5,347	9,142	4,887

PENSIONS PAID IN WASHINGTON.

Number of pensions paid in each county in the State of Washington: Adams, 13; Asotin, 15; Chehalis, 41; Clallam, 17; Clarke, 111; Columbia, 38; Cowlitz, 39; Douglas, 16; Franklin, 1; Garfield, 31; Island, 6; Jefferson, 22; King, 256; Kitsap, 24; Kittitas, 40; Klickitat, 34; Lewis, 114; Lincoln, 59; Mason, 11; Pacific, 20; Pierce, 186; San Juan, 11; Skagit, 41; Skamania, 8; Snohomish, 55; Spokane, 163; Stevens, 18; Thurston, 54; Wahkiakum, 7; Walla Walla, 93; Whatcom, 62; Whitman, 101; Yakima, 35. Total, 1,741.

County and Precinct Officers.

ADAMS COUNTY.

County Seat, Ritzville.

Auditor R. J. Neergaard Ritzville.
 County Clerk . . . G. N. Tuttle do.
 Treasurer H. F. Jansen do.
 Probate Judge . . J. D. Keffer do.
 Assessor J. S. Edwards do.
 Sheriff T. P. French do.
 Surveyor A. L. Coffey do.
 School Supt R. C. Egbers do.
 Commissioner . . . John Bovee do.
 Do J. S. Milam do.
 Do A. McQueen Sprague, Lin.Co.
 Justice of Peace . O. P. Tuttle Ritzville.
 Do Charles Wellsandt . . . do.
 Do Wm. Goodenough . . Hatton.
 Do R. M. Finnell Ritzville.
 Do J. F. Fletcher Washtuma.
 Coronor C. E. Hershberger . . Ritzville.

Area of county 1,915 square miles.

Population	2,000
Improved lands (acres)	11,244
Assessed acreage	665,460
Value of lands	\$ 537,605
Assessable property	\$1,022,301
Taxation (mills)	14.7

ASOTIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Asotin.

Auditor H. E. Benedict Asotin.
 County Clerk . . . John Dill do.
 Treasurer J. O. Keefe do.

Probate Judge..G. A. Rogers.....Asotin.
 Assessor.....W.m. Rogersdo.
 Sheriff.....Al. Stiffel.....do.
 Surveyor.....A. Schroder.....do.
 School Supt....W. W. Henry.....do.
 Commissioner...E. Knox.....Silcott.
 Do.....G. W. Phillips.....Asotin.
 Do.....Frank Huber.....Anatone.
 Justice of Peace.John A. Campbell..Asotin.
 Do.....D. S. Trescott.....Theon.
 Do.....W. J. Boggan.....Anatone.
 Do.....J. L. Vinson.....Peola.
 Coroner.....L. H. Henry.....Asotin.

Area of County, 500 square miles.

Population	1,500
Improved land (acres)	20,851
Assessed acreage	87,005
Value of lands	\$261,404
Assessable property	\$610,023
Taxation (mills)	14.0

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

County Seat, Montesano.

Auditor.....D. R. Jones.....Montesano.
 County Clerk...H. M. Sutton.....do.
 Treasurer.....J. J. Methery.....do.
 Probate Judge..A. Goss.....Melbourn.
 AssessorP. D. Newell.....Oakville.
 Sheriff.....W. H. Bush.....Montesano.
 Surveyor.....C. H. Fenner.....do.
 School Supt....F. A. White.....Elma.
 Commissioner..A. Anderson.....Oakville.
 Do.....J. H. Brewer.....Satsop.
 Do.....W. T. Kane.....Bay City.
 CoronerE. C. Story.....Montesano.
 Justice of Peace.J. A. KarrHoquiam.
 Do.....Adolphus Fayette...Aberdeen.
 Do.....N. S. Arnolddo.

- Justice of Peace.** C. W. Brower Wynooche.
 Do M. Z. Goodell Montesano.
 Do O. H. Fry Bay City.
 Do A. G. Davis Block House.
 Do J. D. Bennett Arctic.
 Do M. W. Walker Anford.
 Do L. P. Rey Montesano.
 Do Dexter Morton Oakville.
 Do S. W. Smith Cosmopolis.

Area of County, 2,062 square miles,

Population	8,000
Improved land (acres)	6,252
Assessed acreage	387,293
Value of lands	\$1,600,564
Assessable property	\$2,803,544
Taxation (mills)	18.7

CLALLAM COUNTY.

County seat New Dungeness.

- Auditor.** Smith Troy New Dungeness.
County Clerk. W. K. Clark do.
Treasurer. W. L. Church, Jr. do.
Probate Judge. Geo. V. Smith Port Angeles.
Assessor S. G. Morse do.
Sheriff S. G. Morse do.
School Supt. Thomas Maloney do.
Commissioners. R. W. Travers Sequim.
 Do Alfred Lea Port Angeles.
 Do Jesse S. Maxfield Quillayute.
Justice of Peace. J. W. Grant Sequim.
 Do Hall Davis New Dungeness.
 Do L. T. Haynes Port Angeles.
 Do W. S. Milur Crescent Bay
 Do W. D. Waterhouse Forks.
Coroner John Knapman Crescent Bay.

Area of county, 1,400 square miles.

Population	4,500
Taxation (mills)	17.7

CLARKE COUNTY.

County seat Vancouver.

- Auditor.....J. A. Snodgrass.....Vancouver.
 County Clerk...John H. Elwell.....do.
 TreasurerMatt Brown.....do.
 Probate Judge...Wm. Cahill do.
 AssessorB. L. Johnson.....La Camas.
 Sheriff.....M. J. Fleming.....Vancouver.
 Surveyor.....Robert Robb.....do.
 School Supt....I. N. Lafferty.....do.
 Commissioner...R. T. Cowan.....La Camas.
 Do.....J. D. Harris.....Vancouver.
 Do.....Luther Davis.....Etna.
 Justice of Peace. Jno. D. Geoghegan...Vancouver.
 Do.....A. F. Toussado.
 Do.....Abram Collingsdo.
 Do.....W. M. Cross.....do.
 Do.....Charles Goddard....Battle Ground.
 Do.....A. P. Clark.....Hockinson.
 Do.....D. L. Russell.....Washougal.
 Do.....A. J. Remington....Fishers.
 Do.....A. R. Cook.....Union Ridge.
 Do.....Chas. H. Greely....Pioneer.
 Do.....J. J. Allen.La Center.
 Do.....Wm. Bratton, SrWoodland.
 Do.....George Colville....Hayes.
 CoronerH. H. Gridley.....Vancouver.

Area of county, 600 square miles.

Population	10,000
Improved lands (acres)	21,272
Assessed acreage	210,699
Value of lands	\$1,12,605
Assessable property	\$2,626,853
Taxation (mills)	15.7

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

County Seat, Dayton.

- Auditor.....J. A. KelloggDayton.
 County Clerk...U. Z. Ellis.....do.

Treasurer.....	C. I. Broughton	Dayton.	
Probate Judge..	J. H. Gough.....	do.	
Assessor	M. R. Hanger.....	do.	
Sheriff	W. R. Marquiss.....	do.	
Surveyor	S. J. Lowe.....	do.	
School Supt....	G. S. Livengood.....	do.	
Commissioner...	Alex. Price.....	do.	
	Do.....	J. C. Lewis	do.
	Do.....	Daniel Lyons	Perry.
Coroner	E. H. VanPatten....	Dayton.	
Justice of Peace.	W. N. Kuhn	do.	
	Do.....	O. T. Clark.....	Brooklyn.
	Do.....	J. C. Spoonemore...	Huntsville.
	Do.....	J. Simpson	Pine Grove.
	Do.....	J. A. Russel	Highland.
	Do.....	A. P. Cahill	Mountain.
	Do.....	G. W. Range.....	Patit.
	Do.....	J. F. Gordon.....	Dayton.
	Do.....	C. Griffith.....	Tunkannon.
	Do.....	R. T. Matkin	Starbuck.
	Do... ..	D. A. Webster	Harmony.
	Do.....	J. N. Newkirk	South Hollow.
	Do.....	W. T. Lane	Lost Spring.
	Do.....	Dan Rutledge.....	Alto.

Area of county, 856 square miles.

Population.....	7,000
Improved lands (acres).....	87,781
Assessed acreage.....	206,675
Value of lands.....	\$1,815,880
Assessable property.....	\$3,698,340
Taxation (mills).....	12.7

COWLITZ COUNTY.

County Seat, Kalama.

Auditor.....	Jos. Smith	Kalama.
County Clerk...	Jos. Smith	do.
Treasurer	J. L. Lysons.....	do.
Probate Judge..	Chris Kalahan.....	do.

Assessor Millard F. Bird Castle Rock.
 Sheriff Benjamin Holmes Kalama.
 Surveyor Ben, A. Dietz do.
 School Supt Mrs. E. T. Searles do.
 Commissioner C. L. Klady Woodland.
 Do A. B. Root, Jr Kelso.
 Do Jacob Nelson Tucker.
 Coroner Robert G. Black Castle Rock.
 Justice of Peace Geo. E. Johns Kalama,
 Do Daniel Kelly Kelso.
 Do O. Hinson Freeport.
 Do A. H. Coles Jackson.
 Do M. E. Stimpson Castle Rock.
 Do Wm. Randall Carrollton.

Area of County, 1,141 square miles.

Population	3,970
Improved land (acres)	10,178
Assessed acreage	218,961
Value of lands	\$654,457
Assessable property	\$1,097,008
Taxation (mills)	17.7

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

County Seat, Waterville.

Auditor A. S. Steiner Waterville.
 County Clerk E. W. Parter do.
 Treasurer H. N. Wilcox do.
 Probate Judge M. B. Home do.
 Assessor John E. Hoopes Douglas.
 Sheriff A. C. Gillespie Waterville.
 Surveyor James B. Ballard do.
 School Supt C. C. Ladd Voorhees.
 Commissioner H. C. Godlove Waterville.
 Do John R. Lewis Macintee.
 Do Jno. W. Stevens Waterville.
 Coroner J. H. Hussey Macintee.
 Justice of Peace Colin Campbell Waterville.
 Do Wm. H. Anderson do.

Justice of Peace. S. A. Barnes Waterville.
 Do C. W. Hensel do.
 Do J. R. Morgan Douglas.
 Do James Jump Voorhees.
 Do T. S. Blythe Ritzville, Adams

Area of County, 5,000 square miles. [Co.

Population	3,000
Value of lands	\$310,948
Assessable property	\$1,160,830
Taxation (mills)	15.7

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Pasco.

Auditor Thomas Winn Pasco.
 County Clerk Thomas Winn do.
 Treasurer Fred Kurtzman do.
 Probate Judge J. J. Durant do.
 Assessor (Vacancy.)
 Sheriff Joshua Clark do.
 Surveyor Joshua Clark do.
 School Supt. Mrs. Clara Wilkins do.
 Commissioner W. P. Gray do.
 Do D. W. Page do.
 Do Max Harder Kahlotus.
 Coroner (Vacancy.)

Justice of Peace. I. C. Williams Pasco.

Area of county, 1,200 square miles.

Population	700
Value of lands	\$191,591
Assessable property	\$810,892
Taxation (mills)	8.7

GARFIELD COUNTY.

County Seat, Pomeroy.

Auditor Geo. L. Campbell Pomeroy.
 County Clerk R. E. Wills do.
 Treasurer H. M. Hathaway do.
 Probate Judge Benjamin Butler do.
 Assessor G. D. Wilson Pataha.

Sheriff.....	Gilbert Dickson	Pomeroy.
Surveyor.....	Hayden Gearhart	Pataha.
School Supt.....	Horace C. Benlow	do.
Commissioner....	J. S. Davis	Illia.
Do.....	J. Q. Fitzsimmons	Pataha.
Do.....	David Miller	Pomeroy.
Coroner.....	G. W. Black	do.
Justice of Peace	D. F. Story	do.
Do.....	Thomas Ryan	do.
Do.....	H. S. Caples	Pataha.
Do.....	J. M. Pomeroy	Pomeroy.
Do.....	A. D. Davis	Pleasant.
Do.....	G. F. Jackson	Tukannon.
Do.....	R. Graham	Columbia Center.
Do.....	W. Victor	River.
Do.....	W. E. Schnebley	Meadow.

Area of county, 698 square miles.

Population.....	5,000
Improved land (acres).....	79,846
Assessed acreage.....	185,216
Value of lands.....	\$ 673,035
Assessable property.....	\$1,562,895
Taxation (mills).....	17.7

ISLAND COUNTY.

County Seat, Coupeville.

Auditor.....	Jos. B. Libby	Coupeville.
County Clerk....	Jos. B. Libby	do.
Treasurer.....	J. E. Munroe	do.
Probate Judge..	J. E. Munroe	do.
Assessor.....	Jos. C. Power	do.
Sheriff.....	Jos. C. Power	do.
Surveyor.....	J. E. Munroe	do.
School Supt....	Thos. Cranney	do.
Commissioner..	Geo. W. Morse	Oak Harbor.
Do.....	Gus Nuhn	Phinney.
Do.....	A. H. Pratt	Utsalady.
Justice of Peace..	Thos. Cranney	Coupeville.
Do.....	Jerome Ely	Oak Harbor.

Justice of Peace John F. Dougherty... Utsalady.
 Do..... E. C. Hinman..... Phinney.
 Coroner..... W. L. White..... Coupeville.

Area of county, 175 square miles.

Population.....	1,500
Improved lands (acres).....	6,345
Assessed acreage.....	105,021
Value of lands.....	\$280,679
Assessed property.....	\$543,336
Taxation (mills).....	19.5

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

County Seat, Port Townsend.

Auditor..... James Seavey..... Port Townsend.
 County Clerk... W. F. Fenimore..... do.
 Treasurer..... Wm. H. H. Learned..... do.
 Probate Judge.. Oliver Wood..... do.
 Assessor..... Richard Delanty..... do.
 Sheriff..... Richard Delanty..... do.
 Surveyor..... S. M. Hammond..... do.
 School Supt.... Robert E. Ryan.... Leland.
 Commissioner... Andrew Weymouth.. Port Townsend.
 Do..... John Huntingford... Chimacum.
 Do..... George Cooper..... Port Discovery.
 Coroner..... J. S. Wyckoff..... Port Townsend.
 Wreckmaster... James Dalgardno..... do.
 Justice of Peace. Oliver Wood..... do.
 Do..... T. N. Haller..... do.
 Do..... Julius Beck..... Quilcine.
 Do..... Julius Macomber... Seabeck.
 Do..... Harry Wells..... Port Discovery.
 Do..... Geo. W. Blake..... Chimacum.

Area of county, 1,400 square miles.

Population.....	8,500
Value of land.....	\$1,578,831
Assessable property.....	\$2,031,915
Taxation (mills).....	19.7

KING COUNTY.

County Seat, Seattle.

Auditor..... W. R. Forrest..... Seattle.
 County Clerk... M. M. Holmes..... do.

Treasurer.....	W. G. Latimer.....	Seattle.
Probate Judge...	Richard Osborn.....	do.
Assessor.....	Julius Horton.....	Duwamish.
Sheriff.....	J. H. McGraw.....	Seattle.
Surveyor.....	C. M. Anderson.....	do.
School Supt.....	V. A. Pusey.....	Black Diamond.
Commissioner...	Fred Gasch.....	Seattle.
Do.....	John Wooding.....	Slaughter.
Do.....	W. H. Taylor.....	Fall City.
Coroner.....	J. S. M. Smart.....	Seattle.
Wreckmaster...	C. P. Shoemaker....	Olney.
Justice of Peace..	W. H. Duke.....	West Seattle.
Do.....	W. F. Giles.....	Enumclaw.
Do.....	Geo. P. Boyce.....	Novelty.
Do.....	B. C. Majors.....	Fall City.
Do.....	P. Wilcox.....	Palmer.
Do.....	L. Cheadle.....	Bay View-Milton.
Do.....	Wm. Burtenshaw...	Maple Valley.
Do.....	John F. Miller.....	Seattle.
Do.....	W. G. Simpson.....	Green River.
Do.....	Jo J. Beard.....	Houghton.
Do.....	D. H. Hawley.....	Juanita.
Do.....	John McKnight.....	New Castle.
Do.....	James Hart.....	Christophers.
Do.....	C. M. Rivers.....	Seattle.
Do.....	Charles Gardner....	Sunnydale.
Do.....	E. G. White.....	Osceola.
Do.....	Ewd. Van Devanter..	Orillia.
Do.....	James Cavanaugh..	Kent.
Do.....	S. D. Gustin.....	Snoqualmie.
Do.....	A. S. Farquharson...	Hot Springs.
Do.....	Luke McRedmond...	Redmond.
Do.....	James Harris.....	Tolt.
Do.....	George Parks.....	Olney.
Do.....	C. A. Barton.....	Vashon.
Do.....	J. Mummey.....	Ross.

