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ELISHA P. FERRY,
FIRST GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

BARTON'S
LEGISLATIVE HAND-BOOK
AND MANUAL,

CONTAINING

HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND
OTHER DATA; TOGETHER WITH INTERESTING STA-
TISTICS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
TERRITORY TO THE CLOSE OF THE
THIRD LEGISLATURE OF
THE STATE,
1893.

1893



1894

BY
CLARENCE M. BARTON,
OLYMPIA.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
STATE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO
1893.

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PREFACE.

The edition for 1893-94 contains much more valuable matter than those preceding it. All the new state institutions are presented, the names of all state and federal officials are given. It contains the state constitution, with a complete index, the new apportionment, state and national, the election figures of 1892, compared with 1889 and 1890, the latest national and state census, the names of the territorial officers, the builders of the state in the constitutional convention, and the early law makers, and biographical sketches of the members of the Senate and House of 1893 and officials of the state. It has many new and interesting features. The book is a semi-official history of more than thirty-six years of territorial life and of the state since its admission, November 11, 1889. The compiler returns thanks to state officials, county auditors and the press generally for favors extended in its compilation.

CLARENCE M. BARTON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, }
OFFICE OF STATE PRINTER, } ss.

I, O. C. White, state printer of said state, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the constitution of the State of Washington as printed in this volume with the official copy thereof, and that the same and the index thereto appear to be correctly printed.

Witness my hand this the sixteenth day of February,
A. D. 1893.

O. C. WHITE, *State Printer.*

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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 Nature's God entitled 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 self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable 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 affect 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 invasion 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 meantime, 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; and 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.

LYMAN HALL.

GEO. WALTON.

South Carolina :

EDWARD RUTLEDGE.

THOS. HAYWARD, JR.

THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Virginia :

GEORGE WYTHE.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THOS. NELSON, JR.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

CARTER BRAXTON.

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.
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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.

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.

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

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 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 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 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 postoffices and postroads;

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, dockyards 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 hereinafter 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 COLLEGE.

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 majority 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

a 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 nominate, and by and with the consent and advice 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 departments.

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 time 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, ETC., 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, ETC., 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 application 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 ratifications 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:

WM. 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 :

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

Virginia :

JOHN BLAIR. JAMES MADISON, Junr.

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.

Attest: WILLIAM JOHNSON, *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 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,

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

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 following, 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

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

† On the second Wednesday in February, by the same act.

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 or 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, or the payment 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 the 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 of 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 convention 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 provisions 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 pro-

vided, to resubmit 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 reapportionment 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 and 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 resubmitting 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 provision 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 reservations 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 preëmption, 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 sup-

port 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 purposes.

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 or 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 to 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 purposes 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 and 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 qualifications 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 pri-

vate 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 court 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 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, and also after each 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 constitution, 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 of 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 smaller 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 members 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 each 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. From 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 office 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 officer, 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 objection, 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 the 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 the 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 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 in all actions and proceedings excepting that its 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 judge 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 justice's 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 writing 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 salary 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 re-hearing 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 re-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 exceed-

ing 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 laws 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 the 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 executive franchise at any school election on account of sex.

SEC. 3. All idiots, insane persons, and persons con-

victed 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 residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or 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 and 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 offices shall be held in 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.

X 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 revenue, 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 a 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 interest 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. Said proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers published 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 assignee; 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 franchises 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 of this 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 the state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported 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 franchises 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 as 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 purpose of fixing the price or limit-

ing 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 franchises.

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 first 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 600 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 lands 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 General 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 homesteads 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 con-

nection 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 15 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 Bonuilla 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, dockyards, 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 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 lauds or prop-

erty 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 constitu-

tion, 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 office 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 court 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 divide 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 canvass 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 article 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 the 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 MIREB.

THOMAS C. GRIFFITTS.

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.

SAMUEL H. BERRY.

J. J. WEISENBURGER.

D. J. CROWLEN.

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 A. SHOEDY.

JOHN McCREAVY.

ALLEN WEIR.

R. O. DUNBAR.

W. B. GRAY.

MORGAN MORGANS.

TRUSTEN P. DYER.

JAS. POWER.

GEO. H. JONES.

B. B. GLASCOCK.

B. J. 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 hand and affixed the great seal of said territory, at Olympia, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

O. C. WHITE, *Secretary.*

ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the congress of the United States did by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Washington might, upon the conditions prescribed in said act, become the State of Washington;

And whereas, it was provided by said act that delegates elected as therein provided, to a constitutional convention in the Territory of Washington, should meet at the seat of government of said territory; and that, after they had met and organized they should declare on behalf of the people of Washington that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a state government for the proposed State of Washington;

And whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should 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 that the convention should by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state make certain provisions prescribed in said act;

And whereas, it was provided by said act that the constitution thus formed for the people of Washington should, by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of Washington at an

election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed state; and that the returns of said election should be made to the secretary of said territory, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution, the governor should 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 whereas, it has been certified to me by the governor of said territory that within the time prescribed by said act of congress a constitution for the proposed State of Washington has been adopted and that the same has been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed state in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act;

And whereas, it is also certified to me by the said governor that at the same time the body of said constitution was submitted to a vote of the people two separate articles entitled "Woman Suffrage" and "Prohibition" were likewise submitted, which said separate articles did not receive a majority of the votes cast thereon or upon the constitution and were rejected; also that at the same election the question of the location of a permanent seat of government was so submitted and that no place received a majority of all the votes cast upon said questions;

And whereas, a duly authenticated copy of said constitution and articles, as required by said act, has been received by me;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by

congress on the State of Washington to entitle that state to admission to the union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said state into the union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh (11th) day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the president:

JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State.*

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT OF 1890.

[Passed at the Extraordinary Session September, 1890.]

AN ACT TO PRESCRIBE THE NUMBER OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SAME, AND FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE INTO SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The senate shall consist of thirty-four members and the house of representatives of seventy-eight members.

SEC. 2. The next election of the members of the house of representatives shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight 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. 3. The senators shall be elected by single districts, at the same time as the members of the house of representatives are required to be elected. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-half of their number retiring every two years.

SEC. 4. The state shall be divided into thirty-four single senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The counties of Lincoln and Okanogan shall constitute the first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The county of Stevens, together with the following precincts of the county of Spokane, to wit: Twin Prairie, Chatteroy, Bridge, Peone Prairie, Five Mile Prairie and Pleasant Prairie, shall constitute the second senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The precincts of Ross Park, Bernard, Fairview, River, College, Bellevue, Nosler and Abernethy, of Spokane county, shall constitute the third senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The precincts of Montrose, Motor, Saunders, Cliff, Post, Monroe, Park and Ash, of Spokane county, shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The precincts of Coulee, Deep Creek, Medical Lake, Silver Lake, Fancher, Marshall, Richland, Saltese, Rockford, Mica, McCoy, Mount Hope, Spangle, Cheney, Stevens, Graves, Rock Lake, Rock Creek, Buckeye, Spring Valley, Fairfield, Waverly and Latah, of Spokane county, shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

Precincts numbered four, four and one-half, five, five and one-half, six, seven, eight, fifteen, fifteen and one-half, sixteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, thirty-four and thirty-five, of Whitman county, shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

Precincts of Whitman county numbered one, one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three, nine, nine and one-half, ten, eleven, eleven and one-half, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fourteen and one-half, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-four, shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Garfield, Asotin and Columbia shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Franklin and Adams, and the third and fourth wards of the city of Walla Walla, and the

precincts of Wallula, Frenchtown, Lower Touchet, Prescott, Hadley, Eureka, Hill and Baker, of Walla Walla county, shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The first and second wards of the city of Walla Walla, and the precincts of Waitsburg, Coppie, Dry Creek, Russell Creek, Mill Creek, Washington and Small, of Walla Walla county, shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Douglas and Kittitas shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Yakima and Klickitat shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Clarke and Skamania shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The county of Lewis shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The county of Chehalis shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Mason, Kitsap and Island shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The county of Thurston shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The precincts of Mountain, Kapousin, Nesqually, Carbonado, Orting, Buckley, South Prairie, Wilkeson, Sumner, Lake Tapps, first and second precincts of Puyallup, Alderton and Reservation, of the county of Pierce, shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The first and second precincts of the first ward, and the fourth, fifth and seventh precincts of the second ward, of the city of Tacoma, and the precincts of Purdy, Fox Island, Artondale, Rosedale, Gig Harbor, Anderson Island, McNeil's Island, Lake Bay, Vaughn, Minter, Clover Creek, Lakeview, Steilacoom, Muck, Roy, Tanwax, Ohop and Smelter, of the county of Pierce, shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The first, second, third and sixth precincts of the second ward of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth precincts of the third ward, and the first, second, third and fourth precincts of the fourth ward of the city of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The sixth, seventh and eighth precincts of the third ward, and the fifth precinct of the fourth ward, of the city of Tacoma, and the precincts of Junetts, Hunt's Prairie, Fern Hill, Oakes, Ridgedale and Woodruff, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The precincts of Hot Springs, Eagle Gorge, Durham, Franklin, Enumclaw, Black Diamond, Osceola, Green River, Slaughter, Christopher, Adalaide, Milton, Des Moines, White River, Sunny Dale, West Seattle, Duwanish, Vashon, Kent, Chautauqua, Meeker and Meridian, in the county of King, shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying east of South Second street and South Second street produced and south of Yesler avenue, shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of

King, lying south of Madison street and Madison street produced, not embraced in the twenty-fifth senatorial district, shall constitute the twenty-sixth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying north of Madison street and south of Stewart and Olive streets, or east of Ninth and Rollin streets and Rollin street produced, shall constitute the twenty-seventh senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying north of Stewart and Olive streets and west of Ninth and Rollin streets and Rollin street produced, shall constitute the twenty-eighth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The precincts of Arthur, Cedar Mountain, Renton, Newcastle, Gilman, Snoqualmie, Falls City, Tolt, Novelty, Bellevue, Houghton, Redwood, Avondale, Juanita, Samamish, Richmond, Cherry Valley, Tremont, Latona, Monohon, Mercer Island, Kirkland, South Bend, Ballard, Yesler, Pontiac, Union and Salmon Bay, in the county of King, shall constitute the twenty-ninth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Jefferson and Clallam shall constitute the thirtieth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The county of Snohomish shall constitute the thirty-first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Skagit and San Juan shall constitute the thirty-second senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

All the precincts of Whatcom county, except the territory included in the city limits of Whatcom, New Whatcom and Fairhaven, shall constitute the thirty-third senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

The territory included in the city limits of Whatcom,

New Whatcom and Fairhaven, shall constitute the thirty-fourth senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

SEC. 5. The state shall be divided into forty-nine representative districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The county of Stevens shall constitute the first representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The precincts of Twin Prairie, Chatteroy, Bridge, Peone Prairie, Five Mile Prairie and Pleasant Prairie, of Spokane county, shall constitute the second representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The precincts of Ross Park, Bernard, Fairview, River, College, Belleview, Nosler and Abernethy, of Spokane county, shall constitute the third representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The precincts of Montrose, Motor, Saunders, Cliff, Post, Monroe, Park and Ash, of Spokane county, shall constitute the fourth representative district, and shall be entitled to three representatives.