Area of county, 2,000 square miles.

Population.....	52,000
Improved land (acres).....	11,861
Assessed acreage.....	297,428
Value of lands.....	\$17,588,043
Assessable property.....	\$23,753,495
Taxation (mills).....	25.2

KITSAP COUNTY.

County Seat, Port Madison.

Auditor.....	Thomas Ross.....	Port Madison.
County Clerk...	Fred W. Comstock.....	do,
Treasurer.....	P. J. Primrose.....	do.
Probate Judge..	Nathan Bucklin.....	do.
Assessor.....	Joseph Comstock.....	do.
Sheriff.....	Joseph Comstock.....	do.
Surveyor.....	J. M. Dickinson.....	do.
School Supt....	S. A. Dickey.....	Sackman.
Commissioner..	E. G. Ames.....	Port Gamble.
Do.....	J. A. Campbell.....	Port Blakeley.
Do.....	A. H. Sroufe.....	Sidney.
Coroner.....	Wm. P. Morgan.....	Port Madison.
Justice of Peace	Geo. Taylor.....	Port Gamble.
Do.....	Wm. Sutherland....	Port Madison
Do.....	S. A. Dickey.....	Sackman.
Do.....	Wm. Buffam.....	Port Blakely.
Do.....	Wm. L. Keeley.....	Colby.
Do.....	Frank Lloyd.....	do.
Do.....	John Anslow.....	Sidney.
Do.....	R. D. Harrington....	Olalla.
Do.....	C. W. Clausen.....	Pearson.
Do.....	Vacant.....	Seabeck.

Area of County, 400 square miles.

Population.....	1,500
Improved lands (acres).....	2,928
Assessed acreage.....	90,356
Value of land.....	\$277,920
Assessable property.....	\$1,243,470
Rate of Taxation (mills).....	16.7

KITTITAS COUNTY.

County Seat, Ellensburgh.

- Auditor H. M. Bryant Ellensburgh.
 County Clerk T. B. Wright do.
 Treasurer H. Rehmke do.
 Probate Judge John Davis do.
 Assessor J. L. Brown do.
 Sheriff J. L. Brown do.
 Surveyor A. T. York do.
 School Supt. J. L. McDowell do.
 Commissioner Thos. L. Gamble Cleelum.
 Do J. W. McDonald Ellensburgh.
 Do Jno. N. Hatfield do.
 Justice of Peace J. T. Armstrong do.
 Do F. H. Rudkin do.
 Do J. L. Colwell Wenatchie.
 Do N. K. Jeffries Roslyn.
 Do Wm. L. McGinnis Easton.
 Do E. P. Boyles Cleelum.
 Coroner H. H. Harris Ellensburgh.

Area of county, 3,600 square miles.

Population	12,090
Improved land (acres)	45,116
Assessed acreage	449,620
Value of lands	\$1,187,043
Assessable property	\$2,649,604
Taxation (mills)	19.7

KLICKITAT COUNTY.

County Seat, Goldendale.

- Auditor Joseph Nesbitt Goldendale.
 County Clerk R. E. Jackson do.
 Treasurer John Cumming do.
 Probate Judge W. R. Dunbar do.
 Assessor Simeon Bolton Bickleton.
 Sheriff Wm. Van Vactor Goldendale.
 Surveyor Jacob Richardson do.
 School Supt N. B. Brooks do.

Commissioner	A. J. Spoon	Bickleton.
Do	Daniel Jordan	Columbus.
Do	G. W. French	Hartland.
Coroner	A. Bonebrake	Goldendale.
Justice of Peace	Wm. Cushman	White Salmon.
Do	C. W. Moore	Fulda.
Do	Wm. Coate	Trout Lake.
Do	S. M. Gilmore	Rockland.
Do	James Whalhouse	Columbus.
Do	Fred Vrink	Centerville.
Do	Timothy Ward	Block House.
Do	John C. Berry	Hartland.
Do	John S. Smith	Bickleton.
Do	E. A. Gonser	do.
Do	M. J. Healey	Lima.
Do	John Keates	Goldendale.
Do	W. B. Priesley	do.
Do	James M. Hunter	Cleveland.

Area of County, 2,200 square miles.

Population	5,500
Improved lands (acres)	8,844
Assessed acreage	459,455
Value of lands	\$548,745
Assessed property	\$1,837,378
Taxation (mills)	21.9

LEWIS COUNTY.

County Seat, Chehalis.

Auditor	David Urquhart	Chehalis.
County Clerk	D. W. Cameron	do.
Treasurer	H. J. Duffy	do.
Probate Judge	R. N. Ashmore	do.
Assessor	E. B. Moore	Centralia.
Sheriff	F. A. Degeler	do.
Surveyor	F. E. Meloy	Chehalis.
School Supt.	U. E. Harmon	Napavine.
Commissioner	C. White	Boisfort.
Do	R. Stopper	Toledo.
Do	S. Sponenberg	Chehalis.

Coroner.....	M. L. Adams.....	Chehalis.
Justice of Peace.....	Frank Williams.....	Boisfort.
Do.....	R. Smith.....	Winlock.
Do.....	J. A. Taylor.....	Centralia.
Do.....	J. C. Anex.....	Eadonia.
Do.....	M. Yoder.....	Chehalis.
Do.....	W. A. Westover.....	do.
Do.....	F. J. Allen.....	Claquato.
Do.....	Wm. Van Wort.....	Salkum.
Do.....	Solon Allen.....	Elk Creek.
Do.....	D. S. Ferrel.....	Toledo.
Do.....	J. I. McKibben.....	Mossy Rock.
Do.....	G. J. Tacha.....	Napavine.
Do.....	E. Stewart.....	Knob.
Do.....	J. St. Clair.....	Tilden.
Do.....	P. Morgan.....	Centralia.
Do.....	J. W. Farrer.....	Little Falls.

Area of county, 1,800 square miles.

Population.....	11,000
Improved lands (acres).....	26,673
Assessed arceage.....	402,964
Value of lands.....	\$1,050,231
Assessable property.....	\$1,881,884
Taxation (mills).....	21.7

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Seat, Sprague.

Auditor.....	F. M. Cooper.....	Sprague.
County Clerk.....	Howard Spinning.....	do.
Treasurer.....	R. H. Chilton.....	do.
Probate Judge...	Jackson Brock.....	Davenport.
Assessor.....	D. K. McDonald.....	Sassin.
Sheriff.....	R. Fish.....	Sprague.
Surveyor.....	A. G. Mitchum.....	Davenport.
School Supt.....	Mary A. Pryor.....	do.
Commissioner...	John Inkster, Jr.....	Egypt.
Do.....	Matt Breze.....	Davenport.
Do.....	T. B. Carey.....	Sprague.
Coroner.....	H. J. Whitney.....	Davenport.

Justice of Peace..	James Tufts.....	Brents.
Do.....	John Bartol.....	Sprague.
Do.....	E. F. Scarborough...	Grand Coulee.
Do.....	Frank Irwin.....	Hesseltine.
Do.....	J. S. Capps.....	Reardan.
Do.....	W. W. Hollingsworth.	Sprague.
Do.....	Frank Drinkard.....	Harrington.
Do.....	Chas. F. Phar.....	Larene.
Do.....	Horace Haynes.....	Harrington.
Do.....	Geo. P. Turner.....	Mondovi.
Do.....	Charles Webster.....	Brents.
Do.....	A. W. Curtis.....	Egypt.
Do.....	O. H. P. Gibson.....	Davenport.
Do.....	J. Ben Smith.....	Harrington.
Do.....	H. M. Underwood...	Miles.
Do.....	Jacob Smith.....	Crab Creek.
Do.....	E. A. Hesseltine....	Wilbur.
Do.....	J. T. Robinson.....	Davenport.
Do.....	G. H. Lair.....	Reardan.
Do.....	C. C. Davis.....	Almira.
Do.....	J. E. Vest.....	Sassin.
Do.....	H. H. McMains.....	Geer.

Area of county, 2,200 square miles.

Population.....	10,000
Improved lands (acres).....	88,000
Assessed acreage.....	716,474
Value of lands.....	\$1,325,659
Assessable property.....	\$8,008,869
Taxation (mills).....	17.2

MASON COUNTY.

County Seat, Shelton.

Auditor.....	J. W. Day, Jr.....	Shelton.
County Clerk...	J. W. Day, Jr.....	do.
Treasurer.....	Frank Fredson.....	do.
Probate Judge..	W. H. M. Dunbar.....	do.
Assessor.....	D. M. Duckworth.....	do.
Sheriff.....	D. M. Duckworth.....	do.

Surveyor J. S. W. Shelton Shelton.
 School Supt C. S. Brumbaugh do.
 Commissioner F. C. Purdy Skokomish.
 Do Wm. Potts Shelton.
 Do M. C. Simmons Kamilchie.
 Coröner A. F. Chapman Shelton.
 Justice of Peace G. W. Cyphert do.
 Do G. Phil. Eberhart Vaughn, Pr'c. Co.
 Do Joseph Gale Kamilchie.
 Do Jacob Hauptly Skokomish.
 Do Benjamin Cook Clifton.

Area of county, 900 square miles.

Population	3,500
Improved lands (acres)	1,500
Assessable acreage	227,505
Value of lands	\$563,563
Total assessment	\$985,257
Taxation (mills)	21.5

OKANOGAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Conconully.

Auditor F. M. Baum Conconully.
 County Clerk F. M. Baum do.
 Treasurer E. C. Sherman do.
 Probate Judge C. A. Ballard do.
 Assessor Richard Malone do.
 Sheriff Robert Allison do.
 Surveyor A. Goblet do.
 School Supt Henry Carr do.
 Commissioner E. W. Lee do.
 Do P. C. McDonald Ruby.
 Do Charles Johnson Lake Chelan.
 Coroner Z. B. Price Conconully.
 Justice of Peace M. A. McDougall Okanogan.
 Do Geo. H. Noyes Touts Coulee.
 Do Henry Carr Salmon,
 Do J. N. Campbell Ruby.
 Do James Sanderson Spring Coulee.

Do.....A. L. Smith.....Columbia.
 Do.....L. H. Wodin.....Chelan.
 Do.....J. T. Frazier.....Methow.
 Do.....J. N. Campbell.....Loop Loop.

Area of county, 8,000 square miles, largest in state:

Population.....	1,400
Assessed acreage.....	43,427
Value of lands.....	\$ 61,160
Assessable property.....	\$502,088
Taxation (mills).....	20.3

PACIFIC COUNTY.

County Seat, Oysterville.

Auditor.....John Davis.....Oysterville.
 County Clerk...John Davis.....do.
 Treasurer.....F. C. Davis.....do.
 Probate Judge...A. S. Bush.....Bay Center.
 Assessor.....J. H. Turner.....Oysterville.
 Sheriff.....J. H. Turner.....do.
 Surveyor.....H. L. Pike.....Ilwaco.
 School Supt....Miss Ola Gillespie...South Bend.
 Commissioner...Geo. T. Easterbrook..Ilwaco
 Do.....W. J. Smith.....Sunshine.
 Do.....W. S. Kindred.....North Cove.
 Coroner.....W. C. Mower.....Ilwaco.
 Justice of Peace..C. C. Dalton.....do.
 Do.....Rees Williams.....do.
 Do.....H. Woodgate.....Long Beach.
 Do.....D. A. Rodway.....Oysterville.
 Do.....L. Fauscher.....Bay Center.
 Do.....S. A. Rounds.....South Bend.
 Do.....Geo. W. Easterbook..Willapa.
 Do.....I. N. Lane.....Nasel.

Area of county, 958 square miles.

Population.....	3,500
Assessed acreage.....	121,532
Value of lands.....	\$374,254
Assessable property.....	\$891,119
Taxation (mills).....	18.7

PIERCE COUNTY.

County Seat, Tacoma.

Auditor.....	Edward Huggins.....	Tacoma.
County Clerk....	W. H. Fletcher	do.
Treasurer	John Murray	do.
Probate Judge..	John Beverly.....	do.
Assessor	Geo. A. Cook.....	do.
Sheriff	James H. Price.....	do.
Surveyor	W. P. Wood.....	do.
School Supt....	Matthew Stewart	do.
Commissioner ...	Chas. T. Fay	Steilacoom.
Do.....	Amos F. Tullis.....	Tacoma.
Do.....	Joseph Johns.....	do.
Coroner.....	J. A. C. McCoy.....	Tacoma.
Wreckmaster....	S. F. Sahn.....	Wilkeson.
Justice of Peace..	A. J. Oliver	Alderton.
Do.....	Geo. Ferguson.....	Buckley.
Do.....	A. P. Carr	Clover Creek.
Do.....	J. E. Parkhurst.....	Fox Island.
Do.....	A. W. Young.....	Gig Harbor.
Do.....	O. L. White.....	Lake Bay.
Do.....	M. T. Moriarty	Lake Tapps.
Do.....	H. C. Jones	Minter.
Do.....	F. S. Morgan.....	Muck.
Do.....	Wm. H. Stevenson..	Orting.
Do.....	C. L. Beach.....	Puyallup.
Do.....	James Gowdy.....	Puyallup Res'v'n
Do.....	Geo. P. Wood	Roy.
Do.....	A. P. Tubbs.....	South Prairie.
Do.....	J. C. Fairchild.....	Carbonado.
Do.....	J. M. Stevenson.....	Steilacoom.
Do.....	B. M. Spinning.....	Sumner.
Do.....	Peter Leber.....	Tanwax.
Do.....	J. B. Best.....	Tacoma.
Do.....	H. C. Patrick.....	do.
Do.....	Edward Brehm.....	Wilkeson.

Justice of Peace..Geo. W. Byrd.....Wintermute.
 Do.....Matthew Bliss Vaughn.

Area of county, 1,800 square miles.

Population.....	45,000
Assessed acreage.....	336,440
Value of lands.....	\$21,774,845
Assessable property.....	\$26,352,125
Taxation (mills).....	11.1

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

County seat, Friday Harbor.

Auditor..... R. H. Wausbrough...Friday Harbor.
 County Clerk...R. H. Wausbrough..... do.
 Treasurer..... C. C. Reed..... do.
 Probate Judge...J. E. Tucker..... do.
 Assessor.....John Kelly..... do.
 Sheriff.....John Kelly..... do.
 Surveyor.....E. Vauljohn..... East Sound.
 School Supt....E. C. Gillett..... Friday Harbor.
 Commissioner...L. B. Carter..... do.
 Do..... C. O. Kent..... Lopez.
 Do..... A. Newhall..... East Sound.
 Coroner..... (Vacancy)
 Justice of Peace.J. S. Farnsworth.... Friday Harbor.
 Do..... P. Bastian..... East Sound.
 Do..... E. McGeary..... Argyle.
 Do.... J. Coffelt..... Lopez.

Area of county, 200 square miles.

Population.....	1,500
Assessed acreage.....	48,320
Value of land.....	\$120,298
Assessable property.....	\$379,000
Taxation (mills).....	16.7

SKAGIT COUNTY.

County Seat, Mount Vernon.

Auditor..... H. P. Downs.....Mount Vernon.
 County Clerk...J. B. Moody..... do.
 Treasurer..... E. K. Matlock..... do.
 Probate Judge.. C. von Presentin... Birdsvew.

Assessor.....William Dale.....Bay View.
 Surveyor.....Henry Vining.....Mt. Vernon.
 Sheriff.. ..E. D. Davis.....do.
 School Supt.....Thos. R. Hayton.....Fir.
 Commissioner...P. Halloran.....Edison.
 Do.....Isaac Dunlap.....La Conner.
 Do.....Jas. M. Young.....Lyman.
 Coroner.....Jas. Vercoe, M. D....Mt. Vernon.
 Justice of Peace..Geo. D. Neville.....Bay View.
 Do.....Wm. M. Thompson..Skagit.
 Do.....D. L. March.....Guemes.
 Do.....L. A. Boyd.....Birdsview.
 Do.....J. F. Dwelley.....La Conner.
 Do.....Geo. S. Densler.....Guemes.
 Do.....Emmett Van Fleet..Sedro.
 Do.....M. B. Dunbar.....Mt. Vernon.
 Do.....Jas. McCain.....Avon.
 Do.....Frank Hamilton.....Birdsview.
 Do.....Oliver Lynch.....Deception.
 Do.....C. von Presentin....Birdsview.
 Do.. ..W. J. McKenna.....Bay View.
 Do.....William Deutsch.....Anacortes.
 Do.....H. C. Barkhausen..Fidalgo.
 Do.....John Vike.....Skagit.
 Do.....Wm. J. Brown.....Edison.
 Do.....S. B. Jones.....Sterling.

Area of county, 1,800 square miles.

Population.....	7,000
Improved lands (acres).....	18,086
Assessed acreage.....	168,008
Value of lands.....	\$977,906
Assessable property.....	\$1,733,030
Taxation (mills).....	19.7

SKAMANIA COUNTY.

County seat, Cascades.

Auditor.....A. R. Tozier.....Cascades.
 County Clerk....Ed. Hogan.....do.
 Treasurer.....J. E. Andrews.....do.

Probate Judge	W. E. Thomas	Cape Horn.
Assessor	James Haffey	do.
Sheriff	C. D. Walker	Cascades.
Surveyor	H. J. Lawton	Skye.
School Supt	J. O. Waterman	Cascades.
Commissioner	Amos Underwood	Hood River, Ore.
Do	J. O. Wing	Washougal.
Do	T. F. Levens	Cascades.
Justice of Peace	J. P. Grenia	do.
Do	Lorenzo Hill	Skye.
Coroner	C. D. Walker	Cascades.
Area of county, 1,678 square miles.		

Population	1,000
Improved lands (acres)	1,072
Assessed acreage	18,705
Value of lands	\$ 49,757
Assessable property	\$158,055
Taxation, (mills)	18.2

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

County Seat, Snohomish.

Auditor	Fred. H. Lysons	Snohomish.
County Clerk	C. T. Roscoe, Jr	do.
Treasurer	C. L. Lawry	do.
Probate Judge	J. N. Swafford	do.
Assessor	John F. Rhoads	Florence.
Sheriff	R. V. Tompkins	Snohomish.
Surveyor	Peter Legne	Stanwood.
School Supt	J. W. Heffner	Snohomish.
Commissioner	T. E. Phelps	Tualco.
Do	A. M. Prichard	Edmunds.
Do	D. S. Baker	Glendale.
Coroner	Ulmer Stinson	Snohomish.
Justice of Peace	Geo. P. Bartlett	Edmunds.
Do	Alex. Spithill	Mukilteo.
Do	Franklin B. Davis	Florence.
Do	Fred. Wm. Kock	Stillaguamish.
Do	M. Birckenmier	do.
Do	E. J. Anderson	Marysville.

Justice of Peace. J. V. Bowen.....Snohomish.
 Do.....James G. Swafford... do.
 Do.....John F. Stretch.....Sultan City.
 Do.....A. W. Brewster..... ualco.
 DoDon W. EvansSultan City.
 DoW. L. OliverGlendale.
 Do.....Fred. T. Livingstone.Rudd.

Area of county, 2,000 square miles.

Population.....	7,000
Value of lands.....	\$1,110,140
Assessable property.....	\$1,610,922
Taxation (mills).....	21

SPOKANE COUNTY.

County Seat, Spokane Falls.

Auditor.....M. D. Smith.....Spokane Falls.
 County Clerk...James M. Armstrong.....do.
 Treasurer.....Geo. E. Cole..... do.
 Probate Judge...M. T. Harlson.....do.
 Assessor.....Alex. Watt.....Cheney.
 Sheriff.....E. H. Hinchliff.....Spokane Falls.
 Surveyor.....Jno. K. Ashley.....do.
 School Supt.....J. C. Libby.....do.
 Commissioner...Wm. M. Magers.....Deepecreek Falls.
 Do.... John I. Booge.....Spokane Falls.
 Do.....E. L. Tozier.....Latah.
 Coroner.....J. D. McLean.....Spokane Falls.
 Justice of Peace.C. B. Dunning.....do.
 Do.... A. P. Curry.....do.
 Do.... Thomas Quick.....Cheney.
 Do.....T. W. Henderson.....Rockford.
 Do.....John Tate.....Medical Lake.
 Do.....R. Drake.....Spangle.
Do.....E. M. Woydt.....do.
 Do.....Wm. Kitt.....Welch.
 Do.....W. F. Hooker.....Cheney.
 Do.....O. Palmer.....Peone.
 Do.... Rudolph Miller.....Sprague.

Justice of Peace	W. A. Smith	Rock Creek.
Do	J. B. Johnson	Chaturroy.
Do	F. C. Pierce	Deep Creek.
Do	K. H. Keeney	Marshall.
Do	Alfred Metcalf	Rockford.
Do	W. M. Tozier	Latah.
Do	P. L. Lebo	Mayer.
Do	J. J. Inbody	Spokane Falls.
Do	W. H. Rector	Rockford.
Do	V. M. Fisher	do.

Area of County, 1,801 square mile .

Population	40,000
Assessed acreage	730,000
Value of lands	\$10,468,256
Assessable property	\$14,584,364
'Taxation (mills)	11.2

STEVENS COUNTY.

County Seat, Colville.

Auditor	James O'Neill	Colville.
County Clerk	Jacob Stitzel	do.
Treasurer	John Rickey	do.
Probate Judge	John B. Sater	do.
Assessor	Geo. B. Ide	do.
Sheriff	Geo. B. Ide	do.
Surveyor	J. M. Buerey	do.
School Supt.	Peter J. Nevin	Chewelah.
Commissioner	E. C. Thomas	Fruitland.
Do	John W. Hofstetter	do.
Do	Ed. Wayland	Thetis.
Coroner	Leopold DeRudder	Colville.
Justice of Peace	R. A. Prouty	do.
Do	J. N. Turcott	Marcus.
Do	John Brook	Colville.
Do	Geo. N. Welty	do.
Do	H. E. Young	Thetis.
Do	Robert P. Jared	Calespell.
Do	C. H. Montgomery	Colville.

Justice of Peace J. J. Travis..... Colville.
 Do..... B. F. Scott Walkers Prairie
 Do Robert Hills Hunters P. O.

Area of county, 7,260 square miles.

Population	5,000
Assessable Acreage	84,635
Value of Lands	\$273,004
Assessable property	\$684,819
Taxation (mills)	27.7

THURSTON COUNTY.

County Seat, Olympia.

Auditor John P. Tweed Olympia.
 County Clerk ... W. F. Keady do.
 Treasurer..... C. B. Mann do.
 Probate Judge... Milo A. Root do.
 Assessor Samuel James Grand Mound.
 Sheriff..... William Billings..... Olympia.
 Surveyor..... B. W. Brintnall do.
 School Supt. ... L. P. Venen do.
 Commissioner... Geo. B. Capen..... Yelm.
 Do..... R. A. Brewer Grand Mound.
 Do..... Thomas Prather..... Olympia.
 Coroner..... A. Hartsock..... do.
 Justice of Peace John G. Sparks do.
 Do..... A. S. Austin..... do.
 Do..... J. L. Brown Tumwater.
 Do..... Fred W. Stocking ... Grand Mound.
 Do..... Geo. Sotzen Yelm.
 Do..... A. H. Manier..... Chambers Prairie
 Do..... John Rogers..... South Bay.
 Do..... A. R. Smith Baker.
 Do..... D. K. Barry..... Bucoda.
 Do..... J. J. Carron Coal Bank.
 Wreckmaster ... Geo. H. Foster..... Olympia.

Area of county, 600 square miles.

Population.	7,590
Value of real estate	\$1,459,754
Assessable property.....	\$2,637,366
Taxation (mills).....	15.8

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY.

County Seat, Skamokawa.

Auditor	H. M. Montgomery.	Cathlamet.
County Clerk	H. M. Montgomery.	do.
Treasurer	John Dockar	do.
Probate Judge	Howard Winter	Eureka.
Assessor	J. H. Ashley	Brookfield.
Sheriff	C. C. Masten	Skamokawa.
Surveyor	J. F. Kimball	Cathlamet.
School Supt	Minnie O'Connor	Brookfield.
Commissioner	Ole O. Swormko	Skamokawa.
Do	Samuel Walker	Way's River.
Do	Thomas Kent	Cathlamet.
Coroner	Daniel Jack	do.
Justice of Peace	J. H. Graham	do.
Do	Frank M. Sweet	Skamokawa.
Do	Martin Stickels	Brookfield.
Do	H. O. Lamb	Gray's River.
Do	Alex Durrah	Deep River.

Area of County, 274 square miles.

Population	2,500
Assessed acreage	74,666
Value of lands	\$205,075
Assessable property	\$516,572
Taxation (mills)	17.2

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

County Seat, Walla Walla.

Auditor	L. R. Hawley	Walla Walla.
County Clerk	E. B. Whitman	do.
Treasurer	John F. Boyer	do.
Probate Judge	H. W. Eagan	do.
Assessor	M. H. Paxton	do.
Sheriff	J. M. McFarland	do.
Surveyor	L. W. Loehr	do.
School Supt	J. B. Gehr	do.
Commissioner	Edwin Weary	do.
Do	M. McManamon	do.

Commissioner	J. W. Morgan	Waitsburg.
Coroner	Yancy C. Blalock	Walla Walla.
Justice of Peace	John A. Taylor	do.
Do	W. S. Mineer	do.
Do	W. L. Temple	Prescott,
Do	Wm. Martin	Wallula.
Do	Angus McKay	Walla Walla.
Do	John M. Cummins	Touchet.
Do	A. C. Wellman	Estes.
Do	J. R. Bates	Walla Walla.
Do	Benj. R. Meredith	do.

Area of county, 1,100 square miles.

Population	11,300
Improved land (acres)	185,600
Assessed land [acres]	364,275
Unimproved grazing lands [acres]	156,104
Timber lands [acres]	10,600
Acres in wheat	123,318
Acres in barley	11,426
Acres in oats	3,017
Acres in timothy	1,794
Value of lands	\$3,355,720
Assessable property	\$7,833,965
Taxation (mills)	12.7

WHATCOM COUNTY.

County Seat, Whatcom.

Auditor	Hugh Eldridge	Whatcom.
County Clerk	C. C. Hixson	do.
Treasurer	Morris McCarty	do.
Probate Judge	W. H. Harris	do.
Assessor	A. W. Custer	do.
Sheriff	Geo. C. Curtis	do.
Surveyor	Geo. H. Judson	Lynden.
School Supt.	H. J. Sw'm	do.
Commissioner	C T. Keesling	Whatcom.
Do	E. M. Cudworth	Lynden.
Do	E. C. Porter	Hayne.
Coroner	Dr. R. S. Bragg	Whatcom.
Justice of Peace	H. B. Williams	do.
Do	H. E. Waity	Sehome.

Justice of Peace.	Phil. Gallagher	Sehome.
Do	Samuel Curry	Bellingham.
Do	J. B. Edwards	Fairhaven.
Do	H. A. Judson	Lynden.
Do	W. H. West	Blaine.
Do	James H. Taylor	Lummi.
Do	J. W. Bell	Nooksack.
Do	R. F. Kortright	Licking.
Do	Louis H. Holtzheimer	Semiahmoo.
Do	H. B. McCornick	Whatcom.
Do	J. B. Hatch	Ferndale.
Do	T. E. Barrett	do.
Do	Fred Snyder	do.
Do	J. D. Gardner	Delta.
Do	J. M. Galbraith	Acme.
Do	W. S. Rembaugh	Beach.
Do	James McLellan	Gera.

Area of county, 2,000 square miles.

Population	11,000
Assessable acreage	145,715
Assessable property	\$3,682,985
Taxation (mills)	19.2

WHITMAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Colfax.

Auditor	J. J. Larwood	Colfax.
County Clerk	Chas. E. Metz	do.
Treasurer	James S. Clarke	do.
Probate Judge	Wm. A. Inman	do.
Assessor	H. M. Boone	do.
Sheriff	John M. McLean	do.
Surveyor	F. P. Mesick	do.
School Supt	Chas. W. Bean	do.
Commissioner	J. M. Hill	Pullman.
Do	James Logan	Farmington.
Do	Wm. M. Lee	Colfax.
Coroner	D. H. Shaw	do.

Sheep Com'nr. Ed. Jones Colfax,
 Justice of Peace. John Pattison do.
 Do James S. Hamilton. Diamond.
 Do O. H. Johnson. Garfield.
 Do D. W. Truax Teksa.
 Do Frank Maupin Palouse City.
 Do A. Bradbury Guy.
 Do J. T. Lobaugh Pullman.
 Do F. P. Gose Uniontown.
 Do H. A. Dana Lone Pine.
 Do P. G. Lemly Farmington,
 Do Robert Coutts Clinton.
 Do John K. Dana Oakesdale.
 Do James Phillips Alki.
 Do C. R. Duncan Almota.
 Do H. C. Fisher Endicott.
 Do J. L. Flowers Colton.
 Do J. A. Hungate Pullman.
 Do A. J. Hicks Colton.
 Do W. C. McCoy Oakesdale.
 Do J. I. McCoy Elbertson.
 Do E. H. Orcutt Palouse City.
 Do M. G. Russell Colton.

Area of county, 2,000 square miles.

Population	20,000
Assessed acreage	766,471
Value of lands	\$4,177,308
Assessable property	\$7,870,228
Taxation (mills)	18.2

YAKIMA COUNTY.

County Seat, North Yakima.

Auditor Matt Bartholet North Yakima.
 County Clerk F. D. Eshelman do.
 Treasurer Geo. W. Cary do.
 Probate Judge D. W. Stair do.
 Assessor D. E. Lesh do.
 Sheriff D. E. Lesh do.

Surveyor.....J. M. Hall.....Moxee.
 School SuptMiss Hilda Engdahl:North Yakima.
 Commissioner... Joseph Stevenson.....do.
 DoJ. M. Brown.....do.
 DoDaniel Sinclair.....do.
 Coroner.....J. O. Clark.....do.
 Justice of Peace.S. C. Henton.....do.
 DoH. J. Purdin.....Wenas.
 DoA. Wilgus.....Prosser.

Area of County, 5,600 square miles.

Population	7,000
Value of lands	\$1,626,528
Assessable property.....	\$2,820,361
Taxation (mills)	14.7

POST-OFFICES IN WASHINGTON.

POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Aberdeen	Chehalis.	Cathlamet	Wahkiakum.
Adelaide	King.	Cedarville	Chehalis.
Acme	Whatcom.	Centerville	Klickita.
Ainslie	Lewis.	Centralia	Lewis.
Alderton	Pierce.	Cristopher	King.
Alki	Whitman.	Chard (Tukannon)	Garfield.
Allen	Snohomish.	Chattaroy (Kidd)	Spokane.
Alma	Okanogan.	Chautauqua	King.
Almira	Lincoln.	Chehalis	Lewis.
Almota	Whitman.	Cheney	Spokane.
Alpowa	Garfield.	Chenoweth	Skamania.
Alto	Columbia.	Cherry Valley	King.
Amboy	Clarke.	Che-wel-ah	Stevens.
Anacortes	Skagit.	Chico	Kitsap.
Anatone	Asotin.	Chimacum	Jefferson.
Argyle	San Juan.	Claquato	Lewis.
Artic	Chehalis.	Clear Brook	Whatcom.
Artondale	Pierce.	Clenton	Whitman.
Asotin	Asotin.	Cleveland	Klickitat.
Avon	Skagit.	Cle-Elum	Kittitas.
Axford	Chehalis.	Clifton	Mason.
Badger	Douglas.	Coin	Whitman.
Ballard	King.	Coinmo	Thurston.
Barry	Douglas.	Colby	Kitsap.
Battle Ground	Clarke.	Colfax	Whitman.
Bay Centre	Pacific.	Colton	Whitman.
Bay City	Chehalis.	Columbus	Klickitat.
Bay View	Skagit.	Colville	Stevens.
Beach	Whatcom.	Conconully	Okanogan.
Belmont	Whitman.	Connell	Franklin.
Bellevue	King.	Cosmopolis	Chehalis.
Bellingham	Whatcom.	Coupeville	Island.
Berryman	Walla Walla.	Covello	Columbia.
Bethell	King.	Cove	Whitman.
Bickleton	Klickitat.	Cowiche	Yakima.
Birch Bay	Whatcom.	Cowlitz	Lewis.
Birdsview	Skagit.	Crab Creek	Lincoln.
Black Diamond	King.	Crescent	Lincoln.
Blaine	Whatcom.	Crescent Bay	Clallam.
Blakeley	Kitsap.	Crimea	Klickitat.
Blanchard	Skagit.	Custer	Whatcom.
Block House	Klickitat.	Cypress	Skagit.
Boisfort	Lewis.	Daisy	Stevens.
Bothell	King.	Damon	Chehalis.
Brents	Lincoln.	Davenport	Lincoln.
Brinnon	Jefferson.	Dayton	Columbia.
Brookfield	Wahkiakum.	Deception	Skagit.
Brown	Yakima.	Dean	Snohomish.
Brush Prairie	Clarke.	Deep Creek Falls	Spokane.
Buckley	Pierce.	Deep River	Wahkiakum.
Bucoda (Seatco)	Thurston.	Delta	Whatcom.
Burnett	Pierce.	Deming	Whatcom.
Calispell	Stevens.	Des Moines	King.
Canyon	Klickitat.	Diamond	Whitman.
Cape Horn	Skamania.	Dixie	Walla Walla.
Carbonado	Pierce.	Dixons	Garfield.
Carrollton	Cowlitz.	Dot (Hardison)	Klickitat.
Cascades	Skamania.	Douglas	Douglas.
Castle Rock	Cowlitz.	Doe Bay	San Juan.

POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Eadonia	Lewis.	Hesseltine	Lincoln.
Earl	Lincoln.	Hillhurst	Pierce.
East Sound	San Juan.	Milledale	Whatcom.
Edgewater	King.	Hockinson	Clarke.
Edison	Skagit.	Hooper	Whitman.
Edmonds	Snohomish.	Hopewell	Clarke.
Egypt	Lincoln.	Hoquiam	Chehalis.
Elberton	Whitman.	Hot Springs	King.
Ellensburg	Kittitas.	Houghton	King.
Elma	Chehalis.	Hunters	Stevens.
Endicott	Whitman.	Huntsville	Columbia.
Enumclaw	King.	Hia	Garfield.
Estes	Walla Walla.	Ilwaco	Pacific.
Ethel	Lewis.	Independence	Thurston.
Etna	Clarke.	Inglewood	King.
Ewartsville	Whitman.	Irondale	Jefferson.
Fairfield	Spokane.	Jackson	Cowlitz.
Fairhaven	Whatcom.	Johnson	Whitman.
Fairview	Lincoln.	Jamieson	Spokane.
Fall City	King.	Junita (Hubbard)	King.
Farmington	Whitman.	Kahlotus	Franklin.
Fayette	Lewis.	Kalama	Cowlitz.
Fern Prairie	Clarke.	Kamilche	Mason.
Fidalgo	Skagit.	Kelley	Lincoln.
Fir	Skagit.	Kelso	Cowlitz.
Fisher's	Clarke.	Kent	King.
Florence	Snohomish.	Kiona	Yakima.
Forks	Clallam.	Kirkland	King.
Forreston	Spokane.	Knab	Lewis.
Fort Simcoe	Yakima.	Knappton	Pacific.
Fort Steilacoom	Pierce.	La Camas	Clarke.
Franklin	King.	La Center	Clarke.
Freeport	Cowlitz.	La Conner	Skagit.
Friday Harbor	San Juan.	Ladew	Lewis.
Fruitland	Stevens.	Laidlaw	Chehalis.
Fulda	Klickitat.	Lake Bay	Pierce.
Garfield	Whitman.	Lake View	Pierce.
Geer	Lincoln.	Lapush	Clallam.
Geneva	Whatcom.	Larane	Lincoln.
Gera	Whatcom.	Latah (Alpha)	Spokane.
Gig Harbor	Pierce.	Leber	Pierce.
Gilmer	Klickitat.	Leland	Jefferson.
Gleneden	Lewis.	Lewisville	Clarke.
Glenwood	Klickitat.	Lexington	Cowlitz.
Goldendale	Klickitat.	Licking	Whatcom.
Grand Coulee	Lincoln.	Lincoln	Douglas.
Grand Mound	Thurston.	Lind	Adams.
Gray's River	Wahkiakum.	Little Falls	Lewis.
Green River	King.	Little Rock	Thurston.
Guemes	Skagit.	Lone Pine	Whitman.
Guy	Whitman.	Long Beach	Pacific.
Hadlock	Jefferson.	Loomis	Okanogan.
Hamilton	Skagit.	Lopez Island	San Juan.
Harrington	Lincoln.	Lowell	Snohomish.
Harrison	Mason.	Lummi	Whatcom.
Hartland (Wildcat)	Klickitat.	Luna	Klickitat.
Harvey	Stevens.	Lyle	Klickitat.
Hatton	Adams.	Lyman	Skagit.
Haulwater	Klickitat.	Lynden	Whatcom.
Hayes	Clarke.	Macintee	Douglas.
Haynie	Whatcom.	Maple	San Juan.
Hazard	Spokane.	Maple Leaf	King.

POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Maple Valley	King.
Marcus	Stevens.
Marengo	Columbia.
Marion	Pierce.
Markham	Chehalis.
Marshall	Spokane.
Marysville	Snohomish.
Maury	King.
Mayer	Spokane.
May View	Garfield.
McCallum	Kittitas.
Meadow	Lewis.
Medical Lake	Spokane.
Melbourne	Chehalis.
Melrose	Pierce.
Mica	Spokane.
Miles	Lincoln.
Minter	Pierce.
Minnie Falls	Lincoln.
Mission	Kittitas.
Mitchell	Kitsap.
Moxie	Yakima.
Mondovi	Lincoln.
Monohan	King.
Montesano	Chehalis.
Mossy Rock	Lewis.
Mount Coffin	Cowlitz.
Mount Vernon	Skagit.
Muck	Pierce.
Mukilteo	Snohomish.
Mullen	Walla Walla.
Nacmi	Kitsap.
Napavine	Lewis.
Nasel	Pacific.
Nash Bay	Clallam.
Newaukum	Lewis.
New Castle	King.
New Dugones	Clallam.
Nibberville	Kitsap.
Nickle	Spokane.
Nooksack	Whatcom.
Norman	Snohomish.
North Cove	Pacific.
North Yakima	Yakima.
Norwood	Pierce.
Novelty	King.
Oakesdale	Whitman.
Oak Harbor	Island.
Oakland	Mason.
Oak Point	Cowlitz.
Oakville	Chehalis.
Olalla	Kitsap.
Olequa	Cowlitz.
Olnéy (Squak)	King.
Olympia	Thurston.
Ontario	Whitman.
Oreas Island	San Juan.
Oren (Milton)	Kittitas.
Orilla	King.
Orondo	Douglas.
Orting	Pierce.

POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Osborn	Lewis.
Osecola	King.
Oto	Klickitat.
Oysterville	Pacific.
Padilla	Skagit.
Paba	Adams.
Palmer	King.
Palouse	Whitman.
Pampa	Whitman.
Park	Whatcom.
Parnell	Douglas.
Pasco	Franklin.
Pataha City	Garfield.
Pearson	Kitsap.
Pe-El	Lewis.
Penawawa	Whitman.
Peola	Garfield.
Peone	Spokane.
Perry	Columbia.
Phinney	Island.
Pialschie	King.
Pine City	Whitman.
Ping	Garfield.
Pioneer	Clarke.
Plaza	Spokane.
Pomeroy	Garfield.
Porter	Chehalis.
Port Angeles	Clallam.
Port Discovery	Jefferson.
Port Gamble	Kitsap.
Port Ludlow	Jefferson.
Port Madison	Kitsap.
Port Townsend	Jefferson.
Poulsbo	Kitsap.
Prairie	Skagit.
Prescott	Walla Walla.
Proebstel	Clarke.
Prosser	Yakima.
Pullman	Whitman.
Purdy	Pierce.
Puyallup	Pierce.
Pysht	Clallam.
Quilcene	Jefferson.
Quillayute	Clallam.
Rankin	Lewis.
Redmond (Melrose)	King.
Renton	King.
Richardson's	San Juan.
Riordan (Capps)	Lincoln.
Riparia	Columbia.
Ritzville	Adams.
Riverside	Pacific.
Roche Harbor	San Juan.
Rockford	Spokane.
Roeder	Whatcom.
Rosalia	Whitman.
Rosedale	Pierce.
Roslyn	Kittitas.
Ross	King.
Roy	Pierce.
Ruby	Okanogan.

POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Rudd	Snohomish.	Tilden	Lewis.
Sackman	Kitsap.	Toledo (Gowitz)	Lewis.
Salkum	Lewis.	Tolt	King.
Samish	Skagit.	Touchet	Walla Walla.
Sassin	Lincoln.	Toutle	Cowlitz.
Satsop	Chehalis.	Tower	Cowlitz.
Sauk	Skagit.	Trent	Spokane.
Seabeck	Kitsap.	Trout Lake	Klickitat.
Seattle	King.	Tualco	Snohomish.
Sedalia	Lincoln.	Tucker	Cowlitz.
Sedro	Skagit.	Tulalip	Snohomish.
Seguin	Clallam.	Tumwater	Thurston.
Sehome	Whatcom.	Tuxedo	Whatcom.
Semiahmoo	Whatcom.	Union Ridge	Clarke.
Sharon	Chehalis.	Union Town	Whitman.
Shelton	Mason.	Useless	Island.
Sherman	Lincoln.	Utsalady	Island.
Sidney	Kitsap.	Vance	Lewis.
Stahly	Cowlitz.	Vancouver	Clarke.
Silcott	Asotin.	Vancouver Bar-	
Silver Creek	Lewis.	racks	Clarke.
Silver Lake	Cowlitz.	Vashon	King.
Skagit	Skagit.	Vaughn	Pierce.
Skamokawa	Wahkiakum.	Viola	Lincoln.
Skokomish	Mason.	Voorhees	Douglas.
Skye	Skamania.	Waitsburgh	Walla Walla.
Slaughter	King.	Wadron	San Juan.
Sloman	Snohomish.	Walker's Prairie	Stevens.
Snohomish	Snohomish.	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Snoqualmie	King.	Wallula	Walla Walla.
South Bend	Pacific.	Wanatchee	Kittitas.
Spangle	Spokane.	Washougal	Clarke.
Spokane Bridge	Spokane.	Washtucna	Adams.
Spokane Falls	Spokane.	Waterford	Wahkiakum.
Sprague	Lincoln.	Waterville	Douglas.
Staley	Whitman.	Waverly	Spokane.
Stanwood	Snohomish.	Wawawai	Whitman.
Starbuck	Columbia.	Webb	Yakima.
Sterilacoom City	Pierce.	Welch	Spokane.
Stella	Cowlitz.	Welcome	Whatcom.
Stephen's	Spokane.	Wenas (Selah)	Yakima.
Steptoe	Whitman.	West Ferndale	Whatcom.
Sterling	Skagit.	West Seattle	King.
Stillaguamish	Snohomish.	Westfield	Douglas.
Stuck	King.	Whatcom	Whatcom.
Sultan City	Snohomish.	White River	King.
Summit	Chehalis.	White Salmon	Klickitat.
Sumner	Pierce.	Wilbur	Lincoln.
Sunnydale	King.	Wildwood	Lewis.
Sunshine	Pacific.	Wilkeson	Pierce.
Tacoma	Pierce.	Wynooche	Chehalis.
Tampico	Yakima.	Woodlawn	Whatcom.
Tatoosh	Clallam.	Woodland	Cowlitz.
Taxsas	Whitman.	Woodinville	King.
Teanaway	Kittitas.	Winlock	Lewis.
Tehe (Kennewick)	Yakima.	Willapa	Pacific.
Tekoa	Whitman.	Yager	Whatcom.
Tenino	Thurston.	Yakima	Yakima.
Theon	Asotin.	Yelm	Thurston.
Thetis (Siwash)	Stevens.	Yew	Snohomish.

Territorial Officers.

GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY.

ISAAC I. STEVENS..	1853 to 1857.
J. PATTON ANDERSON.....	1857. Did not qualify.
FAYETTE McMULLEN.....	1857 to 1859.
R. D. GHOLSON	1859 to 1861
W. H. WALLACE	1861
WM. PICKERING	1862 to 1866.
GEO. E. COLE	1866 to 1867.
MARSHAL F. MOORE.....	1867 to 1869.
ALVIN FLANDERS	1869 to 1870.
EDWARD S. SALOMON	1870 to 1872.
JAMES F. LEGATE.....	1872. Did not qualify.
ELISHA P. FERRY	1872 to 1880.
W. A. NEWELL	1880 to 1881.
WATSON C. SQUIRE	1884 to 1887.
EUGENE SEMPLE	1887 to 1889.
MIJES C. MOORE, seven months.....	1889 to Statehood.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

1853..	COLUMBIA LANCASTER	DEMOCRAT.
1854.....	WM. H. WALLACE.....	WHIG.
1855	J. PATTON ANDERSON.....	DEMOCRAT.
1857	ISAAC I. STEVENS.....	Do.
1859	ISAAC I. STEVENS.....	Do.
1861	WM. H. WALLACE	WHIG.
1863	GEO. E. COLE	DEMOCRAT.
1865	A. A. DENNY	REPUBLICAN.
1867	ALVIN FLANDERS.....	Do.
1869	S. GARFIELDE	Do.
1870	S. GARFIELDE	Do.
1872 ..	O. B. MCFADDEN.....	DEMOCRAT.
1874	ORANGE JACOBS	REPUBLICAN.
1876	ORANGE JACOBS	Do.
1878	THOS. H. BRENTS	Do.
1880	THOS. H. BRENTS	Do.
1882..	THOS. H. BRENTS	Do.
1884	C. S. VOORHEES.....	DEMOCRAT.
1886	C. S. VOORHEES.....	Do.
1888..	JNO. B. ALLEN.....	REPUBLICAN.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERALS IN THE TERRITORY.

JAMES TILTON	1853 to 1860.
A. G. HENRY	1861 to 1866.
SELUCIUS GARFIELDE	1867 to 1869.
E. P. FERRY	1870 to 1872.
L. P. BEACH	1873 to —.
WM. McMICKEN	1873 to 1886.
J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE	1886 to 1889.
THOS. H. CAVANAUGH	1889 to statehood.

U. S. ATTORNEYS IN THE TERRITORY.

J. S. CLENDENIN	1853 to 1856.
H. R. CROSBIE	1856 to —
J. S. SMITH	1857 to 1859.
B. P. ANDERSON.....	1859 to 1861.
J. J. McGILVRA	1861 to 1867.
LEANDER HOLMES	1867 to 1873.
SAM'L C. WINGARD	1873 to 1874.
JOHN B. ALLEN	1875 to 1886.
WM. H. WHITE	1886 to Statehood.

U. S. MARSHALS IN THE TERRITORY.

J. P. ANDERSON.....	1853 to 1855.
G. W. CORLISS.....	1856 to 1858.
CHAS. E. WEED	1859 to 1862.
WM. HUNTINGTON	1863 to 1868.
PHILIP RITZ	1869 to —
E. S. KEARNEY	1870 to 1874.
CHARLES HOPKINS	1875 to 1886.
THOS. J. HAMILTON	1886 to Statehood.

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORY.

CHAS. H. MASON.....	1853 to 1857.
H. M. MCGILL	1857 to 1860.
L. J. S. TURNEY	1860 to 1862.
ELWOOD EVANS	1862 to 1867.
E. L. SMITH	1867 to 1870.
JAMES SCOTT.....	1870 to 1872.
J. C. CLEMENTS	1872 to —
HENRY G. STRUVE.....	1873 to 1879.
N. H. OWINGS	1879 to 1889.
O. C. WHITE	1889 to Statehood.