The precincts of Coulee, Deep Creek, Medical Lake, Silver Lake, Fancher, Marshall, Richland, Saltese, Rockford, Mica, McCoy, Mount Hope, Spangle, Cheney, Stevens, Graves, Rock Lake, Rock Creek, Buckeye, Spring Valley, Fairfield, Waverly and Latah, of Spokane county, shall constitute the fifth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The precincts numbered four, four and one-half, five, five and one-half, six, seven, eight, fifteen, fifteen and one-half, sixteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, thirty-four and thirty-five, in Whitman county, shall constitute the sixth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

Precincts numbered one, one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three, nine, nine and one-half, ten,

eleven, eleven and one-half, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fourteen and one-half, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-four, in the county of Whitman, shall constitute the seventh representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Asotin shall constitute the eighth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Garfield shall constitute the ninth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Columbia shall constitute the tenth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The first and second wards of the city of Walla Walla, and the precincts of Waitsburg, Coppie, Dry Creek, Russell Creek, Mill Creek, Washington and Small, in the county of Walla Walla, shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The third and fourth wards of the city of Walla Walla, and the precincts of Wallula, Freuchtown, Lower Touchet, Prescott, Hadley, Eureka, Hill and Baker, in the county of Walla Walla, shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Franklin shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Adams shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Lincoln shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Okanogan shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Douglas shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kittitas shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Yakima shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Klickitat shall constitute the twentieth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Skamania shall constitute the twenty-first representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Clarke shall constitute the twenty-second representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Cowlitz shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Wahkiakum shall constitute the twenty-fourth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Pacific shall constitute the twenty-fifth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Lewis shall constitute the twenty-sixth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Thurston shall constitute the twenty-seventh representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Chehalis shall constitute the twenty-eighth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Mason shall constitute the twenty-

ninth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kitsap shall constitute the thirtieth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the thirty-first representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Clallam shall constitute the thirty-second representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The precincts of Mountain, Kapousin, Nesqually, Carbonado, Orting, Buckley, South Prairie, Wilkeson, Sumner, Lake Tapps, Alderton, Reservation and the first and second precincts of Puyallup, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the thirty-third representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The first and second precincts of the first ward, and the fourth, fifth and seventh precincts of the second ward, of the city of Tacoma, and the precincts of Purdy, Fox Island, Artondale, Rosedale, Gig Harbor, Anderson Island, McNeil's Island, Lake Bay, Vaughn, Minter, Clover Creek, Lake View, Steilacoom, Muck. Roy, Tanwax, Ohop and Smelter, of the county of Pierce, shall constitute the thirty-fourth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The first, second, third and sixth precincts of the second ward of the city of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the thirty-fifth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth precincts of the third ward, and the first, second, third and fourth precincts of the fourth ward of the city of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the thirty-sixth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The sixth, seventh and eighth precincts of the third ward, and the fifth precinct of the fourth ward, in the

city of Tacoma, and the precincts of Junetts, Hunt's Prairie, Fern Hill, Oakes, Ridgedale and Woodruff, in the county of Pierce, shall constitute the thirty-seventh representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The precincts of Hot Springs, Eagle Gorge, Durham, Franklin, Enumclaw, Black Diamond, Osceola, Green River, Slaughter, Christopher, Adalaide, Milton, Des Moines, White River, Sunny Dale, West Seattle, Duwamish, Vashon, Chautauqua, Meeker, Kent and Meridian, in the county of King, shall constitute the thirty-eighth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying east of South Second street and South Second street produced, and south of Yesler avenue, shall constitute the thirty-ninth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying south of Madison street and Madison street produced, not embraced in the thirty-ninth representative district, shall constitute the fortieth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying north of Madison street and south of Stewart and Olive streets, or east of Ninth and Rollin streets and Rollin street produced, shall constitute the forty-first representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

All that part of the city of Seattle, in the county of King, lying north of Stewart and Olive streets, and west of Ninth and Rollin streets and Rollin street produced, shall constitute the forty-second representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The precincts of Arthur, Cedar Mountain, Renton, New Castle, Gilman, Snoqualmie, Falls City, Tolt, Novelty, Bellevue, Houghton, Redmond, Richmond, Cherry Valley, Fremont, Latona, Monohon, Mercer

Island, Kirkland, South Bend, Ballard, Yesler, Pontiac, Avondale, Juanita, Samamish, Union and Salmon Bay, in the county of King, shall constitute the forty-third representative district, and shall be entitled to three representatives.

The county of Snohomish shall constitute the forty-fourth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Island shall constitute the forty-fifth representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

The county of Skagit shall constitute the forty-sixth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The county of San Juan shall constitute the forty-seventh representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

All of Whatcom county, except the territory included in the city limits of Whatcom, New Whatcom and Fairhaven, shall constitute the forty-eighth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

The territory included in the city limits of Whatcom, New Whatcom and Fairhaven, in the county of Whatcom, shall constitute the forty-ninth representative district, and shall be entitled to two representatives.

SEC. 6. At the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890, a senator shall be elected in each of the following numbered single senatorial districts, namely:

The second, sixth, seventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth, as numbered in this act.

SEC. 7. At the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, a senator shall be elected in each of the following numbered single senatorial districts, namely:

The first, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, thirty-first and thirty-third, as numbered in this act.

SEC. 8. The senators elected on the first day of October, 1889, in districts numbered two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two and twenty-four, as numbered in section one of article twenty-two of the constitution, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms, as prescribed in section six, article two, of the constitution.

SEC. 9. Precincts which have recently been formed, or which hereafter may be formed for any other reason are not mentioned herein by name, shall be part of the same senatorial and representative districts as the precincts from which they are formed.

SEC. 10. Whereas, a general election for senators and representatives is required by the constitution to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890, and there is no law in force apportioning the senators and representatives, in the manner required by the constitution, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from the date of its approval.

Approved September 11, 1890.

HISTORICAL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Washington, composed of 75 members, assembled at Olympia, July 4, 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, of Seattle, was subsequently elected permanent president, John I. Booge, of Spokane Falls, chief clerk, and Clarence M. Barton, of Tacoma, reading clerk. The convention was in session fifty days and adopted a constitution which was approved by the people at the election held October 1, 1889. Following was the membership of the convention:

Name.	Politics.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Residence.
Allen, H. E.	R.	31	Indiana	Lawyer	Spokane Falls.
Berry, S. H.	D.	40	Missouri	Real est'e.	Chehalis.
Bialock, 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.
Connegys, George	R.	50	Missouri	Stockman	Oakesdale.
Cosgrove, S. G.	I.	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	Pennsya	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	N. Yakima.
Fairweather, H. W.	R.	37	New Br'k.	Banker	Sprague.
Fay, C. T.	R.	61	Massach's	Farmer	Steilacoom.
Glacock, B. H.	D.	46	Missouri	Real est'e.	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	Fir.
Henry, Francis	D.	62	Illinois	Lawyer	Olympia.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—*Concluded.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Politics.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Birthplace.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Hicks, Gwin.....	D.	31	Wash. Ter.	Lawyer....	Tacoma.
Hoyt, J. P.....	R.	47	Ohio.....	Banker....	Seattle.
Hungate, James.....	D.	45	Illinois.....	Stockman.	Pullman.
Junieson, Robert.....	R.	35	Scotland.....	M. Eng'r....	Wilkeson.
Jeffs, Richard.....	D.	62	New York.....	Hop gro'r....	Pialschie.
Jones, George H.....	R.	32	Ohio.....	Lawyer....	Pt. Townsend.
Joy, O. H.....	R.	59	Maine.....	Farmer....	Boisfort.
Kellogg, J. C.....	R.	68	New York.....	M. D.....	Coupeville.
Kinnear, J. R.....	R.	45	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....	Ellensburgh.
McElroy, M. J.....	L.	31	Maine.....	Logger....	Seattle.
McReavy, John.....	D.	49	Maine.....	Merchant.	Skokomish.
Minor, T. T.....	R.	45	Conn.....	M. D.....	Seattle.
Mires, Austin.....	R.	37	Iowa.....	Lawyer....	Ellensburgh.
More, R. S.....	D.	61	Scotland.....	Farmer....	Puyallup.
Moore, J. Z.....	R.	44	Kentucky.....	Lawyer....	Spokane Falls.
Morgans, Morgan.....	R.	59	Wales.....	Miner....	Bl'k Diamond.
Neace, Lewis.....	D.	55	Germany.....	Farmer....	Waitsburg.
Newton, W. L.....	L.	35	Kentucky.....	Miner....	Olney.
Power, James.....	R.	40	Ireland.....	Hop gro'r....	La Conner.
Prosser, Wm. F.....	R.	55	Penn.....	Surveyor....	N. Yakima.
Reed, T. M.....	R.	64	Kentucky.....	Lawyer....	Olympia.
Reed, J. M.....	D.	47	Missouri.....	Farmer....	Oakesdale.
Schooley, Albert.....	R.	40	Penn.....	Teacher....	Florence.
Sharpstein, B. L.....	D.	61	New York.....	Lawyer....	Walla Walla.
Shoudy, J. A.....	R.	46	Illinois.....	Merchant.	Ellensburgh.
Sohns, Louis.....	R.	62	Germany.....	Banker....	Vancouver.
Stevenson, G. H.....	D.	31	Missouri.....	Fisherm'n	Cascades.
Sturdevant, R. F.....	R.	47	Penn.....	Lawyer....	Dayton.
Stiles, T. L.....	R.	41	Ohio.....	Lawyer....	Tacoma.
Suksdorf, H. F.....	D.	46	Germany.....	Farmer....	Spangle.
Sullivan, P. C.....	R.	30	Nebraska.....	Lawyer....	Tacoma.
Sullivan, E. H.....	R.	39	Michigan.....	Lawyer....	Colfax.
Tibbetts, G. W.....	R.	43	Maine.....	Farmer....	Gilman.
Travis, J. J.....	D.	30	Tennessee.....	M. D.....	Chewelah.
Turner, George.....	R.	39	Missouri.....	Lawyer....	Spokane Falls.
Van Name, J. F.....	D.	32	Illinois.....	Lawyer....	Kelso.
Warner, C. H.....	D.	53	New York.....	Miller....	Colfax.
Weir, Allen.....	R.	35	California.....	Editor.....	Pt. Townsend.
Weisenburger, J. J.....	I.	33	Illinois.....	Lawyer....	Whatcom.
West, A. J.....	D.	50	Ireland.....	Lumber....	Aberdeen.
Willison, H. C.....	D.	44	Indiana.....	M. D.....	Pt. Townsend.
Winsor, Henry.....	R.	64	Ohio.....	Farmer....	Shelton.
Waltman, W. W.....	D.	30	Penn.....	Lumber....	Colville.

The seat of the last named delegate, after six days, was declared vacant, and J. J. Travis was seated in his place.

Deceased since adjournment—T. T. Minor, A. J. West, Edward Eldridge.

THE FIRST SENATE, 1889-90.

President, CHAS. E. LAUGHTON, Lieutenant Governor, Condonully, Okanogan County.

Secretary, CLARENCE M. BARTON, Tacoma, Pierce County.

Names.	District.	Counties.	Residence.	Age.....	Where born.	Occupation.	Politics.
Austin, C. G. ²	6	Garfield, Asotin	Pomeroy	43	Ohio.....	Farm implem'ts...	Rep.
Baker, John S.	18	Pierce.....	Tacoma	28	Ohio.....	Wholesale grocer,	Rep.
Clough, L. B.	12	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	39	Vermont.....	Fruit grower.....	Rep.
Drum, Henry	18	Pierce.....	Tacoma	32	Illinois.....	Banker	Dem.
Fairweather, H. W. ..	9	Lincoln.....	Sprague.....	37	New Brunswick	Banker.....	Rep.
Karlss, A. T.	5	Whitman.....	Pullman.....	36	Iowa.....	Hardware.....	Rep.
Forsyth, C. B.	13	Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	39	Pennsylvania...	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Gulftoll, O. D.	19	King.....	Snouquinmie ..	26	New York.....	Contractor.....	Rep.
Houghton, H. E.	1	Spokane, Stevens..	Spokane F'ls, ..	55	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Hyde, E. B.	2	Spokane.....	Spokane F'ls, ..	41	Wisconsin.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Himsaker, Jacob.....	11	Skamania, Klickitat.	White Salmon ..	44	Illinois.....	Merchandise.....	Rep.
Jones, J. H.	19	Klug.....	Franklin.....	32	England.....	Coal miner.....	Rep.
Kinnear, John R. ^o ..	19	Klug.....	Seattle.....	45	Indiana.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Kneeland, W. H.	20	Mason, Kitsap.....	Shelton.....	41	Maine.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Lace, F. H.	4	{ Lincoln, Okanogan, } { Adams, Franklin..... }	Davenport.....	30	Wisconsin.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Lawrence, John C. ...	5	Whitman.....	Garfield.....	28	Ohio.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Long, J. H.	14	Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	44	Ohio.....	{ Farming and } { stock raising. }	Rep.
Laudes, Henry ^o	21	{ Jefferson, Chlham, } { San Juan..... }	Pt. Townsend, ..	46	Germany.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Owings, N. H. ²	16	Thurston.....	Olympia.....	53	Indiana.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Preston, Platt A.	8	Walla Walla.....	Wattsburg.....	52	New York.....	Grain buyer.....	Rep.
Payne, Thomas.....	23	Skagit, Island.....	Mt. Vernon.....	34	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.

Parkinson, W. J.*.....	24	Whatecom.....	45	Ireland.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Rinehart, W. V.*.....	19	King.....	53	Indiana.....	Retired merch'nt,	Rep.
Seaborg, B. A.....	15	Pacific, Wahkiakum.....	48	Finland.....	Salmon packer.....	Rep.
Snow, J. M.....	9	Douglas, Yakima.....	39	Maine.....	Civil engineer.....	Rep.
Thompson, Geo. T.....	8	Walla Walla.....	44	Ireland.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Thompson, L. F.....	18	Pierce.....	62	New York.....	Hop grower.....	Rep.
Van Houten, B. C.....	1	Spokane.....	40	New York.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Vestal, Samuel.....	22	Snohomish.....	44	Ohio.....	Merchant.....	Rep.
Watt, Alex.....	2	Spokane.....	55	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Whalley, John T.....	5	Whitman.....	33	England.....	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Wilson, E. T.....	10	Kittitas.....	37	Wisconsin.....	Merchandise.....	Rep.
Wooding, C. T.*.....	17	Chehalis.....	52	Wales.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Wood, Wm. D.....	19	King.....	31	California.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Wolfe, H. H.*.....	7	Columbia.....	52	Indiana.....	Capitalist.....	Rep.

*Served in the Union army.

THE FIRST HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1889-90.

Speaker, J. W. FEIGHAN, Spokane.

Chief Clerk, CHAS. E. CLINE, Lynden, Whatcom Co.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Where born.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Politics</i>
Allen, Alexander ² ...	King.....	Seattle.....	47	Scotland.....	Ship builder.....	Rep.
Bird, F. W.....	King.....	Seattle.....	41	New York.....	Locomotive engineer..	Rep.
Blackburn, John T...	King.....	Vashon.....	45	England.....	Horticulturist.....	Rep.
Blair, H.....	Klickitat.....	Bickleton.....	34	Missouri.....	Physician.....	Rep.
Blackfan, O. T. ⁴ ...	Lincoln.....	Brents.....	41	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Browne, George ² ...	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	50	Massachusetts.....	Capitalist.....	Rep.
Brown, J. S. ²	Spokane.....	Deep Creek Falls..	44	New Brunswick.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Bush, W. O.....	Thurston.....	Bush's Prairie.....	57	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Bothell, Geo. ²	King.....	Bothell.....	45	Pennsylvania.....	Logger.....	Rep.
Clark, A. K. ²	Spokane.....	Rockford.....	40	Vermont.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Cornwall, J. M.....	Walla Walla.....	Dixie.....	35	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Cleman, John.....	Yakima.....	North Yakima.....	34	Oregon.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Cook, S. S. ²	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	57	Ohio.....	Brick mason.....	Rep.
Day, H. B.....	Columbia.....	Dayton.....	59	Virginia.....	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Drew, M. S.....	Kitsap.....	Port Gamble.....	62	Maine.....	Mill man.....	Rep.
Dean, E. B. ²	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	47	Illinois.....	Brick mason.....	Rep.
Eddy, A. H.....	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.....	36	California.....	Builder.....	Rep.
Edeus, John J. ² ...	Skagit.....	Gnemes.....	49	Kentucky.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Evans, Elwood.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	61	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Farrish, William.....	Asotin.....	Asotin City.....	54	New Brunswick.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Flummerfelt, C. H...	Franklin.....	Pasco.....	26	New Jersey.....	Cattle dealer.....	Dem.
Foster Chas. E. ² ...	Pacific.....	South Bend.....	45	Maine.....	Hotel keeper.....	Rep.
Feighan, J. W. ² ...	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	47	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Geoghegan, J. D. ² ...	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	46	Ireland.....	Grocer.....	Rep.

Grant, F. J.....	King.....	Seattle.....	27	Ohio.....	Editor.....	Rep.
Gilchrist, Charles.....	Lewis.....	Centralia.....	48	Scotland.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Grubb, S. G.*.....	Spokane.....	Cheney.....	55	Pennsylvania.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Gandy, J. E.*.....	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	43	Wisconsin.....	Physician.....	Rep.
Hutchinson, R. H.....	Whitman.....	Farmington.....	30	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Hewitt, A. Scott (re- signed).....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	36	New York.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Hamilton, Harry.....	Okanogan.....	Couconully.....	30	Indiana.....	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Herren, B. C.....	Lewis.....	Winlock.....	33	North Carolina.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Hughes, W. H.....	King.....	Seattle.....	42	Wales.....	Printer.....	Rep.
Huntington, C.....	Cowlitz.....	Freeport.....	40	Oregon.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Judson, Stephen.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	52	Prussia.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Judson, Geo. H.....	Wheaton.....	Lynden.....	30	Washington.....	Surveyor.....	Rep.
Kennedy, W. K.....	Adams.....	Ritzville.....	38	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Kandle, Geo. B.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	39	Missouri.....	Real estate, insurance..	Rep.
Kuhn, J. A.*.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.....	48	Pennsylvania.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Lull, A. B.....	Clallam.....	Port Angeles.....	46	Pennsylvania.....	Physician.....	Indpt.
Medcalf, J. L.....	Chehalis.....	Montesano.....	37	Canada.....	Butcher.....	Rep.
Morse, G. W.....	Island.....	Oak Harbor.....	59	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Minkler, B. D.....	Skagit.....	Lyman.....	40	Wisconsin.....	Merchandise.....	Rep.
Meade, W. J.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	33	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Megler, J. G.*.....	Wahkiakum.....	Brookfield.....	51	Germany.....	Salmon packer.....	Rep.
Moultray, Wm. R.....	Wheaton.....	Nooksack.....	37	Missouri.....	Flax grower.....	Rep.
McReavy, John.....	Mason.....	Skokomish.....	49	Maine.....	Logger.....	Dem.
Nims, L. B.....	Chehalis.....	Cosmopolis.....	52	Pennsylvania.....	Hotel keeper.....	Rep.
Nash, E. D.*.....	Douglas.....	Waterville.....	53	New York.....	Merchant.....	Dem.
Ostrander, B. R.*.....	Whitman.....	Coin.....	46	Ohio.....	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Oliphant, W. S.....	Garfield.....	Tukannon.....	40	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Plummer, A. A.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.....	33	Washington.....	Machinery.....	Rep.
Purdy, Bruce F.....	Klickitat.....	Goldendale.....	35	Oregon.....	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Power, I. N.....	Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	37	Washington.....	Physician.....	Rep.
Peterson, Oliff*.....	Pierce.....	Roy.....	41	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Painter, Joseph C.....	Walla Walla.....	Estes.....	49	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Pickrell, E. R.....	Whitman.....	Palouse City.....	31	Indiana.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Person, J. T.....	Whitman.....	Endicott.....	33	Tennessee.....	Merchandise.....	Rep.
Rutter, W. C.....	King.....	Olney (Graham).....	35	Pennsylvania.....	Mines and mining.....	Rep.

THE FIRST HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1889-90 — CONCLUDED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Where born.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Politics.</i>
Robertson, Alex.*	Snohomish	Stanwood	45	Canada	Farmer	Rep.
Randall, M. H.*	Stevens	Colville	47	New York	Stock raiser	Rep.
Roteh, Francis	Thurston	Seato	27	New York	Lumber manufacturer	Rep.
Shaw, Amos F.*	Clarke	Vancouver	51	New Hampshire	Fruit grower	Rep.
Shinn, W. J.	King	Kent	38	Iowa	Real estate	Rep.
Sharp, J. P.	Kittitas	Ellensburg	47	Ohio	Farmer	Rep.
Spencer, P. K.	Lincoln	Sassan	40	Indiana	Clerk	Rep.
Stevenson, Geo. H.	Skamania	Cascades	32	Missouri	Fish dealer	Dem.
Straight, Z. K.	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	49	New York	Jeweler	Rep.
Turner, John C.	Whitman	Colfax	36	California	Farmer	Rep.
Tucker, T. E.*	San Juan	Friday Harbor	50	Ohio	Farmer	Rep.
Weatherford, A. H.	Columbia	Dayton	36	Missouri	Farmer	Dem.

* Served in the Union army or navy.

Senate—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 1. Republican majority, 33.