TERRITORIAL TREASURERS.

WILLIAM COCK	1854 to 1861.
D. PHILLIPS	1862 to 1863.
WILLIAM COCK	1864
BENJAMIN HARNED	1865
JAMES TILTON	1866
BENJAMIN HARNED	1867 to 1870.
HILL HARMON	1871
J. H. MUNSON	1872
E. T. GUNN	1873 to 1874.
FRANCIS TARBELL	1875 to 1880.
THOMAS N. FORD	1881 to 1886
WM. McMICKEN	1886 to 1888.
FRANK I. BLODGETT	1888 to Statehood.

TERRITORIAL AUDITORS.

URBAN E. HICKS.....	1858 to 1859.
A. J. MOSES.....	1859 to 1860.
J. C. HEAD	1860 to 1862.
R. M. WALKER	1862 to 1864.
URBAN E. HICKS.....	1865 to 1867.
JOHN MILLER MURPHY	1867 to 1870.
J. G. SPARKS	1871 ———
N. S. PORTER	1872 ———
JOHN MILLER MURPHY	1873 to 1874.
JOHN R. WHEAT	1875 to 1876.
THOS. M. REED	1877 to 1888.
JOHN MILLER MURPHY.....	1888 [Feb.] to Statehood.

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES.

EDWARD LANDER	1853 to 1858
O. B. McFADDEN	1858 to 1861.
C. C. HEWITT.....	1861 to 1869.
B. F. DENNISON	1869 ———
WM. L. HILL	1870 ———
ORANGE JACOBS	1871 to 1875.
J. R. LEWIS	1875 to 1880.
ROGER S. GREENE.	1880 to 1887.
RICHARD A. JONES	1887 to 1888.
CHAS. E. BOYLE	1888. Died in December.
THOMAS BURKE	1888 to 1889.
C. H. HANFORD	1889 to Statehood.

TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

VICTOR MONROE.....	1853.
F. A. CHENOWITH	1853 to 1858.
O. B. MCFADDEN	1853 to 1858.
WM. STRONG.....	1858 to 1861.
E. C. FITZHUGH	1858 to 1861.
J. E. WYCHE	1861 to 1870.
E. P. OLIPHANT.....	1861 to 1867.
C. B. DARWIN	1867.
B. F. DENNISON	1868.
ORANGE JACOBS	1869 to 1870.
JAMES K. KENNEDY	1870 to 1873.
J. R. LEWIS	1873 to 1875.
ROGER S. GREENE	1871 to 1879.
S. C. WINGARD	1875 to 1879.
JOHN P. HOYT	1879 to 1887.
GEORGE TURNER.....	1884 to 1888.
L. B. NASH.....	1888 to 1889.
WM. G. LANGFORD	1886 to Statehood.
FRANK ALLYN.....	1887 to Statehood.
WM. H. CALKINS	1889 to Statehood.

The World and the United States.

THE WORLD.

DIMENSIONS—Area, 197,000,000 square miles, of which 145,000,000 are of water, and 52,590,425 are of land. Its circumference at the equator is 24,896.8214 statute miles. Its diameter at the poles, 7,898.8809 statute miles, and at the equator 7,924,9111 statute miles.

DIVISIONS—Of its principal land divisions, America occupies 8,155,438 square miles; South America, 7,410,042 square miles; Europe, 3,807,115 square miles; Asia, 16,428,954 square miles; Africa, 11,000,000 and Oceanica 5,198,457 square miles.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS—Its highest mountains are respectively in North America, "Wrangle" (Alaska), 20,400 feet; South America, "Illamper (Bolivia), 24,800 feet; Europe, "Elbrooz" (Russia) 18,526 feet; Asia, "Mt. Everest" (India), 29,002 feet; Africa, "Kilimandjaro," 20,065 feet; Oceanica, "Mt. Hercules" (New Guinea) 32,786 feet.

The largest rivers are respectively: North America, "Missouri and Mississippi," 4,575 miles; South America, "Amazon," 4,000 miles; Europe, "Volga," 2,300 miles; Asia, "Yang-tse-kiang," 3,000 miles; Africa, "Nile," 4,100 miles; Oceanica, "Munay and Darling," 1,500 miles.

CLIMATES—The mean average temperature of the globe is 50° (Fahrenheit;) at the poles, 13°; Polar Regions, 36°; Torrid Zone, 75°; and the equator, 82°. The greatest natural cold known is estimated at 105° below zero. The greatest artificial cold produced at 166° below zero. The highest natural temperature is in Egypt, 117°.

POPULATION—Its total population is 1,449,376,500, speaking 900 different languages, and upwards of 5,000 different dialects. Resident as follows: North America, 79,841,809; South America, 30,776,426; Europe, 341,838,528; Asia, 714,000,121; Africa, 219,932,621; Oceanica, 37,610,495. Men and women are about equal in number. Its religious creeds are upwards of 1,100, composed as follows: Roman Catholic, 198,000,000; Protestants, 110,000,000; Greek and Oriental Churches, 95,000,000; Jews, 8,000,000; Atheists, Deists and Free Thinkers, 85,000,000; Buddhists, 420,000,000; Brahmans, 180,000,000; Mohammedans, 150,000,000; Pagans, 50,000,000; other creeds, 123,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States of America now form a Federal Republic, consisting of 42 states and 7 territories. Its greatest length east and west is about 2,800 miles. Its average breadth about 1,200 miles. Its entire area 3,570,271 square miles, or 2,281,973,440 acres. Its population according to the last census taken (1880,) was 50,267,519, in which year 9,193,906 votes were cast at the Presidential election. Assuming that the vote cast in 1888, viz: 11,384,937, bore the same relation to the then existing population, as the vote of 1880 bore to

the population in the census year, the apparent existing total population in 1889 appears as recorded in the following table, together with other interesting data:

States.	Area Sq. Miles.	When Settled.	When Admitted.	Apparent Pop. 1889.	Electoral Votes.	How Cast In 1889.
Alabama.....	50,540	1711	1819	1,541,583	10	D
Arkansas.....	53,045	1685	1836	1,089,952	7	D
California.....	158,360	1768	1850	1,299,428	8	R
Colorado.....	103,645	1806	1876	320,008	3	R
Connecticut.....	4,990	1635	1789	708,298	6	D
Delaware.....	2,050	1638	1787	145,956	3	D
Florida.....	58,680	1535	1845	346,392	4	D
Georgia.....	59,475	1733	1789	1,414,353	12	D
Illinois.....	56,650	1682	1818	3,662,916	22	R
Indiana.....	36,350	1702	1816	2,255,185	15	R
Iowa.....	55,275	1788	1837	2,020,650	15	R
Kansas.....	82,080	1719	1861	1,618,073	9	R
Kentucky.....	40,400	1787	1792	2,137,542	13	D
Louisiana.....	45,420	1699	1812	1,103,448	8	D
Maine.....	29,875	1635	1820	577,129	6	R
Maryland.....	12,210	1634	1789	1,114,368	8	D
Michigan.....	57,430	1670	1837	2,186,185	13	R
Massachusetts.....	8,315	1620	1789	2,167,716	14	R
Minnesota.....	83,365	1819	1858	1,280,217	7	R
Mississippi.....	46,810	1716	1817	1,112,534	9	D
Missouri.....	68,735	1764	1821	2,803,075	16	D
Nebraska.....	76,185	1854	1867	555,502	5	R
Nevada.....	109,700	1848	1864	41,609	3	R
New Hampshire.....	9,305	1623	1789	366,852	4	R
New Jersey.....	7,815	1620	1789	1,386,834	9	D
New York.....	49,170	1614	1789	6,079,732	36	R
North Carolina.....	52,250	1650	1789	1,675,225	11	D
Ohio.....	40,760	1778	1802	3,712,856	23	R
Oregon.....	94,560	1811	1859	259,799	3	R
Pennsylvania.....	45,215	1638	1789	4,785,189	30	R
Rhode Island.....	1,250	1636	1790	333,219	4	R
South Carolina.....	30,170	1690	1789	461,477	9	D
Tennessee.....	42,050	1750	1796	1,912,717	12	D
Texas.....	265,770	1685	1845	2,088,923	13	D
Vermont.....	9,565	1724	1791	373,671	4	R
Virginia.....	42,450	1607	1789	2,159,060	12	D
West Virginia.....	24,780	1607	1863	857,633	6	D
Wisconsin.....	56,040	1669	1847	1,729,461	11	R
North and South Dakota	149,100	1812	1889	400,000	7	R
Montana.....	146,080	1860	1889	190,000	3	R
Washington.....	69,180	1845	1889	240,000	3	R
Alaska Territory.....	561,409	1741	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona Territory.....	113,020	1582	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho Territory.....	84,800	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory.....	81,900	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	61,600	1834	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory.....	122,580	1582	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Territory.....	99,890	1869	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,597,843	.....

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1790... 3,929,328	1820 . 9,638,131	1850... 23,191,876	1880 . 50,152,866
1800 . 5,305,925	1830... 12,866,026	1860... 31,443,321	1889 est. 60,97,843
1810 . 7,239,814	1840... 17,669,473	1870... 38,558,371	

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York World in December, 1889, obtained from the treasurer of each state the value of its property assessed for taxation. The census office in 1886 made a report of inquiry into the proportions existing in each state between taxed property and actual wealth, which ranges between 25 per cent. in Illinois and 68 per cent. in Wyoming. The World's report shows an increase in taxable property of \$6,983,000,000, and an increase in actual wealth of \$18,662,000,000 since 1880. The total wealth is \$61,459,000,000 exclusive of public property, and \$3,093,000,000 of property invested and owned abroad. The wealth of the United States now exceeds the wealth of the whole world at any time previous to the middle of the eighteenth century. The amount invested alone is equal to the wealth of Portugal and Denmark. The total wealth of only five nations is equal to the mere increase in the wealth of the United States in the past ten years.

ABOUT THE STATES.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

STATES.	Ratified the Constitution.	STATES.	Ratified the Constitution.
New Hampshire..	June 21, 1788	Delaware ..	Dec. 7, 1787
Massachusetts..	Feb. 6, 1788	Maryland ..	April 28, 1788
Rhode Island..	May 29, 1790	Virginia... ..	June 25, 1788
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788	North Carolina...	Nov. 21, 1789
New York	July 26, 1788	South Carolina...	May 23, 1788
New Jersey.....	Dec. 18, 1787	Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788
Pennsylvania. . . .	Dec. 12, 1787		

ORGANIZATION OF TERRITORIES AND ADMISSION OF STATES
INTO THE UNION.

STATES.	TERRITORY ORGANIZED.	STATE ADMITTED.
Vermont.....	Out of New Hampshire and N. Y.	March 4, 1791
Kentucky.....	Out of Virginia	June 1, 1792
Tennessee...	Out of North Carolina.	June 1, 1796
Ohio.....	Ordinance. 1787	Nov. 29, 1802
Louisiana...	March 3, 1805	April 30, 1812
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800.	Dec. 11, 1816
Mississippi...	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817
Illinois.....	February 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818
Alabama...	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819
Maine.....	Out of Massachusetts.	Mar. 15, 1820
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821
Arkansas.....	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836
Michigan.....	January 11, 1805.	Jan. 26, 1837
Florida.....	March 30, 1822	Mar. 3, 1845
Texas.....	Annexed	Dec. 29, 1845
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846
Wisconsin...	April 20, 1836.	May 29, 1848
California.....	From Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850
Minnesota...	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858
Oregon.....	August 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861
West Virginia	Out of Virginia	June 19, 1863
Nevada.....	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	Mar. 1, 1867
Colorado.....	February 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876
North Dakota	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889
South Dakota	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889
Montana...	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889
Washington	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889

TERRITORIES.	When Organized.	TERRITORIES.	When Organized.
*Dist. Columbia }	July 16, 1790	Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863
Indian.....	Mar. 3, 1791	Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863
New Mexico.....	June 30, 1834	Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	Alaska.....	July 27, 1868
	Sept. 9, 1850		

*Reduced from 100 to 70 square miles by recession of part of Virginia in 1846.

THE PRESIDENTS.

THE PRESIDENTS PRIOR TO 1789.

NAME.	STATE.	TERM OF SERVICE.
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	1774 to 1774
Henry Middleton	South Carolina	1774 to 1775
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	1775 to 1775
John Hancock	Massachusetts	1775 to 1777
Henry Laurens	South Carolina	1777 to 1778
John Jay	New York	1778 to 1779
Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	1779 to 1781
Thomas McKean	Pennsylvania	1781 to 1781
John Hanson	Maryland	1781 to 1782
Elias Boudinot	New Jersey	1782 to 1783
Thomas Mifflin	Pennsylvania	1783 to 1784
Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	1784 to 1785
John Hancock	Massachusetts	1785 to 1786
Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts	1786 to 1787
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	1787 to 1788
Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	1788 to 1789

THE PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

George Washington	1789 to 1797	Millard Fillmore	1850 to 1853
John Adams	1797 to 1801	Franklin Pierce	1853 to 1857
Thomas Jefferson	1801 to 1809	James Buchanan	1857 to 1861
James Madison	1809 to 1817	Abraham Lincoln	1861 to 1865
James Monroe	1817 to 1825	Andrew Johnson	1865 to 1869
John Quincy Adams	1825 to 1829	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 to 1877
Andrew Jackson	1829 to 1837	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877 to 1881
Martin Van Buren	1837 to 1841	James A. Garfield	1881-6 mos.
William H. Harrison	1841-1 mo.	Chester A. Arthur	1881 to 1885
John Tyler	1841 to 1845	Grover Cleveland	1885 to 1889
James Knox Polk	1845 to 1849	Benjamin Harrison	1889 to —
Zachary Taylor	1849 to 1850		

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1796	George Washington	\$ 83,762,172.00
1800	John Adams	82,976,294.00
1808	Thomas Jefferson	65,196,317.00
1816	James Madison	127,334,933.00
1824	James Monroe	90,569,776.00
1828	John Quincy Adams	67,475,043.00
1836	Andrew Jackson	37,513.00
1840	Martin Van Buren	3,573,343.00
1841	William H. Harrison	5,250,875.00
1844	John Tyler	23,461,652.00
1848	James K. Polk	47,044,862.00
1849	Zachary Taylor	63,061,858.00
1852	Millard Fillmore	66,199,341.00
1856	Franklin Pierce	31,572,537.00
1860	James Buchanan	64,842,247.00
1865	Abraham Lincoln	2,650,647,869.00
1868	Andrew Johnson	2,611,687,851.00
1876	Ulysses S. Grant	2,009,439,344.00
1880	Rutherford B. Hayes	1,942,172,295.00
1881	James A. Garfield	1,840,598,811.00
1884	Chester A. Arthur	1,551,991,207.00
1889	Grover Cleveland	1,184,062,258.00

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Revolutionary war, 1775-1783, cost the United States \$135,193,703. The Colonies furnished 395,064 troops.

The war of 1812 cost \$107,159,003. The number of troops estimated at 471,622.

The Mexican war cost \$100,000,000. The number of troops engaged was 101,282.

The Rebellion, 1861-1865, cost \$6,189,929,900. The number of troops engaged 2,859,132.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the last election for President and Vice President of the United States, each state was entitled to the following number of votes:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	19
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total.....	401

Since the above, four new states have been admitted into the Union with the following number of electoral votes:

North Dakota	3
South Dakota	4
Montana	3
Washington	3

Making a total of 414 at the next Presidential Election, unless new states are admitted or the apportionment is changed before that time.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

TOTAL POPULAR VOTE AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

	Election Date.	Successful Candidates.	Opposing Candidates.	States Voting.	Total Vote.	Increase per cent.
10*	1824	John Q. Adams	Jackson, Crawford, Clay	24	352,062	
11	1828	Andrew Jackson.	John Q. Adams	24	1,156,328	†228.4
12	1832	..... do.	Clay, Floyd, Wirt	24	1,250,799	8.2
13	1836	Martin Van Buren.	W. H. Harrison and others	26	1,498,205	19.8
14	1840	Wm. H. Harrison	Van Buren, Birney	26	2,410,778	60.9
15	1844	James K. Polk	Clay, Birney	26	2,698,611	11.9
16	Nov. 7, 1848	Zachary Taylor	Cass, Van Buren	30	2,871,908	6.4
17	" 2, 1852	Franklin Pierce	Scott, Hale	31	3,144,601	9.5
18	" 4, 1856	James Buchanan	Fremont, Fillmore	31	4,053,697	28.9
19	" 6, 1860	Abraham Lincoln	Brekinridge, Bell, Douglass	33	4,679,881	15.4
20	" 8, 1864	..... do	G. B. McClellan	25	4,024,792	.....
21	" 3, 1868	Olysses S. Grant	Horatio Seymour	34	5,724,684	.....
22	" 5, 1872	..... do	Horace Greeley and others	37	6,466,165	†38.2
23	" 7, 1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	S. J. Tilden and others	38	8,412,766	30.1
24	" 2, 1880	James A. Garfield	Hancock, Weaver	38	9,198,206	9.8
25	" 4, 1884	Grover Cleveland	Blaine, St. John	38	10,094,283	8.9
26	" 6, 1888	Benj. Harrison.	Cleveland, Fisk	38	11,381,937	12.7

*The first Presidential election was held January 7, 1789. By act of 1845 the time of holding elections was changed to Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

†The electors of five States for 1824 were chosen by the Legislatures.