House—Republicans, 62; Democrats, 7; Independent, 1. Republican majority, 54.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 87.

Deceased since adjournment—Geo. H. Judson, of Whatcom.

THE SECOND SENATE, 1891-92.

President pro tem., EUGENE T. WILSON, of Ellensburg, Kittitas county.

Secretary, CLARENCE M. BARTON, of Olympia, Thurston county.

Names.	District.	Counties.	Residence.	Age.	Where born.	Occupation.	Politics.
Austin, C. G. †*	8	Asotin, Columbia, Garfield	Pomeroy	45	Ohio	Grain dealer	Rep.
Baker, John S. †	22	Pierce	Tacoma	30	Ohio	Wholesale grocer	Rep.
Claypool, Charles E.	20	Pierce	Tacoma	29	Indiana	Lawyer	Rep.
Clough, L. B. †	13	Clarke, Skamania	Vancouver	41	Vermont	Fruit grower	Rep.
Cooper, H. C.	16	Chehalis	Montesano	43	N. J.	Stock raiser	Rep.
Drum, Henry †	21	Pierce	Tacoma	34	Illinois	Banker	Dem.
Dyer, Trusten P.	27	King	Seattle	35	Missouri	Lawyer	Rep.
Ensterday, C. M.	23	Pierce	Tacoma	36	Illinois	Lawyer	Rep.
Edens, J. J. *	32	Skagit, San Juan	Guemes	51	Kentucky	Lumberman	Rep.
Eshelmann, Jacob T.	12	Klickitat, Yakima	N. Yakima	39	Missouri	Preacher	Dem.
Forrest, W. R.	26	King	Seattle	40	Illinois	Mercantile	Rep.
Forsyth, C. E.	14	Cowlitz, Pacific, Wahkiakum	Kelso	41	Penn.	Lumberman	Rep.
Frink, J. M.	25	King	Seattle	40	Penn.	Iron founder	Rep.
Hastings, F. W.	30	Jefferson, Clallam	Pt. Townsend	30	Oregon	Real estate	Rep.
Hyde, E. B. †	4	Spokane	Spokane	48	Wis.	Real estate	Rep.
Kinnear, John R. *	28	King	Seattle	40	Indiana	Lawyer	Rep.
Kneeland, W. H. †	17	Mason, Kitsap, Island	Shelton	43	Maine	Lumberman	Rep.
Long, J. H. †	15	Lewis	Chehalis	46	Ohio	Furrier	Rep.
Luce, F. H. †	1	Lincoln, Okanogan	Davenport	32	Wis.	Real estate	Rep.
McCarty, Morris *	34	Whatcom	Whatcom	36	Penn.	Accountant	Dem.
McCroskey, R. C.	6	Whitman	Garfield	46	Penn.	Farmer	Dem.
O'Neill, James.	2	Stevens, Spokane	Chewelah	65	N. Y.	Auditor	Rep.
Owings, N. H. †*	18	Thurston	Olympia	55	Indiana	Lawyer	Rep.
Parkinson, W. J. †*	33	Whatcom	Whatcom	47	Ireland	Lawyer	Rep.

THE SECOND SENATE—CONCLUDED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Where born.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Politics.</i>
Preston, Platt A. †....	10	Walla Walla.....	Waitsburgh...	51	N. Y.....	Grain buyer.....	Rep.
Richards, Frank H....	34	Whatcom.....	Whateon.....	33	Illinois....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Rutter, W. C.....	29	King.....	Seattle.....	37	Penn.....	Miner.....	Rep.
Smith, Thomas J.....	7	Whitman.....	Penawawa.....	46	Missouri..	Farmer.....	Rep.
Thompson, Geo. T. †..	9	Walla Walla, Franklin, Adams,	Walla Walla... 46		Ireland...	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Thompson, L. F. †*..	19	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	64	N. Y.....	Hop grower.....	Rep.
Van De Vanter, A. P..	24	King.....	Kent.....	32	Michigan..	Hop grower.....	Rep.
Van Honten, B. C. †..	3	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	42	N. Y.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Vestal, Samuel †.....	31	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.... 46		Ohio.....	Merchant.....	Rep.
Watt, Alexander †....	5	Spokane.....	Cheney.....	57	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Wilson, E. T. †.....	11	Kittitas, Douglas.....	Ellensburg... 39		Wis.....	Merchandiser.....	Rep.

† Holdover senators. * Served in the Union army.

Republicans, 30; Democrats, 4; total, 34.

NOTE.—McCarty was unseated by a vote of the senate January 27, 1891, and Richards seated.

THE SECOND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1891-1892.

Speaker, A. F. SHAW, of Vancouver, Clarke County.

Chief Clerk, T. G. NICKLIN, of Whatcom.

NAMES.	District.	County.	Residence.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.
Adams, A. I.	40	King	Seattle	26	New York	Land lawyer	Rep.
Anderson, A. H.	29	Mason	Shelton	32	Wisconsin	Manager	Dem.
Anderson, Michael	48	Whatcom	Park	55	Norway	Farmer	Rep.
Andrews, Lyman B.	41	King	Seattle	61	New York	Real estate	Rep.
Arrasmith, Joseph	7	Whitman	Palouse City	46	Indiana	Farmer	Rep.
Barlow, Byron*	36	Pierce	Tacoma	53	Michigan	Capitalist	Rep.
Bass, Samuel	49	Whatcom	Sehome	59	New Jersey	Capitalist	Dem.
Berry, P. E.	17	Douglas	Waterville	33	Ohio	Lawyer	Rep.
Bothell, George*	43	King	Bothell	44	Pennsylvania	Logger	Rep.
Broek, Eugene	23	Cowlitz	Stella	38	Vermont	Farmer	Rep.
Cunghran, J. D.	35	Pierce	Tacoma	52	Iowa	Real estate	Rep.
Chambers, A. H.	27	Thurston	Olympia	40	Washington	Butcher	Dem.
Collins, H. L.*	27	Thurston	Tenino	44	Ohio	Farmer	Rep.
Cushman, L. N.	15	Lincoln	Wilbur	40	Vermont	Farmer	Rep.
Davis, John	18	Kititas	Ellensburg	58	Illinois	Farmer	Dem.
de Steiguer, G. E.	42	King	Seattle	27	Ohio	Lawyer	Rep.
Dysart, George	26	Lewis	Centralia	26	Illinois	Lawyer	Rep.
Farrish, William	8	Asotin	Asotin City	56	New Brunswick	Lumberman	Rep.
Fellows, George	5	Spokane	Spangle	65	New Hampshire	Farmer	Rep.
Flummerfelt, C. H.	13	Franklin	Pageo	28	New Jersey	Cattle business	Dem.
Frane, J. W.	44	Snohomish	Snohomish	35	Illinois	Editor	Dem.
Frater, A. W.	44	Snohomish	Snohomish	34	Ohio	Lawyer	Rep.
Gandy, J. E.	4	Spokane	Spokane Falls	44	Wisconsin	Physician	Rep.

THE SECOND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1891-1892—CONCLUDED.

NAMES.	District.	County.	Residence.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.
Garretson, A. H.....	37	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	44	Iowa.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Godman, M. M.....	10	Columbia.....	Dayton.....	35	Missouri.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Hanson, A. G.....	4	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	47	Norway.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Holt, D. M.....	8	Whitman.....	Wawawai.....	37	South Carolina.....	Fruit grower.....	Dem.
Hunsaker, Jacob.....	20	Klickitat.....	White Salmon.....	46	Illinois.....	Merchandiser.....	Rep.
Hutchinson, R. A.....	15	Lincoln.....	Moulov.....	38	Mississippi.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Johnson, G. M*.....	47	San Juan.....	Lopez.....	52	Maine.....	Merchandiser.....	Rep.
Jones, D. R.....	28	Chehalis.....	Gray's Har. City.....	31	California.....	Bookkeeper.....	Rep.
Kennedy, W. K.....	14	Adams.....	Ritzville.....	40	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Lawton, Charles W....	40	King.....	Seattle.....	54	England.....	Nurseryman.....	Rep.
Lehman, David.....	2	Spokane.....	Peone.....	50	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
McClure, E. P*.....	26	Lewis.....	Winlock.....	49	Pennsylvania.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
McKay, W. F.....	46	Skagit.....	Avon.....	38	New Brunswick.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
McKnight, John*.....	43	King.....	Newcastle.....	46	Ireland.....	Miner.....	Rep.
Meany, Edmund S.....	42	King.....	Seattle.....	29	Michigan.....	Editor.....	Rep.
Megler, J. G*.....	24	Waldkiakum.....	Brookfield.....	53	Germany.....	Salmon packer.....	Rep.
Metcalf, John.....	1	Stevens.....	Squire City.....	28	Texas.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Miller, J. M.....	49	Whitcom.....	Fairhaven.....	40	Iowa.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Moore, F. L.....	6	Whitman.....	Palouse City.....	28	Minnesota.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Morse, George W.....	45	Island.....	Oak Harbor.....	61	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Murray, John L.....	34	Pierce.....	Roy.....	26	Washington.....	Merchandiser.....	Rep.
Nevin, James.....	21	Skamania.....	Cape Horn.....	56	Ireland.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Painter, Joseph C.....	12	Walla Walla.....	Estes.....	41	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Palmer, James*.....	9	Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	45	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Parcell, M. I.....	38	King.....	Franklin.....	37	Pennsylvania.....	Miner.....	Rep.
Pearson, L. J.....	36	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	45	Sweden.....	Car builder.....	Rep.
Peterson, W. H.....	18	Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	56	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Dem.

Plummer, A. A.....	31	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend...	35	Washington.....	Manager.....	Rep.
Powell, E. L.....	3	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	40	Ohio.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Putney, F. L.....	25	Pacific.....	Willapa City.....	34	Iowa.....	Editor.....	Rep.
Ragsdale, A. V.....	3	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	37	Ohio.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Ready, J. M.....	18	Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	39	Michigan.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Reinhardt, Louis.....	4	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.....	34	Kentucky.....	Tinner.....	Rep.
Reitze, Charles F.....	39	King.....	Seattle.....	38	New York.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Rockwell, Ira C.....	30	Kitsap.....	Sidney.....	65	Oregon.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Sallee, J. S.....	43	King.....	Juanita.....	39	Iowa.....	Carpenter.....	Rep.
Schricker, W. E.....	46	Skagit.....	La Conner.....	30	Wisconsin.....	Banker.....	Dem.
Sharpstein, J. J.....	11	Walla Walla..	Walla Walla.....	35	New Hampshire..	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Shaw, A. F*.....	22	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	53	Maine.....	Fruit grower.....	Rep.
Smith, H. F.....	16	Okanogan.....	Osooyos.....	62	Iowa.....	Miner.....	Dem.
Smyth, S. J.....	37	Pierce.....	Oakes' Addition..	37	Virginia.....	Commissi'n business..	Rep.
Snively, H. J.....	19	Yakima.....	North Yakima.....	35	Washington.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Spinning, F. R.....	33	Pierce.....	Puyallup.....	32	Wisconsin.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Taylor, Johnson C.....	33	Pierce.....	Orting.....	46	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Thalman, J. C.....	39	King.....	Seattle.....	35	Massachusetts.....	Builder.....	Rep.
Tiffany, A. W.....	48	Whatcom.....	Ferndale.....	63	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Tillotson, W. D.....	54	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	30	Pennsylvania.....	Auditor.....	Dem.
Troy, Smith.....	32	Clallam.....	New Dungeness..	58	Michigan.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Tyler, W. D.....	35	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	42	New York.....	Mill builder.....	Rep.
Walker, George B.....	38	King.....	West Seattle.....	57	Germany.....	Harness maker.....	Dem.
Walter, Louis.....	5	Spokane.....	Cheney.....	38	New York.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Wasson, Andrew.....	31	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend...	52	Ohio.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Wyman, George H.....	28	Chehalis.....	Aberdeen.....	35	Wisconsin.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Yaney, G. W.....	41	King.....	Seattle.....	37	New York.....	Surveyor.....	Rep.
Yeomans, F. C.....	22	Clarke.....	La Camas.....	37	Michigan.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Young, O. E.....	8	Whitman.....	Almota.....	40			

* Served in the Union army.

Republicans, 60; Democrats, 18; total, 78. Total membership of legislature, 112. Republican majority on joint ballot, 68.

NOTE.—Representative John Davis died January, 1891. W. H. Peterson was elected in place of John Davis. Deceased since adjournment, Chas. W. Lawton, Seattle.

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.
William Pickering	1862 to 1866.
George 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 1884.
Watson C. Squire	1884 to 1887.
Eugene Semple	1887 to 1889.
Miles C. Moore (seven months)	1889 to statehood.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

1853, Columbia Lancaster, Dem.	1870, S. Garfielde, Rep.
1854, William H. Wallace, Whig.	1872, ● B. McFadden, Dem.
1855, J. Patton Anderson, Dem.	1874, Orange Jacobs, Rep.
1857, Isaac I. Stevens, Dem.	1876, Orange Jacobs, Rep.
1859, Isaac I. Stevens, Dem.	1878, Thomas H. Brents, Rep.
1861, William H. Wallace, Whig.	1880, Thomas H. Brents, Rep.
1863, George E. Cole, Dem.	1882, Thomas H. Brents, Rep.
1865, A. A. Denny, Rep.	1884, C. S. Voorhees, Dem.
1867, Alvin Flanders, Rep.	1886, C. S. Voorhees, Dem.
1869, S. Garfielde, Rep.	1888, John B. Allen, Rep.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERALS IN THE TERRITORY.

James Tilton, 1853 to 1860.	L. B. Beach, 1875.
A. G. Henry, 1864 to 1866.	William McMicken, 1873 to 1886.
Selucius Garfielde, 1866 to 1869.	J. C. Breckinridge, 1886 to 1889.
E. P. Ferry, 1870 to 1872.	T. H. Cavanaugh, 1889 to stateh'd.

U. S. ATTORNEYS IN THE TERRITORY.

J. S. Clendenin, 1853 to 1856.	J. J. McGilvra, 1861 to 1867.
H. R. Crosbie, 1856 to —.	Leander Holmes, 1867 to 1873.
J. S. Smith, 1857 to 1859.	Samuel C. Wingard, 1873 to 1874.
B. P. Anderson, 1859 to 1861.	John B. Allen, 1875 to 1886.
William H. White, 1886 to statehood.	

U. S. MARSHALS IN THE TERRITORY.

J. P. Anderson, 1853 to 1855.	Philip Ritz, 1869 to —.
G. W. Corliss, 1856 to 1858.	E. S. Kearney, 1870 to 1874.
Charles E. Weed, 1859 to 1862.	Charles Hopkins, 1875 to 1886.
Wm. Huntington, 1863 to 1868.	T. J. Hamilton, 1886 to statehood.

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORY.

Chas. H. Mason, 1853 to 1857.	James Scott, 1870 to 1872.
H. M. McGill, 1857 to 1860	J. C. Clements, 1872 to —.
L. J. S. Turney, 1861 to 1862.	Henry G. Struve, 1873 to 1879.
Elwood Evans, 1862 to 1867.	N. H. Owings, 1879 to 1889.
E. L. Smith, 1867 to 1870.	O. C. White, 1889 to statehood.

TERRITORIAL TREASURERS.

William Cook, 1854 to 1861.	Hill Harmon, 1871.
D. Phillips, 1862 to 1863.	J. H. Munson, 1872.
William Cook, 1864.	E. T. Gunn, 1873 to 1874.
Benjamin Harned, 1865.	Francis Tarbell, 1875 to 1880.
James Tilton, 1866.	Thomas N. Ford, 1881 to 1886.
Benjamin Harned, 1867 to 1870.	William McMicken, 1886 to 1888.
Frank I. Blodgett, 1888 to statehood.	

TERRITORIAL AUDITORS.

Urban E. Hicks, 1858 to 1859.	J. G. Sparks, 1871.
A. J. Moses, 1859 to 1860.	N. S. Porter, 1872.
J. C. Head, 1860 to 1862.	John M. Murphy, 1873 to 1874.
R. M. Walker, 1862 to 1864.	John R. Wheat, 1875 to 1876.
Urban E. Hicks, 1865 to 1867.	Thomas M. Reed, 1877 to 1888.
John M. Murphy, 1867 to 1870.	J. M. Murphy, 1888 to statehood.

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES.

Edward Lander, 1853 to 1858.	J. R. Lewis, 1875 to 1879.
O. B. McFadden, 1858 to 1861.	Roger S. Greene, 1879 to 1887.
C. C. Hewitt, 1861 to 1869.	Richard A. Jones, 1887 to 1888.
B. F. Dennison, 1869.	C. E. Boyle, 1888. Died December.
William L. Hill, 1870.	Thomas Burke, 1888 to 1889.
Orange Jacobs, 1871 to 1875.	C. H. Hanford, 1889 to statehood.

TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Victor Monroe, 1853.	E. C. Fitzhugh, 1858 to 1861.
F. A. Chenoweth, 1853 to 1858.	J. E. Wyche, 1861 to 1870.
O. B. McFadden, 1853 to 1858.	F. P. Oliphant, 1861 to 1867.
William Strong, 1858 to 1861.	C. B. Darwin, 1867.

B. F. Dennison, 1868.	John P. Hoyt, 1879 to 1887.
Orange Jacobs, 1869 to 1870.	George Turner, 1884 to 1888.
James K. Kennedy, 1870 to 1873.	L. B. Nash, 1888 to 1889.
J. R. Lewis, 1873 to 1875.	W. G. Langford, 1886 to statehood.
Roger S. Greene, 1871 to 1879.	Frank Allyn, 1887 to statehood.
S. C. Wingard, 1875 to 1879.	W. H. Calkins, 1889 to statehood.

TERRITORIAL ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. B. Metcalfe.....	1888 to statehood.
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FOUNDING THE STATE.

Hon. A. A. Denny, of Seattle, pioneer and ex-territorial delegate to congress, in a paper read before the meeting of the Historical Society, in Tacoma, in May, 1892, said:

“The first attempt at organized government in Oregon territory was the provisional organization in 1843. This organization did not include the territory north of the Columbia river. In 1852 active steps were taken to secure a division of Oregon and the formation of a separate territorial government, which culminated in the holding of a convention at Monticello, on the Cow-litz river, November 25, 1852, then one of the prominent towns of Northern Oregon, for the purpose of obtaining a division of the territory. This convention framed and unanimously adopted a memorial to congress, which was duly signed and forwarded to the delegate, Hon. Joseph Lane, a copy of which, with the names, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled: The memorial of the undersigned, delegates of the citizens of Northern Oregon, in convention assembled, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that it is the earnest desire of your petitioners, and of said citizens, that all that portion of Oregon Territory lying north of the Columbia river and west of the great northern branch thereof, should be organized as a

separate territory under the name and style of the Territory of Columbia, urging these reasons:

In support of the prayer of this memorial, your petitioners would respectfully urge the following, among many other reasons, viz.:

First: That the present Territory of Oregon contains an area of 34,000 square miles, and is entirely too large an extent of territory to be embraced within the limits of one state.

Second: That said territory possesses a sea coast of 650 miles in extent, the country east of the Cascade mountains is bound to that on the coast by the strongest ties of interest; and, inasmuch as your petitioners believe that the territory must inevitably be divided at no very distant day, they are of the opinion that it would be unjust that one state should possess so large a seaboard, to the exclusion of that of the interior.

Third: The territory embraced within the boundaries of the proposed "Territory of Columbia," containing an area of about 32,000 square miles, is, in the opinion of your petitioners, about a fair and just medium of territorial extent to form one state.

Fourth: The proposed "Territory of Columbia" presents natural resources capable of supporting a population at least as large as that of any state in the union possessing an equal extent of territory.

Fifth: Those portions of Oregon Territory lying respectively north and south of the Columbia river, must, from their geographical position, always rival each other in commercial advantages, and their respective citizens must, as they now are and always have been, be actuated by a spirit of opposition.

Sixth: The southern part of Oregon Territory, having a majority of voters, have controlled the territorial legislature, and Northern Oregon has never received any benefit from the appropriations made by congress for said territory, which were subject to the disposition of said legislature.

Seventh: The seat of the territorial legislature is now situated, by the nearest practicable route, at a distance of 400 miles from a large portion of the citizens of Northern Oregon.

Eighth: A great part of the legislation suitable to the south is, for local reasons, opposed to the interests of the north, inasmuch as the south has a majority of votes, and representatives are always bound to reflect the will of their constituents, your petitioners can entertain no reasonable hopes that their legislative wants will ever be properly regarded under the present organization.

Ninth: Experience has, in the opinion of your petitioners, well established the principle, that in states having a moderate sized territory the wants of the people are more easily made known to their representatives: there is less danger of a conflict between sectional interests, and more prompt and adequate legislation can always be obtained.

In conclusion, your petitioners would respectfully represent that

Northern Oregon, with its great natural resources, presenting such unparalleled inducements to immigrants, and with its present large population constantly and rapidly increasing by immigration, is of sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to merit the fostering care of congress, and its interests are so numerous and so entirely distinct in their character, as to demand the attention of a separate and independent legislature.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that your honorable bodies will, at an early day, pass a law organizing the district of country above described under a territorial government, to be named the "Territory of Columbia."

Done in convention assembled at the town of Monticello, Oregon Territory, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1852.