HOW THE STATES HAVE VOTED FROM 1824 TO 1888.

	1824.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.
Alabama	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D
Arkansas				D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D
California								D	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Colorado											R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Connecticut	R	R	N	R	D	W	W	W	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Delaware	W	R	N	R	W	W	W	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Florida																	
Georgia	W	D	D	W	W	D	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Illinois	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Indiana	D	D	D	W	W	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Iowa							D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kansas											R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Kentucky	W	D	N	R	W	W	W	W	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Louisiana	D	R	D	D	W	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Maine	R	R	D	D	W	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Maryland	D	R	N	R	W	W	W	W	D	A	D	R	R	D	D	D	D
Massachusetts	R	R	N	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Michigan				D	W	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Minnesota										R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mississippi	D	D	D	D	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D
Missouri	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Nebraska																	R
Nevada											R	R	R	R	R	R	R
New Hampshire	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
New Jersey	D	R	D	W	W	W	W	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D
New York	R	D	D	D	W	D	W	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D
North Carolina	D	D	D	D	W	W	W	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Ohio	W	D	D	W	W	W	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Oregon											R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Pennsylvania	D	D	D	D	W	D	W	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rhode Island	R	R	N	R	D	W	W	W	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
South Carolina	D	D	W	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D
Tennessee	D	D	D	W	W	W	W	W	D	U	D	R	D	D	D	D	D
Texas										D	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
Vermont	R	R	A	M	W	W	W	W	D	U	R	R	R	D	D	D	R
Virginia	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	U	R	R	R	D	D	D	D
West Virginia											R	R	R	D	D	D	D
Wisconsin							D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

103 R—Republican. 49 D—Democratic. N. R.—National Republican.
 A—American. A. M.—Anti-Masonic. W—Whig. U—Union.

HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A PATENT.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known nor used by others in this country, and not patented nor described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned.

Applications must be made to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the inventor, by his executors or administrators. A complete application comprises the first fee of \$15, a petition, specification, and oath; and drawings, model, or specimen when required. The petition, specification and oath must be written in the English language, and furnished to the Patent Office at Washington, D. C.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A PENSION.

Declarations of pension claimants must be made before any court of record, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal. Printed instructions and forms (for filling in) can be had, free of expense on application by letter to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C. In it should be set forth the company and regiment in which the applicant served, the name of the commanding officer of the company or organization, and the dates of enlistment and discharge. In Navy cases the vessel upon which the claimant served should be stated.

The applicant should state his address accurately, and his identity must be shown by the testimony of two credible witnesses, who must appear with him before the officer by whom the declaration may be taken.

The nature of the evidence required to sustain a claim for a pension will be indicated to the claimant upon the filing of the declaration, which should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A CADETSHIP.

HOW APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE—The appointments (except those at large) are made by the Secretary of War or Navy at the request of the Representative in Congress from the District; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the District from which the appointment is made. Appointments at large are conferred by the President of the United States.

MANNER OF MAKING APPLICATIONS—Applications can be made by letter to the Secretary of War or Navy to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register that it may be furnished to the proper Representative or Delegate when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, exact age and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional District in which his residence is situated. Appointments are made one year in advance of the date of admission.

QUALIFICATIONS—The age for the admission of cadets to the Academy vacancies at West Point and Annapolis is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which might render them unfit for military or naval service. They must be well versed in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, English grammar, descriptive geography (particularly of our own country), and of the history of the United States. Upon receiving his appointment the cadet is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Academy in time to appear before the Academic Board for examination at its meeting early in June. Upon arrival, he is subjected to a rigid physical examination by a board of experienced surgeons. If he passes this successfully, he is then examined by the Academic Board. These examinations are made promptly after the candidate reports to the Superintendent.

HOW TO SECURE A COPYRIGHT.

Send by mail or otherwise prepared a printed copy of the title (and two copies after publication) of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, addressed, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. The legal fee is 50 cents and for a copy of this record an additional fee of 50 cents is required, making \$1. which must be enclosed.

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page or the page following. If it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion thereof, or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz: "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year ———— by ————, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.*"

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within six months before the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all. Citizens or residents of the United States only are entitled to copyright.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

In October, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26th, a day of public thanksgiving, and since that time such a proclamation has been issued annually by the incumbent of the presidential office; but an annual Thanksgiving Day was a national institution from 1777 to 1784. The observance of an appointed day was recommended to the several states by the Continental Congress, as there was then no executive department of the government.

The days which were recommended and observed were as follows: Thursday, December 18, 1777; Wednesday, December 30, 1778; Thursday, December 9, 1779; Thursday, December 7, 1780; Thursday, December 13, 1781; Thursday, November 28, 1782; Thursday, December 11, 1783; Tuesday, October 19, 1784.

Upon the establishment of a national government, the appointment of this day was left to the governors of the several states, as in colonial times it had been in the hands of the royal governors. The annual Thanksgiving continued to be so appointed until 1863.

But on several occasions special appointments have been made. On October 3, 1789, Washington issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26, a day of public thanksgiving. Again, on January 1, 1795, President Washington issued another Thanksgiving proclamation, appointing Thursday, February 19, 1795, as the day of thanksgiving for the success of the government in its attempts to put down the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania.

The next occasion upon which a national thanksgiving was proclaimed was on the conclusion of the second war with Great Britain, commonly known as the war of 1812. On March 4, 1815, President Madison appointed Thursday, April 13th, to be a day of public thanksgiving.

During the rebellion, three special thanksgivings were appointed, one in April, 1862, and two in 1863, to commemorate Union victories.

These special instances of thanksgiving had no connection with the annual festival, but it cannot be doubted that the present national character of the day grew out of the same conditions that made the several states more truly one country than they had ever been before.

TROOPS IN THE UNION ARMY.

The number of troops furnished by the various States, to the Union army, were as follows:

Maine	70,107
New Hampshire	33,937
Vermont	33,288
Massachusetts	146,730
Rhode Island	23,236
Connecticut	50,864
New York ...	448,850
New Jersey	76,814
Pennsylvania	337,936
Delaware	12,284
Maryland	46,638
West Virginia	32,068
District of Columbia	16,534
Ohio	313,180
Indiana	196,363
Illinois	259,092
Michigan	87,364
Wisconsin	91,327
Minnesota	24,020
Iowa	76,242
Missouri	109,111
Kentucky.....	75,760
Kansas	20,149
Tennessee	31,092
Arkansas.....	8,289
North Carolina	3,166
California	15,725
Nevada	1,080
Oregon	1,810
Washington Territory	964
Colorado	4,903
Nebraska	3,157
Dakota Territory	206
New Mexico Territory	6,561
Alabama	2,576
Florida	1,290
Louisiana	5,224
Mississippi....	545
Texas.....	1,965
Indian Nation	3,531
Colored Troops	186,097
Total.....	2,865,064

State Railroads.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Statement showing the total mileage of standard gauge road of main line and branches operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the State of Washington, January 1st, 1890 :

MAIN LINE.

	MILES.
Kalama to Tacoma	105.1
Tacoma to Idaho Line.....	417.5
Wallula Junction to Pasco.....	16.5
Total.....	<u>539.1</u>

Central Washington R. R. Co.....	88.0
Spokane and Palouse Railway to Idaho Line	98.3
Roslyn Branch.....	6.0
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R....	7.6
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R.....	18.6
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore R. R.	
Puyallup to Stuck Junction	7.0

WASHINGTON SHORT LINE.

Bay View Line	1.1
Bay Side Extension.....	2.8
Total.....	<u>229.4</u>
	768.5

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Mileage operated by Union Pacific Railway Company, (O. R. & N.) Pacific Division, in Washington :

	MILES.
Oregon State Line to Wallula Junction.....	6.2
Oregon State Line to Walla Walla	5.4
Walla Walla to Spokane Falls.....	204.1
Bolles Junction to Dayton.....	13.
Starbuck to Pomeroy	29.5
La Crosse Junction to Connell.....	53.
Winona Junction to Seltice Junction.....	47.7
Colfax to Idaho Line	25.3
Tekoa to Idaho Line	2.
Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad....	31.2
Total.....	417.4
Cascade Railroad, Narrow Gauge.....	6.
Mill Creek F. & M. Co., Narrow Gauge	13.4
Total... ..	19.4

SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MAIN LINE.	MILES.
Seattle toward Snoqua' e Pass.....	63
From Snohomish Junction northward.....	20
Side tracks and spurs.....	15
Seattle & Eastern Construction Company from Spokane Falls to Davenport.....	50
Total	148

FAIRHAVEN & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

Coast division from Fairhaven, Whatcom county, to Sedro, in Skagit county.....	26
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SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

	MILES.
Main line between Colville and Spokane Falls...	88.
	MILES.
Puget Sound Shore Ry. Co	23.5
Columbia & Puget Sound R. R. Co. (narrow gauge).....	43
Total.....	66.5

PUGET SOUND & GRAYS HARBOR R. R. CO.

	MILES.
Kamilchie to Montesano.....	35
Branch lines.....	11
Total.....	46.

OLYMPIA AND CHEHALIS VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

	MILES.
From Olympia to Tenino, Narrow Gauge...	16.
Logging Branches, Narrow Gauge.....	6.
Total.....	22.

ILWACO & SHOALWATER BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.

	MILES.
From Ilwaco to Sealand, Narrow Gauge.....	20.

SATSOP RAILROAD COMPANY.

From Shelton, Mason Co., to Mountains	14.
---------------------------------------------	-----

PORT GAMBLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

From Port Gamble toward Port Orchard.....	8.
Branches	6.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY R. R.
COMPANY.

	MILES.	
Hunt's Junction to beyond Dayton.....	87.8	
Eureka Junction to Pleasant View.....	20.4	
Hunt's Junction to Canon.....	10.9	119.1
Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima R. R. Co.....		10.
<hr/>		
Total Standard Gauge miles of Railway in operation January 1st, 1890.....		1674.5
Total Narrow Gauge.....		104.4
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Grand Total in operation in State January 1st, 1890.....		1778.9
Total Mileage January 1st, 1889.....		1197.8
<hr/>		
Increase in one year.....		581.1

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in a letter to the Tacoma *Ledger*, of January 1st, 1890, says:

It is now a little more than ten years since I first became associated with railway management in the Pacific northwest. During these ten years the progress of Washington has been remarkable, and railway building has gone forward as rapidly as in any new region with which I am familiar. Ten years ago the railway facilities of Washington consisted of the Northern Pacific line from Kalama to Tacoma, the road from Tacoma up the Puyallup valley to the coal fields, Dr. Baker's little road from Wallula to Walla Walla and a short coal road running out from Seattle. Now your total trackage can not be much less than 1500 miles, and all but about 200 miles is the result of the efforts of the past decade. An average of over 100 miles a year of new railway lines for ten

years past is certainly a very satisfactory showing for a community not now numbering more than 300,000 souls, and which, ten years ago, hardly numbered 50,000. Of the present railway mileage about 800 miles are operated by the Northern Pacific company, and nearly 300 miles more are controlled by companies closely affiliated to the Northern Pacific in their traffic relations. Your new state is often compared, as to its resources, with Pennsylvania, and I may appropriately compare the Northern Pacific railroad in its relations to Washington with the great Pennsylvania system in that state. Like the Pennsylvania road, the Northern Pacific is a trunk line from east to west, and it seeks by building numerous branches to develop all the main industrial resources of the state.

Our construction work during the past year has consisted of pushing forward our central Washington branch through the Big Bend country as far as Almira, a new town near the Grand Coulee. We expect to carry this line on during the coming year to Waterville, and shall probably build a branch down the Columbia to a point favorable for carrying the freight of the Okanagon mining valleys. Eventually we shall no doubt go across the Columbia west of Waterville and join this new road to our main line at some point in the Yakima valley.

The railroads which G. W. Hunt and his associates are constructing in the country south of the Snake river are proving to be very important aids in the development of that rich farming region and are already showing their beneficial effect on the commerce of Tacoma. Another new line in which your city is interested is the Spokane Falls & Northern, which D. C. Corbin has already completed eighty miles, as far as the town of Colville. This road will bring the silver ores of the Colville valley to the main line of the Northern Pacific, and a considerable quantity of those ores should go to your new smelter at Tacoma.

A few years ago it would have been thought the height of folly to build a railway line practically paralleling the navigable waters of the Sound, yet the roads now under construction will occupy both the eastern and western shores of your beautiful inland sea, one line going down the western side as far as Port Townsend, and other lines forming connections along the western shore, from Tacoma to Whatcom and Vancouver. So great has been the development of the Puget Sound country in recent years that these lines appear to have a good business basis. They keep back a few miles from the Sound, so as not to come into close competition with the steamboats. They will settle many agricultural valleys, and also develop large business in logging and lumbering. The road now in construction down the Chehalis to the Grays Harbor towns also appears to have a sound basis in a country capable of furnishing a great deal of traffic. Other new projects which appear to be warranted by the growth of the country are the roads from Vancouver, on the Columbia river, to the Yakima valley, already commenced, and the projected road from the Chehalis to Shoalwater bay. The future of the Seattle road, which was projected to connect that city with Spokane Falls by a line across the Cascade mountains down to Wenatchee valley and across the Big Bend country, and which is already built in part, seems to be yet undetermined, but I assume that this line will be completed during the next five years.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation system has been extended during the past year so as to reach Spokane Falls. When the new lines I have mentioned are completed, it would be difficult for even the most sanguine railway projectors to lay out any more routes of any considerable length which would give a reasonable promise of earning interest on their cost. More branches will doubtless be built by the established systems as the new state increases in population and develops new sources of traffic, but I think I am right in assuming that all the main features

of the future railway maps of Washington are already marked out. I may also congratulate the people of our new state on the fact that they have so early in its history secured a system of railways reaching nearly every important town, and affording convenient access to almost every section of their great territorial area. I believe that the people of Washington appreciate the great work which the railways have done for the development of their state.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

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President, CHAS. E. LAUGHTON, Lieutenant Governor, Conconully, Okanogan County.