G. N. MCCONAH, *President of the Convention.*

R. V. WHITE, *Secretary.*

C. S. HATHAWAY.	Q. A. BROOKS.
A. COOK.	E. H. WINSLOW.
A. F. SCOTT.	A. A. DENNY.
WILLIAM N. BELL.	G. B. ROBERTS.
L. M. COLLINS.	I. L. DAVIS.
N. STONE.	S. D. RUDELL.
C. H. HALE.	A. B. DILLENBAUGH.
E. J. ALLEN.	D. S. MAYNARD.
J. R. JACKSON.	WILLIAM PLUMB.
A. WYLIE.	SETH CATLIN.
F. A. CLARKE.	C. C. TERRY.
J. N. LOW.	S. PLAMONDON.
A. J. SIMMONS.	H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
M. T. SIMMONS.	H. C. WILSON.
L. B. HASTINGS.	J. FOWLER.
B. C. ARMSTRONG.	H. D. HUNTINGTON.
S. S. FORD.	A. CRAWFORD.
W. A. L. MCCORKLE.	C. F. PORTER.
N. OSTRANDER.	P. W. CRAWFORD.
E. L. FERRICK.	S. P. MOSES.
H. MILES.	

"The bill for the formation of Columbia Territory, in answer to this memorial, was earnestly supported by Delegate Lane, who, in advocating its passage in a speech in the house, said: 'Aside from the seeming reflection upon the legislative department of the government of Oregon, and waiving what is therein represented as sectional strife between the people north and those south of the Columbia, I can scarcely hope to

add to the causes set forth in this memorial, and to what I have already remarked in the expectation of influencing this house in favor of the passage of this bill.'

"On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, the bill was amended by striking out the word "Columbia" and inserting "Washington" in lieu thereof. On February 10, 1853, the bill thus amended passed the house by a vote of 128 yeas to 29 nays, the nays by states being: Ohio 2, Indiana 1, Alabama 5, North Carolina 4, Tennessee 4, South Carolina 3, Georgia 4, New York 2, Virginia 1, Louisiana 1, Maryland and New Jersey 1 each. On March 2d the bill passed the senate without opposition.

"Following the passage of this bill, in due time Isaac I. Stevens was appointed governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs of Washington Territory, and was by the secretary of war entrusted with an exploration and survey of a railroad from the head waters of the Mississippi to Puget Sound.

"I quote a letter in full from the governor which I received soon after his appointment:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1853.

To A. A. Denny, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Herewith you will find a printed copy of my instructions from the secretary of war, by which you will see an exploration and survey of a railroad from the head waters of the Mississippi to Puget Sound is entrusted to me. To avoid the delay such expedition might occasion in the organization of the territory, Colonel Anderson, the marshal, will take a census, preliminary to an election for members of the legislature. He will be found to be a very worthy gentleman, and will consult with his fellow citizens on all subjects of interest to the territory, and for him and his brother officers I bespeak your good offices.

A military road is to be built from Fort Walla Walla to Puget Sound. Captain McClellan, an officer distinguished for his gallantry in Mexico, has command of the party who will make the exploration of the Cascade range and the construction of the military road. His undertaking the task is a sure guarantee of its accomplishment. I expect to pierce the Rocky mountains, and this road is to be done in time for the fall's immigration, so that an open line

of communication between the states and Sound will be made this year.

Desiring to know your views on these and kindred topics, inviting your consideration of the question of a proper location of the territorial capital, I am truly yours, etc.,

ISAAC J. STEVENS.

“Colonel Anderson, on his arrival, proceeded with all possible dispatch to take the census, and found a total white population of 3,965. Upon the arrival of the governor, he made an apportionment for the first legislature, and issued a proclamation on the 28th day of November, 1853, designating the 30th day of January, 1854, as the day for the first election of members of the legislature, and the 27th day of February as the time, and Olympia as the place of meeting. The council was composed of nine members, as follows: Clarke county, D. F. Bradford, William H. Tappan; Lewis and Pacific counties, Seth Catlin, Henry Miles; Thurston county, D. R. Bigelow, B. F. Yantis; Pierce and King counties, Lafayette Balch, G. N. McConaha; Jefferson and Island counties, William P. Sayward.

“The house consisted of eighteen members, apportioned as follows: Clarke county, F. A. Chenoweth, Henry R. Crosbie, A. J. Bolan, John D. Biles and A. C. Lewis; Island county, Samuel D. Howe; Jefferson county, Daniel F. Brownfield; King county, A. A. Denny; Lewis county, H. D. Huntington and John R. Jackson; Pacific county, John Scudder; Pierce county, H. C. Moseley, L. F. Thompson and John M. Chapman; Thurston county, David Shelton, C. H. Hale, L. D. Durgin and Ira Ward, jr.

“Of that council three survive: Messrs. Bigelow, Bradford and Tappan; and of the house, so far as I have been able to learn, are all gone but seven: Chenoweth, Brownfield, Chapman, Denny, Lewis, Thompson and Shelton. This legislature was composed mostly of young men—active, earnest, and fairly well equipped to succeed in whatever they undertook. One of their first legislative acts was to call to their assistance, as a commission, the three judges of the district court—

Lander, Monroe and Strong—to prepare a code of laws for the territory, and it may be truly said that the work accomplished by that legislature and assistant commission was highly creditable to all concerned.

“At the time of the Monticello convention, Thurston county embraced all the territory north of Lewis county to the British line, and the session of the Oregon legislature, just prior to the division of the territory, formed out of Thurston county Pierce, King, Island and Jefferson counties, making a total of eight counties in Washington Territory when organized, Clarke county at that time extending east to the summit of the Rocky mountains. The first session of the legislature formed eight new counties.

“Walla Walla was formed at this session, embracing all the territory east of the mouth of the Deschutes river and running to the forty-ninth parallel on the north and the parallel of 46°30' eastward to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and I well remember that a board of county officers was appointed and representation in the legislature provided for, but when the succeeding legislature convened, no members from Walla Walla appeared, and it was found that no organization of the county had been made for want of population, and the widely scattered condition of the few who then inhabited that vast territory.”

“PEOPLE ARE COMING.”

Let us for a moment contemplate the State of Washington, particularly the Puget Sound country, a few years hence, when commerce will be revolutionized by the completion of two immense arteries now in course of construction, both of which are attracting the attention of Europe and Asia, as well as America.

Both are far greater reaching in the wonderfully good effects they will have on the United States than anything that has occurred since the destruction of slavery, and both will make Puget Sound the greatest shipping port of the world. One is the completion of the great Russian railway from Vladivostok, Siberia, north of Yokohama, Japan, to Moscow, a distance of 8,000 miles; the other is the completion of the Nicaragua canal.

Vladivostok is less than two weeks' sail from Puget Sound, is several hundred miles nearer to the Sound than to any other port of this country, and the commerce of the United States now flowing to Russia via New York, Liverpool and St. Petersburg, will go direct from the State of Washington, *via* the Pacific ocean, to Vladivostok, annihilating both time and space, important factors in the race for commercial supremacy. Russia intends to build this road in five years' time. It will be the longest railroad in the world, and will open a vast country which must be supplied with the products of America.

What wonders the opening of a waterway across the Central American isthmus will accomplish for the vast shipping interests of the State of Washington is no longer a matter of conjecture. It is certain that many new markets will be opened, and that a tremendous business boom will be inaugurated. In less than another decade, both of these commercial transformations will occur, and it is for this very reason that the great transcontinental railroads of the country are pushing into Washington, piercing the Cascades with tunnels, and establishing their terminals on the placid waters of the Sound.

See what an effect all this is going to have on the State of Washington. The increase in population of the last ten years will be nothing in comparison to the tremendous influx of people from all parts of the country—people whose eyes will be opened to the immense possibilities of Washington, by our exhibit

which will be made at the World's Fair in Chicago. The greatest manufacturing city of the country will certainly grow up on Puget Sound, because all the conditions are there to build it. It is growing now, but how tremendously great will be its growth when we begin to send the wheat, flour, hops, timber, coal and other products by the new channels of trade referred to above. What a splendid country for the youth of the east to settle in. The hustling young man of twenty, thirty, or forty, if he emigrates at once, and has the necessary pluck, can make a fortune in ten years. I find that nearly everybody east knows something about the Puget Sound country and its wonderful climate, but not all of them know of the vast extent of its inland sea, and of the innumerable cities and towns growing up along its shores, or of the wonderful inland city of Spokane with its dancing cascades leaping through its center. When they are told that Washington is larger than all New England, has greater water power, finer sites for cities and towns, a more beneficent climate, a much more fertile soil, and contains greater mountains, more beautiful valleys, and must necessarily soon have as many people, they begin to think. They are thinking hard and the rush of people for the Evergreen state in the coming years is going to be tremendous.— [*From a letter from Washington, D. C., by Clarence M. Barton to the Olympia Tribune, October, 1892.*]

THE EVERGREEN STATE.

The evergreen state is a huge block of land. It is as large as New England and Delaware, as Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It contains 69,994 square miles. It is 360 miles wide between the Pacific coast and the Idaho border, and to journey over it from British Co-

lumbia southward is to travel 245 miles. It is the most populous of the new states and its inhabitants outnumber those of Oregon. In 1890, according to the last census, it contained 349,390 souls, but its people now assert that they number 360,000. They have suffered some losses in certain cities, or the increase would be from 15,000 to 20,000 greater. The state shows to poor advantage for those who cross it upon the Northern Pacific Railroad, because the route taken by that great and well equipped line lies across an extensive desert of sagebrush, and then crosses a vast reach of usually brown bunchgrass before it plunges into the mazes of the Cascade mountains and rushes out from them upon the perennially green Pacific slope into the Puget Sound country. But the necessities of railway construction compel a disregard for such choice of territory as would be made by an agriculturist or a scenery hunting tourist, and, in this case, even the land granted to the railway along its route, is, in great part, very valuable, though its richer parts are not always close beside the rails. Washington is in every material way a grand addition to the sisterhood of states. With the easy and rich fancy of the west, her people say that if you build a Chinese wall around Washington, the state will yield all that her inhabitants need without contributions from the outer world.—[*Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.*]

AN UNEQUALLED HARBOR.

Puget Sound will get the bulk of the commerce of the coast, because there is no harbor equal to it. San Francisco has a harbor, but what has it to back it? The city is not located so that it can control the interior trade. At the Columbia river there is Portland, but it is a hundred miles inland, over a way that is often dan-

gerous for vessels. Nowhere do you find a harbor equal to Puget Sound. Every single one of the great transcontinental railroads has got to come here. The Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern — all point toward Puget Sound.— [*From an interview with Charles I. Colby.*]

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL EVENTS.

The two important commercial events in this state in 1892 were the building of the Great Northern Railroad from St. Paul to Spokane and to Puget Sound, touching tide water, first at Everett in Snohomish county, thence on to Seattle, and the establishment of a line of ocean steamers between Hong Kong, China, and Tacoma. The distance of the Great Northern road from the Washington and Idaho boundary to Everett is 353 miles, and of the Seattle & Montana and Fairhaven & Southern, which were acquired during the year, 144 miles, making the total mileage built and owned in this state by the Great Northern 497. Since the establishment of the Hong Kong-Tacoma line of steamships ten cargoes have been received from the Orient up to January 1, 1893, valued at \$3,021,519. During the year 1892 the Northern Pacific Railroad Company undertook no new construction in this state, but it completed short branches aggregating 155 miles. This included seventy miles in Western Washington, from Chehalis in Lewis county to South Bend in Pacific county.