Names.	District Represented.	Counties Represented.	Residence.	Age.	Occupation.	Years in Territory.	Where Born.	Politics.
Anstlin, C. G*.....	6	Garfield and Asotin ..	Pomeroy	48	Farm implements	7	Ohio	Rep.
Baker, John S.....	18	Pierce.....	Tacoma	28	Wholesale grocer	8	do	do.
Glough, E. B.....	12	Clarke ..	Vancouver ..	30	Fruit grower.	12	Vermont	do.
Drew, Henry.....	18	Pierce.....	Tacoma	32	Banker.....	6	Illinois.....	Dem.
Fairweather, H. W.....	3	Lincoln ..	Sprague ..	37	do.....	13	New Brunswick	Rep.
Farris, A. T.....	5	Whitman ..	Pullman	36	Hardware	6	Iowa	do.
Forsyth, C. E.....	13	Cowlitz ..	Kelso.....	39	Lumberman	14	Pennsylvania	do.
Gullfoil, O. D.....	19	King.....	Snoqualmie..	26	Contractor	2	New York	do.
Houghton, H. E.....	1	Spokane and Stevens	Spokane Falls	55	Lawyer.....	6	do	do.
Hyde, E. B.....	2	Spokane ..	do.....	41	Real estate.....	9	Wisconsin.....	do.
Hinsaker, Jacob.....	11	Skamania and Klickitat.	White Salmon	44	Merchandise	20	Illinois.....	do.
Jones, J. H.....	19	King	Franklin ..	32	Coal miner.	4	England.....	do.
Kinnear, John R*.....	19	do.....	Seattle	45	Lawyer.	6	Indiana	do.
Kneeland, W. H.....	20	Mason and Kitsap...	Shelton	41	Lumberman	7	Maine	do.
Luce, F. H.....	4	Lincoln, Okanogan, Adams and Franklin.	Davenport ..	30	Real estate.....	2	Wisconsin.....	do.
Lawrence, John C ..	5	Whitman ..	Garfield	28	do	11	Ohio	do.
Long, J. H.....	14	Lewis.....	Chehalis	44	Farming and stock raising.	24	do	do.
Landes, Henry*.....	21	Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan.	Pt. Townsend	46	Banker.....	10	Germany.....	do.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Owings, N. H*	16	Thurston	Olympia	59	Lawyer	12	Indiana	do.
Preston, Platt A	8	Walla Walla	Waitsburg	52	Grain buyer	23	New York	do.
Payne, Thomas	23	Skagit and Island	Mt. Vernon	34	Lawyer	7	do	do.
Parkinson, W. J*	24	Whatcom	Whatcom	45	do	1	Ireland	do.
Rinehart, W. V*	19	King	Seattle	53	Retired merch	9	Indiana	do.
Seaborg, B. A	15	Pacific and Wahkium	Ilwaco	48	Salmon packer	9	Finland	do.
Snow, J. M.	9	Douglas and Yakima	Waterville	39	Civil engineer	20	Maine	do.
Thompson, Geo. T.	8	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	44	Lawyer	12	Ireland	do.
Thompson, L. F.	18	Pierce	Sunmer	62	Hop grower	37	New York	do.
Van Houten, B. C.	1	Spokane	Spokane Falls	40	Banker	8	do	do.
Vestal, Samuel	22	Snohomish	Snohomish	44	Merchant	17	Ohio	do.
Watt, Alex	2	Spokane	Cheney	55	Farmer	11	do	do.
Whalley, John P.	5	Whitman	Diamond	33	Stock raiser	2	England	do.
Wilson, E. T	10	Kittitas	Ellensburg	37	Merchandise	13	Wisconsin	do.
Wooding, C. F*	17	Chehalis	Aberdeen	52	Banker	3	Wales	do.
Wood, Wm. D.	19	King	Seattle	31	Real estate	7	California	do.
Wolfe, H. H*	7	Columbia	Dayton	52	Capitalist	13	Indiana	do.

* Served in the Union Army during the Rebellion.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.
C. M. Barton	Secretary	Tacoma	Pierce.
J. W. Romaine	Assistant Secretary	Conconully	Okanogan.
Miss Fanny Troup	Assistant Clerk	Vancouver	Clarke.
Mrs. Fanny P. Gage	Assistant Clerk	Olympia	Thurston.
M. T. Crawford	Journal Clerk	Whatcom	Whatcom.
Harry A. Clarke	Sergeant-at-Arms	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
John N. Conua	Assistant Sergeant-at-arms	Tacoma	Pierce.
James G. McClinton	Engraving Clerk	Quilcene	Jefferson.
Mrs. Isabella Lambkin	Enrolling Clerk	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Miss Bertha M. Denton	Clerk to Presiding Officer	Tacoma	Pierce.
Miss May L. Sylvester	Clerk to Committee on Judiciary	Olympia	Thurston.
P. S. Dorney	Clerk to Committees on Mines and Mining, Labor and Labor Statistics, Commerce, Me- morials	Seattle	King.
Miss Maude Wilson	Clerk to Committee on Revenue and Taxa- tion	Ellensburg	Kittitas.
Miss Lizzie Brown	Clerk to Committee on State School and Granted Lands		Lewis.
H. C. Adams	Clerk to Committees on Printing, Constitu- tion and Revision, State Insane, Elections and Privileges	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Thomas Henderson Boyd	Clerk to Committees on Agriculture and Military	Tacoma	Pierce.
A. M. Mitchell	Clerk to Committees on Enrolling and En- grossing	Seattle	King.

C. B. Fox	{ Clerk to Committees on Municipal Corporations State Prison, Roads, Bridges and Fences, and Public Morals. }	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Fred Puhler	{ Clerks to Committee on Corporations other than Municipal. }	Cheney.	Spokane.
Miss Madge Howell	Clerk to Committee on State Tide Lands.	Olympia	Thurston.
Miss Nellie Frost	Clerk to Committee on Harbor Lines.	Olympia	Thurston.
M. J. Cochran.....	Clerk to Committee on Education.	Tacoma.....	Pierce.
Harry Cowles	Messenger and Postmaster	Olympia	Thurston.
Anson Burlingame	Watchman	Boisfort.	Lewis.
James H. Orr	Porter	Seattle.....	King.
Asbury F. Haynes.	Janitor	Brennon ..	Jefferson.
J. A. Clarendon	Assistant Janitor.....	Chehalis ..	Lewis.
Willie Hagemeyer.	Page.....	Olympia ..	Thurston.
G. Avery Reed.....	Page	Olympia ..	Thurston.
Wm. Lynch.....	Page to Presiding Officer.....	Port Townsend	Jefferson.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Speaker, J. W. FEIGHAN, Spokane Falls, Spokane County.

Name.	County Represented.	Residence.	Age	Occupation.	Years in Territory.	Where Born.	Politics.
Allen, Alexander*..	King.....	Seattle.....	47	Ship Builder.....	15	Scotland.....	Rep.
Bird, F. W.	King.....	Seattle.....	41	Locomotive Engi.....	12	New York.....	do.
Blackburn, John T..	King.....	Vashon.....	45	Horticulturist.....	5	England.....	do.
Blair, H.	Klickitat.....	Bickleton.....	34	Physician.....	13	Missouri.....	do.
Blackfa, C. T*..	Lincoln.....	Brents.....	41	Farmer.....	10	Illinois.....	do.
Browne, George*	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	50	Capitalist.....	2	Massachusetts.....	do.
Brown, J. S.*	Spokane.....	Deep Creek Falls..	44	Farmer.....	16	New Brunswick	do.
Bush, W. O.	Thurston..	Olympia..	57	Farmer.....	45	Missouri.....	do.
Bothell, Geo.*..	King.....	Bothell.....	45	Logger.....	10	Pennsylvania..	do.
Clark, A. K.*....	Spokane.....	Rockford.....	40	Farmer.....	12	Vermont.....	do.
Cornwall, J. M.....	Walla Walla..	Dixie.....	35	Farmer.....	28	Indiana.....	do.
Cleman, John..	Yakima.....	North Yakima..	34	Farmer.....	24	Oregon.....	do.
Cook, S. S.*....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	57	Brick Mason.....	5	Ohio.....	do.
Day, H. B.	Columbia.....	Dayton.....	59	Stock Raiser.....	30	Virginia.....	do.
Drew, M. S.	Kitsap..	Port Gamble..	62	Mill Man.....	34	Maine.....	do.
Dean, E. B*....	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls....	47	Brick Mason.....	6	Illinois.....	do.
Eddy, A. H.	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.....	36	Builder.....	8	California.....	do.
Edens, John J.*..	Skagit.....	Guemes.....	49	Lumberman.....	18	Kentucky.....	do.
Evans, Elwood....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	61	Lawyer... ..	38	Pennsylvania..	do.
Farrish, William ..	Asotin.....	Asotin City.....	54	Lumberman.....	12	New Brunswick	do.
Flummerfelt, C. H..	Franklin.....	Pasco.....	26	Cattle Dealer.....	5	New Jersey.....	Dem.
Foster, Chas. E.*	Pacific.....	South Bend.....	45	Hotel Keeper....	12	Maine.....	Rep.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Felghan, J. W.*	Spokane	Spokane Falls	47	Lawyer	3	New York	do.
Geoghegan, J. D.*	Clarke	Vancouver	48	Grocer	10	Ireland	do.
Grant, F. J.	King	Seattle	27	Editor	6	Ohio	do.
Gilchrist, Charles	Lewis	Centralia	48	Banker	6	Scotland	do.
Grubb, S. G.*	Spokane	Cheney	55	Farmer	5	Pennsylvania	do.
Gandy, J. E.*	Spokane	Spokane Falls	43	Physician	14	Wisconsin	do.
Hutchinson, R. H.	Whitman	Farmington	30	Lawyer	3	Illinois	do.
Hewitt, A. Scott	Pierce	Tacoma	36	Real Estate	12	New York (re- signed.)	do.
Hamilton, Harry	Okanogan	Conconully	30	Stock Raiser	5	Indiana	do.
Herren, S. C.	Lewis	Winlock	33	Lawyer	6	North Carolina	do.
Hughes, W. H.	King	Seattle	42	Printer	15	Wales	do.
Huntington, C.	Cowlitz	Freeport	40	Farmer	40	Oregon	do.
Judson, Stephen	Pierce	Tacoma	52	Farmer	36	Prussia	Dem.
Judson, Geo. H.	Whatcom.	Lynden	30	Surveyor	30	Washington Ty.	Rep.
Kennedy, W. K.	Adams	Ritzville	38	Farmer	5	Illinois	do.
Kandle, Geo. B.	Pierce	Tacoma	39	Real estate and ins	37	Missouri	do.
Kuhn, J. A.*	Jefferson	Port Townsend	48	Lawyer	25	Pennsylvania	Dem.
Lull, A. B.	Clallam	Port Angeles	46	Physician	11	Pennsylvania	Indept.
Medcalf, J. L.	Chehalis	Montesano	37	Butcher	6	Canada	Rep.
Morse, G. W.	Island	Oak Harbor	59	Farmer	25	Maine	do.
Minkler, B. D.	Skagit	Lyman	40	Merchandise	15	Wisconsin	do.
Meade, W. J.	Pierce	Tacoma	33	Lawyer	6	New York	Dem.
Megler, J. G.*	Wahkiakum	Brookfield	51	Salmon packer	19	Germany	Rep.
Moultray, Wm. R.	Whateom	Nooksack	37	Hop grower	18	Missouri	do.
McReavy, John	Mason	Skohomish	49	Logger	10	Maine	Dem.
Niuis, L. B.	Chehalis	Cosmopolis	52	Hotel Keeper	5	Pennsylvania	Rep.
Nash, E. D.*	Douglas	Waterville	53	Merchant	6	New York	Dem.
Ostrander, B. R.*	Whitman	Coin	46	Stock raiser	6	Ohio	Rep.
Oliphant, W. S.	Garfield	Tunkannon	40	Farmer	9	Ohio	do.
Plummer, A. A.	Jefferson	Port Townsend	33	Machinery	33	Washington Ter	do.
Purdy, Bruce F.	Klickitat	Goldendale	35	Stock raiser	14	Oregon	do.
Power, I. N.	Kittitas	Klensburg	37	Physician	37	Washington Ter	do.
Peterson, Oliff*	Pierce	Roy	41	Farmer	14	Illinois	do.
Paluter, Joseph C.	Walla Walla	Estes	49	Farmer	20	Missouri	do.
Pickrell, E. R.	Whitman	Palouse City	31	Lawyer	6	Indiana	do.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

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Name.	County Represented.	Residence.	Age	Occupation.	Years in Territory.	Where Born.	Politics.
Person, J. T.	Whitman	Endicott	33	Merchandise	8	Tennessee	do.
Rutter, W. C.	King	Olney (Gilman) ..	35	Mines and mining	2	Pennsylvania ..	do.
Robertson, Alex* ...	Snohomish.	Stanwood	45	Farmer	11	Canada	do.
Randall, M. H* ..	Stevens	Colville	47	Stock raiser	2	New York	do.
Rotch, Francis	Thurston.	Seatco	27	Lumber manufr.	1	New York	do.
Shaw, Ainos F*	Clarke	Vancouver	51	Fruit grower	6	New Hampshire	do.
Shinn, W. J.	King	Kent	38	Real estate	11	Iowa	do.
Sharp, J. P.	Kittitas.	Ellensburg	47	Farmer	15	Ohio	do.
Spencer, P. K.	Lincoln	Sassin	40	Clerk	9	Indiana	do.
Stevenson, Geo. H. .	Skamania	Cascades	32	Fish dealer	8	Missouri	Dem.
Straight, Z. K.	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	49	Jeweler	19	New York	Rep.
Turner, John C	Whitman	Colfax	36	Farmer	9	California	do.
Tucker, T. E*	San Juan.	Friday Harbor	50	Farmer	5	Ohio	do.
Weatherford, A. H	Columbia	Dayton	36	Farmer	12	Missouri	Dem.

* Served in the Union Army or Navy during the Rebellion.

Senate—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 1. Republican majority, 33.

House—Republicans, 62; Democrats, 7; Independent, 1. Republican majority, 56.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 91.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.
Chas. E. Cline.	Chief Clerk	Lynden..	Whatcom.
Wm. E. Chandler.	Ass't Chief Clerk.	Sprague.....	Lincoln.
J. H. Leiter..	Sergeant at Arms.	Colfax	Whitman.
Robert Ehman....	Ass't Serg't at A..	Seattle.	King.
R. T. Reynolds ...	Watchman .	Chehalis.....	Lewis.
H. McKay.	Doorkeeper	Fort Gamble	Kitsap.
M. A. Day... ..	Ass't Doorkeeper.	Ritzville	Adams.
A. J. Mills..	Postmaster.	Vancouver..	Clark.
Elmer E. Shields..	Ass't Postmaster.	Centralia	Lewis.
Robert Black	Journal Clerk	Montesano ..	Chehalis.
Mrs. M. Culver	Ass't Journal Cl..	Tacoma .	Pierce.
Linnie Fenderson.	Ass't Enrolling Cl	Snohomish..	Snohomish.
Lulu Carson..	Docket Clerk..	Spokane Fl's	Spokane.
J. Murphy.	Enrolling Clerk..	Tacoma..	Pierce.
May Stream.....	Engrossing Clerk.	North Cove..	Pacific.
Paul Ridpath.....	Page	Spokane Fl's	Spokane.
Claud Stock.. . . .	Page	Olympia. . . .	Thurston.
Morton Matson	Page	Olympia.	Thurston.
James Browner....	Page	Bucoda	Thurs str.
Mrs. Josie Ferry ..	Committee Clerk	Seattle. . . .	King.
J. S. Fenn..	Committee Cl	Rosalia..	Whitman.
W. H. Hazard.....	Committee Cl.....	Seattle. . . .	King.
M. Langhorn	Committee Cl.....	Winlock	Lewis.
D. C. Conover.....	Committee Cl	Pt Townsend	Jefferson.
M. L. Hill.	Committee Cl....	Spokane Fl's	Spokane.
A. A. Kratz..	Committee Cl	Seattle.	King.
Miss R. B. Henry..	Committee Cl....	Olympia. . . .	Thurston.
L. A. Noblett	Committee Cl	Seattle. . . .	King.
J. de L. McGaughey	Committee Cl.....	Seattle.	King.
Phil D. Barney	Committee Cl.....	Walla Walla.	Walla Walla.
Charles Evans ...	Committee Cl...	Tacoma	Pierce.
Henry Quigley	Ass't Enrolling Cl	Tacoma .	Pierce.
Mrs. A. M. Tilley.	Committee Cl.	Tacoma	Pierce.

REPORTERS OF THE SENATE.

NAME.	PAPER.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Geo. Lewis Gower.	Tacoma Ledger...	Tacoma..	Pierce.
Fred Puhler.	The Oregonian..	Cheney..	Spokane.
V. A. Ryan..	Seattle Press.	Seattle.	King.
Thomas Hender- son Boyd.	Tacoma Globe.....	Tacoma.	Pierce.
	Tacoma News.....		
	Seattle Budget		
	Spok'n Chronicle		
	Ellensb'g Regis'tr		
	Pt Townsend Leader		
	Associated Press.		

REPORTERS OF THE HOUSE.

NAME.	PAPER.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Henry E. Reed	The Oregonian.	Portland	Multnomah.
Chas. J. Hailes	Tacoma Ledger.	Tacoma..	Pierce.
H. S. Scott.	Seattle Journal..	Seattle.	King.
Edgar B. Piper	Seattle Post-In...	Seattle.	King.
F. S. Musseter.	Seattle Times	Seattle.	King.

STATE OFFICERS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	COUNTY.	RESIDENCE.
Governor	ELISHA P. FERRY	King	Seattle
Lieutenant Governor	CHAS. E. LAUGHTON	Okatoogan	Conconully.
Secretary of State	ALLEN WEIR	Jefferson	Port Townsend.
Treasurer	A. A. LINDSLEY	Clarke	Unicn Ridge.
Auditor	THOS. M. REED	Thurston	Olympia.
Attorney General	W. C. JONES	Spokane	Spokane Falls.
Superintendent of Public Instruction	R. B. BRYAN	Chehalis	Montesano.
Commissioner of Public Lands.	W. T. FORREST	Lewis	Chehalis.
Chief Justice (term expires 1892)	T. J. ANDERS	Walla Walla.	Walla Walla.
Associate Justice (term expires 1894)	R. O. DUNBAR.	Klickitat.	Goldendale.
Do (term expires 1896)	JNO. P. HOYT	King	Sea ttle.
Do (term expires 1892)	ELMON SCOTT.	Pomeroy	Garfield.
Do (term expires 1894)	T. L. STILES	Pierce.	Tacoma
Clerk	SOL SMITH	Klickitat	Goldendale.
United States Senator	JOHN B. ALLEN	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Do	WATSON C. SQUIRE	King	Seattle.
United States Representative	JNO. L. WILSON	Spokane.	Spokane Falls.
Public Printer	O. C. WHITE	Columbia	Dayton
State Librarian	ELLEN S. STEVENSON	Thurston	Olympia.
Regents State University	S. C. HERREN.	Lewis.	Winlock.
Do	J. B. REAVIS	Yakima.	North Yakima.
Do	JOHN LEARY.	King	Seattle.
Do	C. T. WHITTLESEY	King	Seattle.
Do	J. S. WINTERMUTE	Pierce.	Tacoma.
Trustees Insane Asylum, Steilacoom	GEO. D. SHANNON.	Thurston	Olympia.
Do	AMOS BROWN	King	Seattle.
Do	STEPHEN JUDSON	Pierce	Steilacoom.

Commissioner Insane Asylum, Medical Lake	D. F. PERCIVAL	Spokane	Cheney.
Do	STANLEY HALLET	Spokane	Medical Lake.
Do	B. B. GLASCOCK	Lincoln	Sprague.
Penitentiary Commissioner, Walla Walla	PLATT A. PRESTON	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Do	FRANK LONDEN	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Do	FRANK W. PAINE	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Board of Education	L. E. FOLLANSBEE	Thurston	Olympia.
Do	H. J. SWIM	Whitcom	Lynden.
Do	W. B. TURNER	Spokane	Spokane Falls.
Do	A. S. MCBRIDE	Whitman	Palouse City.
Fish Commissioner	JAMES CRAWFORD	Clarke	Vancouver.
Pilot Commissioner of Columbia River	T. C. JOHNSON		
Do	B. A. SEABERG		
Do	E. G. LOOMIS		
Pilot Commissioner Straits of Juan de Fuca	W. J. WAITE		
Do	FREEMAN S. CROSBY		

SUPERIOR JUDGES.

DIS'T.	COUNTIES.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
1st.	Spokane and Stevens	R. B. BLAKE	Spokane Falls.
2d.	Whitman	WM. N. RUBY	Colfax.
3d.	{ Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas, Adams...	WALLACE MOUNT	Sprague.
4th.	Walla Walla, Franklin	WM. H. UPTON	Walla Walla.
5th.	{ Columbia, Garfield, Asotin	ROBT F. STURDEVANT	Dayton.
6th.	{ Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat	C. B. GRAVES	Ellensburg.
7th.	{ Clarke, Skamania, Cowlitz, Wahkla- kum, Pacific	N. H. BLOOMFIELD	Vancouver.
8th.	{ Thurston, Lewis, Mason, Chehalis...	MASON IRWIN	Montesano.
9th.	Pierce	FRANK ALLYN	Tacoma.
10th.	King	J. I. LICHTENBERG.	Seattle.
		T. J. HUMES	Seattle.
		J. A. STRATTON	Seattle.
11th.	{ Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan and Clallam	M. B. SACHS	Port Townsend.
12th.	{ Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish	J. R. WINN	Snohomish.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Pierce	FREMONT CAMPBELL	Tacoma.
Whatcom	L. N. PLATER	Colfax.
Columbia	E. H. FOX	Dayton
Walla Walla and Franklin	W. M. CLARKE	Walla Walla.
Garfield and Asotin	W. N. NOFFSINGER	Pomeroy.
Yakima and Kittitas	H. J. SNIVELY	North Yakima.
Skagit and Whatcom	H. MCBRIDE	LaConner.
Spokane, Stevens, Okanogan	W. H. RIDPATH.	Spokane Falls.
Lincoln, Douglas, Adams	G. A. ALLEN	Waterville.
Clarke, Klickitat, Skamania	A. L. MILLER	Vancouver.
Lewis, Cowlitz, Mason and Thurston	W. A. REYNOLDS	Chehalis.
King, Kitsap, Snohomish	(Vacancy)	
Wahkiakum, Chehalis, Pa- cific	GEO. J. MOODY	Montesano.
Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan	JOHN J. CALHOUN	Port Townsend.

STATE MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
His Excellency, E. P. Ferry.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....	Olympia.
Adj't. Gen., ex-Officio Q. M. Gen'l., Com. Gen'l., Chief of Ord. . .	Brig. Gen. R. G. O'Brien.....	Olympia.
Ass't Adjutant General..	Lt. Col. H. F. Garretson..	Tacoma.
Ass't Quart. General....	Lt. Col. Albert Whyte	Steilacoom.
Ass't Com. General..	Capt. E. T. Powell..	Waitsburg.
Aide-de-Camp.....	C. I. E. H. Morrison.....	Farmington.
Commissary General	Col. Henry Landes.	Port Townsend.
Quartermaster-General..	Col. H. L. Keyler, M. D..	Walla Walla.
Surgeon General....	Col. J. E. Govey.....	Olympia.
Judge Advocate General.	Col. C. H. Kittinger.....	Seattle.
Paymaster General....	Col. J. R. Hayden..	Seattle.
Inspector General.	Lt. Col. C. E. Claypool..	Tacoma.
Aide-de-Camp	Lt. Col. W. J. Milroy....	North Yakima.
Aide-de-Camp	Col. H. W. Fairweather..	Sprague.
Chief Ordinance.....		

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Commanding.	General A. P. Curry.....	Spokane Falls.
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BRIGADE STAFF.

Ass't Adjutant General.	Lt. Col. John I. Booge... ..	Spokane Falls.
Ass't Inspector General.	Lt. Col. Paul D'Heirry..	Seattle.
Ass't Com. General	Lt. Col. S. D. Waters....	Spokane Falls.
Chaplain.....	Capt. and Rev. E. M. Wheelock.....	Spokane Falls.
Ass't Q. M. General.	P. P. Walsh.....	Tacoma.
Brigade Surgeon.....		Seattle.
Aide-de-Camp	First Lt. G. A. Brooks....	Sprague.
Aide-de-Camp	First Lt. J. W. Stearns..	Dayton.
Aide-de-Camp	First Lt. J. J. White.	Spokane Falls.

FIRST REGIMENT.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Colonel	J. C. Haines	Seattle.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	S. W. Scott	Seattle.
Major	W. T. Sharpe	Seattle.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

1st Lieut. and Adjutant. Surgeon and Major	F. A. Churchill, M. D	Seattle.
1st Lieut. and Q M	F. J. Grant	Seattle.
1st Lieut. and Com's'ary	J. A. Hatfield	Seattle.
Chaplain, rank of Capt..	Rev. L. H. Wells	Tacoma.

"B" CO.

Captain.	Joseph Greene	Seattle.
First Lieutenant	L. R. Dawson	Seattle.
Second Lieutenant	Lawrence Booth	Seattle.

"C" CO.

Captain.	W. J. Fife	Tacoma.
First Lieutenant	I. M. Howell	Tacoma.
Second Lieutenant	James Ross	Tacoma.

"D" CO.

Captain	C. L. F. Kellogg	Seattle.
First Lieutenant	A. P. Brown	Seattle.
Second Lieutenant	W. H. Gorham	Seattle.

"E" CO.

Captain	E. M. Carr	Seattle.
First Lieutenant	W. R. Thornell	Seattle.
Second Lieutenant	Wm. J. Grambs	Seattle.

"H" CO.

Captain	Charles Hutscheck	Vancouver.
First Lieutenant	J. C. Westhoff	Vancouver.
Second Lieutenant	E. H. Clark	Vancouver.

SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, GOLDENDALE.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Colonel	Enoch W. Pike	Goldendale.
Lieutenant-Colonel.	J. T. Burns	Dayton.
Major	George W. Greene.....	Spokane Falls.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Surgeon and Major	J. H. Hudgin, M. D.	Waitsburg.
Ass't Surgeon and Capt.	L. H. Willard, M. D.	Goldendale.
Chaplain, rank of Capt..	Rev. Carlos Spaulding ..	Goldendale.
1st Lieut. and Adjutant.	Eugene B. Wise	Goldendale.
1st Lieutenant and Q. M.	Edwin S. Isaacs	Walla Walla.
1st Lieut. and Com'sary.	Eugene J. Fellows	Spokane Falls.
1st Lt. and Paymaster...	Dennis C. Guernsey	Dayton.
1st Lt., Insp'r Rifle Prac- tice .....	.....	.....

"A" CO.

Captain.....	.....	Walla Walla.
First Lieutenant	Thos. D. S. Hart	Walla Walla.
Second Lieutenant	Clarence O. Ballou	Walla Walla.

"B" CO.

Captain.....	C. S. Reinhart	Goldendale.
First Lieutenant	R. D. McCulley	Goldendale.
Second Lieutenant	H. C. Jackson	Goldendale.

"C" CO.

Captain	Geo. W. Billington.....	Centerville.
First Lieutenant	John Jackel.....	Centerville.
Second Lieutenant	E. T. Hibbard.. ..	Centerville.

"D" CO.

Captain.....	H. G. Shuman.....	Waitsburg.
First Lieutenant	D. H. Smith	Waitsburg.
Second Lieutenant	L. B. Saunders	Waitsburg.

"F" CO.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Captain	John Carr	Dayton.
First Lieutenant	Charles R. Dorr	Dayton.
Second Lieutenant	Edwin H. Fox	Dayton.

"G" CO.

Captain		Spokane Falls.
First Lieutenant	W. G. Wadhams	Spokane Falls.
Second Lieutenant	F. F. Leghorn	Spokane Falls.

TROOP "A," FIRST CAVALRY.

Captain	Charles B. Johnston	Sprague.
First Lieutenant	B. B. Glascock	Sprague.
Second Lieutenant	A. W. Lindsay	Sprague.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA.

OFFICE.	NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Surveyor General	THOS. H. CAVANAUGH	Olympia	Thurston.
Chief Clerk	A. B. COWLES	Olympia	Thurston.
Draftsman	CHAS. H. GOEHRING	Olympia	Thurston.
Clerk	MISS H. I. CAVANAUGH	Olympia	Thurston.
Clerk	MISS BESSIE F. LEE	Olympia	Thurston.
Messenger	JOSEPH H. SNYDER	Olympia	Thurston.

LAND OFFICES.

SEATTLE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Register	THOS. M. REED, JR	Olympia	Thurston.
Receiver	JAMES M. HAYDEN	Olympia.	Thurston.
Special Agent	C. M. OGDEN	Seattle	King.
Clerk	GEO. G. MILLS	Olympia	Thurston.
Clerk	A. J. ADAMS	Seattle	King.
Clerk	WM. A. CAMPBELL	Seattle	King.
Clerk	HERBERT W. TAYLOR	Seattle	King.
Clerk	FRANK SEIDEL	Seattle	King.
Contest Clerk	HENRY R. SHEPHERD	Seattle	King.
Contest Clerk	D. C. KENNEDY	Seattle	King.
Contest Clerk	SUSIE E. BARR	Seattle	King.

NORTH YAKIMA.

Register	IRA M. KURTZ	North Yakima	Yakima.
Receiver	THOMAS M. VANCE	North Yakima	Yakima.
Clerk	MRS. F. A. BECKER	North Yakima	Yakima.
Clerk	HARRY COONSE	North Yakima	Yakima.

VANCOUVER.

Register	O. A. BOWEN	Vancouver	Clarke.
Receiver	SCOTT SWETLAND	Vancouver	Clarke.
Clerk	FRANK AUSTIN	Vancouver	Clarke.

SPOKANE FALLS.

Register	ALFRED W. STRONG	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Receiver	L. B. CORNELL	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Chief Clerk	W. H. TOWNSEND	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Contest Clerk	H. WARNER	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Proof Clerk	N. MOON	Spokane Falls	Spokane.
Account Clerk	A. DOOLITTLE	Spokane Falls	Spokane.

WALLA WALLA.

Register	EDWIN ROSS	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Receiver	DAVID J. WILCOX	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
Clerk	WALTER L. CADMAN	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
United States District Judge	C. N. HANFORD	Seattle.
United States District Att'y	PATRICK H'Y WINSTON	Spokane Falls.
United States Marshal	THOMAS R. BROWN	Tacoma.
United States Supervisor of Census	WILL D. JENKINS	Whatcom.
United States Supervisor of Census	J. M. HILL	Pullman.
United States Collector of Internal Revenue	MILTON WEIDLER	Portland, Or.
United States Deputy Col- lector of Internal Revenue	ARTHUR A. PUTNAM	Tacoma.
United States Deputy Col- lector of Internal Revenue	JOHN A. TODD	Spokane Falls.

LIST OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

NAME.	POSITION.	POSTOFFICE.
Chas. M. Bradshaw..	Collector.....	Port Townsend.
Isaac P. Calhoun..	Special Deputy Collector.	Port Townsend.
W. C. Garfiede	Statistical Deputy	Port Townsend.
Geo A. Bush	Deputy Collector	Port Townsend.
Chas B. Wood	Deputy Collector.....	Port Townsend.
A. L. McClinton	Night Deputy Collector	Port Townsend.
Theo. W. Spencer.	Deputy Collector	Roche Harbor.
Jno. B. Alexander	Deputy Collector.....	Seattle.
Jno H. Hayden.	Deputy Collector	Tacoma
Lizzie S. Matthews....	Clerk.	Port Townsend.
Fannie S. Odeneal	Clerk	Port Townsend.
S. B. House	Clerk	Port Townsend.
A.C. Simyonds.....	Inspector of Customs.	Seattle.
Elias Matheson.....	Inspector of Customs.	Tacoma.
W. B. Thompson	Inspector of Customs.....	Seattle.
Chas. A. Billings	Inspector of Customs.	Tacoma.
Chas. M. Bolton.	Inspector of Customs.....	Vancouver, B.C.
W. F. Learned.....	Inspector of Customs.	Port Townsend.
Jno. H. Boyce.	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Townsend.
Frank Bowers.	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Townsend.
Wm. Bradford	Inspector of Customs.	Port Townsend.
Wm. Reilly.	Inspector of Customs.	Whatcom.
Jas. Buchanan	Inspector of Customs.	Blaine.
W. N. Sweeney	Inspector of Customs.	Port Townsend.
Frank Woodley.....	Night Inspector	Port Townsend.
Jas. Williamson.	Night Inspector	Port Townsend.
Peter Cain	Inspector of Customs.	La Conner.
Wesley Warner..	Inspector of Customs.....	Lopez.
Ed Rose.....	Night Watchman.	Port Townsend.
Jas. A. Wilkes.	Boatman.....	Port Townsend.
W. Woodley	Boatman.	Port Townsend.

INSPECTORS UNDER THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

NAME.	POSITION.	POSTOFFICE.
A. F. Learned	Inspector of Customs.	Port Townsend.
C. E. Munn.....	Inspector of Customs.	Port Townsend.
F. H. Oliver.....	Inspector of Customs.	Colville.
Thos. L. Savage.	Inspector of Customs.	Colville.
J. H. Friedlander.....	Inspector of Customs.	Osoyoos Lake.

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