“THE OLD SETTLER.”

The following song, dedicated to the old pioneers of Washington, has become classical in the Puget Sound country. It was written by the Hon. Francis Henry of Olympia, an old pioneer, and member of the constitutional convention from Thurston county. It has been set to music, and is sung at all gatherings of the surviving pioneers:

I'd wandered all over the country
 Prospecting and digging for gold—
 I'd tunneled, hydraulicked and cradled,
 And I had been frequently sold.

CHORUS.

And I had been frequently s-o-l-d,
 And I had been frequently sold;
 I'd tunneled, hydraulicked and cradled,
 And I had been frequently sold.

For one who gets riches by mining,
 Perceiving that hundreds grow poor,
 I made up my mind to try farming—
 The only pursuit that is sure.

CHORUS.

The only pursuit that is s-u-r-e, etc.
 So rolling my grub in my blankets,
 I left all my tools on the ground,
 And started one morning to shank it
 For a country they called Puget Sound.

CHORUS.

For a country, etc.

Arriving flat broke in mid-winter,
 I found it enveloped in fog,
 And covered all over with timber
 Thick as hair on the back of a dog.

CHORUS.

Thick as hair, etc.

As I looked on the prospect so gloomy
 The tears trickled over my face,
 For I felt that my travels had brought me
 To the edge of the jumping-off place.

CHORUS.

To the edge, etc.

I took up a claim in the forest,
 And sat myself down to hard toil;
 For two years I chopped and I niggered,
 But I never got down to the soil.

CHORUS.

But I never, etc.

I tried to get out of the country,
 But poverty forced me to stay,
 Until I became an old settler—
 Then nothing could drive me away.

CHORUS.

Then nothing, etc.

And now that I'm used to the climate,
 I think that if man ever found
 A spot to live easy and happy,
 That Eden is on Puget Sound.

CHORUS.

That Eden is on, etc.

No longer the slave of ambition,
 I laugh at the world and its shams,
 As I think of my pleasant condition,
 Surrounded by acres of clams.

CHORUS.

Surrounded by, etc.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The historical society of the state was organized at Tacoma October 8, 1891, with the following named officers:

President—Hon. Elwood Evans, Pierce county.

Vice President—Hon. Edward Eldridge, Whatcom county.

Secretary and Librarian—Charles W. Hobart, Pierce county.

Treasurer—Gen. T. I. McKenny, Thurston county.

Board of Curators—Clarence M. Barton, chairman, Thurston county; C. B. Bagley, King; Capt. W. P. Gray, Franklin; Edward Huggins, Pierce; Henry Roeder, Whatcom; Hon. Thomas J. Smith, Whitman; James Wickersham, Pierce; Charles W. Hobart, *ex officio* and secretary.

OFFICERS FOR 1892-93.

President—Hon. Elwood Evans, Pierce county.

Vice President—(Vacancy).

Secretary—Charles W. Hobart, Pierce county.

Treasurer—Gen. T. I. McKenny, Thurston county.

Board of Curators—Edward Huggins, chairman, Pierce county; C. B. Bagley, King county; T. P. Dyer, King county; G. V. Calhoun, Skagit county; Henry Roeder, Whatcom county; L. F. Thompson, Pierce county; Allen Weir, Thurston county; C. W. Hobart, *ex officio* and secretary.

STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1892-93.

President—J. R. Buxton, Winlock *Pilot*.

Vice Presidents—N. W. Durham, Spokane *Review*; A. H. Stulfauth, Ellensburg *Capital*.

Secretary and Treasurer—O. M. Moore, Hoquiam Washingtonian.

Orator—F. B. Cole, Tacoma *West Coast Lumberman*.
Poet—Lee Fairchild, Seattle.

Historian—E. N. Fuller, Tacoma *Tacomian*.

Executive Committee—T. J. Zeehandelaar, Spokane *Miner*; E. B. Camp, Spokane *Independent*; J. W. Divilbiss, Montesano *Vidette*, and G. E. Hartson, Skagit *News*.

Delegates to National Association—F. R. Wall, Aberdeen; J. E. Ballaine, Colfax; G. C. Angle, Shelton; A. H. Stulfauth, Ellensburg; J. W. Divilbiss, Montesano; Oruo Strong, Tacoma; N. W. Durham, Spokane; A. M. Armand, Spokane; F. J. Parker, Walla Walla; F. B. Cole, Tacoma.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS FOR 1892-93.

Commander—J. S. Brown, Spokane.

Senior Vice Commander—J. S. Lilligar, Orting.

Junior Vice Commander—E. H. Smith, Fairhaven.

Assistant Adjutant General—A. J. Smith, Spokane.

Assistant Quartermaster General—C. B. Dunning, Spokane.

Medical Director—Dr. T. M. Young, Seattle.

Chaplain—Rev. J. J. Moss, Seattle.

Inspector—T. O. Hanlan, Orting.

Judge Advocate—Oliver Wood, Port Townsend.

Chief Mustering Officer—S. W. Clark, Seattle.

Delegates to National Encampment—Clarence M. Barton (at large), Olympia; H. A. Bigelow, Seattle; M. W. Packard, Snohomish.

Council of Administration—C. H. Holmes, Tacoma;

J. F. Dwelly, La Conner; William Peel, Montesano; Edward Rose, Port Townsend; J. S. Watson, Spokane.

Chief of Staff—W. H. Wiscombe, Spokane.

Senior Aide-de-Camp—J. F. McLean, Walla Walla.

Aides-de-Camp—S. M. White, Walla Walla; Jos. Lam-pit, Toledo; Fred Saling, Spokane; G. W. France, Ho-quiam.

Membership in the department January 1, 1893, 3,000.

Posts in the department January 1, 1893, 90.

Value of property owned by posts, \$13,000.

Expended for charity 1892, \$6,000.

The eleventh department encampment will be held at North Yakima on the second Wednesday in June, 1893.

STATE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

AS CONSTITUTED JANUARY 1, 1893.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
Adams	F. P. French	Ritzville.
Asotin	D. T. Welch	Asotin City.
Chehalis	F. A. Hart	Aberdeen.
Clallam	Chas. Peters	Port Angeles.
Clarke	P. C. Kauffman	Vancouver.
Columbia	M. R. Hanger	Dayton.
Cowlitz	James Wallace	Kelso.
Douglas	A. L. Rogers	Waterville.
Franklin	W. P. Gray	Pasco.
Garfield	H. C. Hutchinson	Alpowa.
Island	D. J. Zent	Oak Harbor.
Jefferson	S. B. Conover	Port Townsend.
Klickitat	D. W. Pierce	Goldendale.
Kittitas	L. R. Grimes	Ellensburgh.
King	Percy W. Rochester	Seattle.
Kitsap	L. L. Locker	Olalla.
Lewis	N. B. Coffman	Chehalis.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Lincoln	Edward Ramm	Davenport.
Mason	J. E. Sligh	Shelton.
Okanogan	C. H. Ballard	Ruby.
Pacific	S. S. McEwing	Willapa City.
Pierce	Ezra Meeker	Puyallup.
San Juan	S. R. S. Gray	East Sound.
Skagit	G. V. Calhoun	La Conner.
Skamania	George Stevenson	Cascades.
Snohomish	E. C. Ferguson	Snohomish City.
Spokane	Jay P. Graves	Spokane.
Stevens	Chas. H. Montgomery	Chewelah.
Thurston	Thos. H. Cavanaugh	Olympia.
Wahkiakum	William M. Colwell	Skamokawa.
Walla Walla	N. G. Blalock	Walla Walla.
Whatcom	J. C. Moffatt	Fairhaven.
Whitman	W. L. La Follette	Pullman.
Yakima	T. M. Vance	North Yakima.

OFFICERS.

President—N. G. Blalock, Walla Walla.

Vice President—S. B. Conover, Port Townsend.

Secretary—P. C. Kauffman, Tacoma.

Treasurer—Samuel Collyer, Tacoma.

Executive Commissioner—G. V. Calhoun, La Conner.

Executive Committee—G. V. Calhoun, La Conner; P. C. Kauffman, Tacoma; Percy W. Rochester, Seattle; S. B. Conover, Port Townsend; N. G. Blalock, Walla Walla; W. L. La Follette, Pullman; C. H. Ballard, Ruby; L. R. Grimes, Ellensburg; Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Olympia.

Secretary of Committee and Press Agent—Edmond S. Meany, Seattle.

EX OFFICIO WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Alternate United States Commissioner-at-Large for this State—Thomas Burke of Seattle, King county.

United States Commissioners—C. B. Hopkins of Spo-

kane, Spokane county, and Henry Drum of Tacoma, Pierce county.

Alternate United States Commissioners—C. B. Bagley of Seattle, King county, and George F. Cummin of Cheney, Spokane county.

United States Lady Commissioners—Mrs. N. H. Owings of Olympia, Thurston county, and Mrs. Alice Houghton of Spokane, Spokane county.

Alternate United States Lady Managers—Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Tacoma; Mrs. Josephine Ettinger, Palouse City.

WASHINGTON FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

OFFICERS OF STATE ALLIANCE FOR 1893.

President—D. F. Ravens, St. John, Whitman county.

Vice President—D. E. Hedger, Walla Walla, Walla Walla county.

Secretary-Treasurer—Thos. A. White, St. John, Whitman county.

State Lecturer—O. E. Young, Pullman, Whitman county.

Executive Committee—D. B. Gherking, Waitsburg, Walla Walla county; J. W. Arrasmith, Colfax, Whitman county; and the president, vice president and secretary.

Ninety-two subordinate alliances were in good standing in the state December, 1892.

WASHINGTON PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGE FOR 1893.

Master—D. L. Russell, Vancouver, Clarke county.

Overseer—J. D. Wing, Washougal, Clarke county.

Lecturer—James Nevin, Cape Horn, Skamania county.

Steward—John Konig, Columbus, Klickitat county.

Assistant Steward—R. W. French, Hartland, Klickitat county.

Chaplain—J. H. Alexander, Vancouver, Clarke county.

Treasurer—William Smiley, Vancouver, Clarke county.

Secretary—William Tenney, Vancouver, Clarke county.

Gatekeeper—J. E. Beeks, Pleasant Valley, Clarke county.

Pomona—Miss Louisa Caffield, Columbus, Klickitat county.

Flora—Mrs. M. E. Wright, Washougal, Clarke county.

Ceres—Miss Maggie Curtin, Vancouver, Clarke county.

L. A. Steward—Miss Josie Pitman, Hartland, Klickitat county.

Executive Committee—D. L. Russell (chairman), Vancouver, Clarke county; Mrs. M. L. Allen (secretary), Fishers, Clark county; Henry Christ, Vancouver, Clarke county; G. W. French, Hartland, Klickitat county; Mrs. Jennie Jewett, White Salmon, Klickitat county.

Number of granges in state, 33.

Numbers of members in state, 1,300.

WASHINGTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1893.

President—D. M. Holt, Wawawai, Whitman county.

Vice President—J. H. Fletcher, Vancouver, Clarke county.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Pierce county.

Corresponding Secretary—W. A. Ritz, Walla Walla, Walla Walla county.

Trustees—J. M. Hixson, Seattle, King county; E. L. Von Gohren, East Sound, San Juan County; D. E. Lesh, North Yakima, Yakima county.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

WESTERN WASHINGTON ASYLUM AT FORT STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY—JANUARY 1, 1893.

Board of Trustees—A. B. Stewart, Seattle, term expires 1897; George D. Shannon, Olympia, term expires 1895; W. J. Fife, Tacoma, term expires 1893.

Officers of the Board—George D. Shannon, Olympia, president; W. J. Fife, Tacoma, secretary.

Resident Officers—John W. Waughop, M. D., superintendent; N. J. Redpath, M. D., assistant physician; Jos. A. Shadle, accountant and steward.

Number of patients end of 1892, 363.

EASTERN WASHINGTON ASYLUM AT MEDICAL LAKE, SPOKANE COUNTY.

Board of Trustees—D. F. Percival, Cheney, term expires 1895; Wilson Lockhart, M. D., Spokane, term expires 1893; Charles McDouall, Medical Lake, term expires 1897.

Officers of the Board—D. F. Percival, president; Charles McDouall, secretary.

Resident Officers—John M. Semple, M. D., superintendent; William H. Anderson, M. D., assistant physician; Frederick H. Brown, steward and accountant.

Number of patients end of 1892, 216.

STATE LIBRARY.

 JANUARY 1, 1893.

Mr. P. D. Moore has been the state librarian since the foundation of the state library by the provisions of the act approved March 27, 1890. The library is located in the upper story of the state building, adjoining the supreme court rooms, corner Fourth and Main streets, Olympia. The library contained, on January 1, 1893, 14,085 bound volumes and 1,936 unbound volumes, including maps, etc. The money value of the library is nearly \$50,000. Among the books received from many of the states are legislative handbooks, manuals, bluebooks, or state registers.

 STATE BOARD OF EXAMINING PHYSICIANS.

President — Dr. H. W. Dewey, Tacoma; term expires 1894.

Secretary — Dr. H. R. Keylor, Walla Walla; term expires 1894.

Treasurer — Dr. J. H. McDonald, Dayton; term expires 1895.

Dr. A. B. Kibbe, Seattle; term expires 1895.

Dr. H. B. Bagley, Seattle; term expires 1893.

Dr. J. W. Bean, Ellensburg; term expires 1895.

Dr. J. D. Minkler, Centralia; term expires 1893.

Dr. W. A. Newell, Olympia; term expires 1893.

Dr. C. S. Penfield, Spokane; term expires 1894.

 BOARD OF HEALTH AND BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

 JANUARY 1, 1893.

President — N. Fred Essig, M. D., Spokane; term expires 1897.

Secretary—G. S. Armstrong, M. D., Olympia; term expires 1893.

J. R. Hathaway, M. D., Fairhaven; term expires 1894.

J. B. Eggleston, M. D., Seattle; term expires 1896.

O. A. Bowen, Olympia; term expires 1895.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

President—N. Fred Essig, Spokane.

First Vice President—G. S. Armstrong, Olympia.

Second Vice President—F. M. Bell, Kelso.

Secretary—G. D. Shaver, Tacoma.

Treasurer—J. B. Eagleson, Seattle.

Board of Censors—F. H. Coe, chairman, Seattle; H. P. Tuttle, Tacoma; Thos. L. Catterson, Spokane; W. G. Coe, North Yakima; Robert J. Harvey, Spokane.

Trustees—A. B. Kibbe, chairman, Seattle; J. W. Waughop, Steilacoom; M. F. Van Buren, Tacoma.

STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

COMMISSIONERS—JANUARY 1, 1893.

First District—Chat. Knight, of Vancouver; term expires 1893.

Second District—Henry Bucey, of Tacoma; term expires 1893.

Third District—E. L. Von Gohren, of East Sound; term expires 1893.

Fourth District—S. W. Maxey, of Ellensburgh; term expires 1895.

Fifth District—D. M. Jessee, of Walla Walla; term expires 1895.

Sixth District — H. H. Spalding, of Almota; term expires 1895.

State at Large — J. T. Blackburn, of Vashon; term expires 1895.

OFFICERS.

President — Henry Bucey, Tacoma.

Secretary — C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma.

Treasurer — Henry H. Spalding, Almota.

Inspector of Fruit Pests — D. M. Jessee, Walla Walla.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

First District — Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Wahkiakum and Pacific.

Second District — Pierce, Thurston, Chehalis, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson and Clallam.

Third District — King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, Island and San Juan.

Fourth District — Yakima, Kittitas, Douglas and Okanogan.

Fifth District — Walla Walla, Franklin, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin.

Sixth District — Whitman, Adams, Lincoln, Spokane and Stevens.

TIDE LAND COMMISSION.

1893.

L. R. Grimes, Ellensburgh, Kittitas county.

Jas. H. Price, Tacoma, Pierce county.

B. L. Sharpstein, Walla Walla, Walla Walla county.

C. H. Warner, Colfax, Whitman county.

Austin Mires, Ellensburgh, Kittitas county.

Jos. Alexander, Secretary, Olympia.

TIDE LAND APPRAISERS.

Chehalis county — Z. T. Coy, Montesano; W. T. Keyes, Aberdeen; Charles Scott, Gray's Harbor.

Clallam county—A. H. Howells, Port Angeles; James A. Smith, Sequim; William Ward, Dungeness.

Clarke county—W. B. Wells, A. W. Kidder. John O'Keane, Vancouver.

Cowlitz county—Lewis H. Gildey, Freeport; Samuel Jenkins, Tucker; Geo. F. White, Castle Rock.

Island county—Chas. T. Terry, Coupeville; Thomas Nunan, Jerome Ely, Oak Harbor.

Jefferson county—R. D. Attridge, Port Ludlow; Peter Mutty, Port Discovery; Chas. M. Gerrish, Port Townsend.

King county—D. A. McKenzie, F. W. Sparling, Thos. W. Prosch, Seattle.

Kitsap county—John T. Mitchell, Port Madison; A. H. Sroufe, Sidney; S. A. Dickey, Port Washington.

Mason county—Alonzo Edwards, Shelton; John R. Eberhart, Allyn; John B. Forbes, Kamilchie.

Pacific county—Ralph B. Dyer, South Bend; Thomas Roney, Willapa; H. F. Caruahan, Knappton.

Pierce county—E. M. Hunt, C. T. Uhlman, John Huntington, Tacoma.

San Juan county—Joseph Sweaney, S. B. Driggs, Friday Harbor; S. M. Johnson, Lopez.

Skagit county—I. D. Huntoon, Hamilton; H. P. Downs, Mount Vernon; C. R. Donnell, Anacortes.

Snohomish county—E. C. Ferguson, Wm. Whitfield, Snohomish; D. S. Baker, Oso.

Thurston county—L. S. Talcott, T. N. Ford, Olympia; Frank Ruth, Yelm.

Whatcom county—Will L. Visscher, Fairhaven; F. N. Barney, Whatcom; B. W. Loring, Lynden.

Wahkiakum county—Thomas Irving, J. J. Foster, Cathlamet; F. M. Sweet, Skamokawa.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

 JANUARY 1, 1893.

Pilot Commissioners for Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound—Charles H. Jones, Eugene Biondi, John Barne-son, of Port Townsend.

Pilot Commissioners for the Columbia River—A. E. King and J. L. Stout, of Ilwaco; Edward Spencer, of South Bend; secretary, F. S. Bates, Ilwaco.

HARBOR LINE COMMISSION.

 JANUARY 1, 1893.

William F. Prosser, chairman. North Yakima; term expired 1893.

Eugene Semple, Seattle; term expired 1893.

D. C. Guernsey, Dayton; term expired 1893.

William A. Sternberg, Tacoma; term expired 1893.

James Power, La Conner; term expired 1893.

Alfred Martin, secretary, Olympia.

EDUCATIONAL.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NAME.	COUNTY.	POSTOFFICE.
C. W. Beau	Whitman.	Colfax.

State Board of Education.

C. W. Bean (1897)	Whitman	Colfax.
J. D. Atkinson (1893)	King	Seattle.
B. W. Brintnall (1893)	Thurston	Olympia.
R. C. Kerr (1893)	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
D. Bemiss (1893)	Spokane	Spokane.

Regents of State University.

NAME.	COUNTY.	POSTOFFICE.
Frank Allyn (1898)	Pierce	Tacoma.
David Kellogg (1898)	King	Seattle.
P. B. Johnson (1895)	Walla Walla	Walla Walla.
J. J. Browne (1895)	Spokane	Spokane.
J. R. Hayden (1893)	King	Seattle.
W. D. Wood (1898)	King	Seattle.
A. A. Phillips (1893)	Thurston	Olympia.
C. W. Bean, <i>ex officio</i>	Whitman	Colfax.

University Land and Building Commission.

John H. McGraw	King	Seattle.
John Arthur	King	Seattle.
C. F. Leavenworth	Thurston	Olympia.
James R. Hayden	King	Seattle.
John McReavy	Mason	Union City.

Regents of State Agricultural College and School of Science.

S. B. Conover (1895)	Jefferson	Pt. Townsend.
A. H. Smith (1895)	Pierce	Tacoma.
Eugene J. Fellows (1893)	Spokane	Spokane.
J. H. Bellinger (1897)	Whitman	Colfax.
D. E. Lesh (1897)	Yakima	North Yakima.
Gov. John H. McGraw, <i>ex officio</i>	and advisory member.	

Trustees State Normal School at Cheney.

Louis Walter (1886)	Spokane	Cheney.
W. E. Weygant (1896)	Spokane	Cheney.
H. F. Suksdorf (1894)	Spokane	Spangle.
S. A. Wells (1898)	Spokane	Spokane.
W. H. H. McClure (1894)	Whitman	Palouse City.

Trustees State Normal School at Ellensburg.

W. R. Abrams (1894)	Kittitas	Ellensburg.
F. W. Agatz (1898)	Kittitas	Ellensburg.
T. J. Newland (1896)	Kittitas	Ellensburg.
Gov. John H. McGraw, <i>ex officio</i> .		
C. W. Beau, <i>ex officio</i> .		

Trustees of State School for Defective Youth at Vancouver.

NAME.	COUNTY.	POSTOFFICE.
B. F. Shaw (1896)	Clarke	Vancouver.
J. R. Thompson (1897)	Clarke	Vancouver.
J. D. Geoghegan (1894)	Clarke	Vancouver.
J. R. Smith (1898)	Clarke	Vancouver.
W. B. Daniels (1896)	Clarke	Vancouver.

Trustees of State Reform School at Chehalis.

John Dobson (1896)	Lewis	Chehalis.
J. W. Goodell (1898)	Pacific	Willapa.
L. F. Compton (1894)	King	Seattle.

Faculty of State University at Seattle for 1893.

T. M. Gatch, A. M., Ph. D., President, Mental and Moral Science.

O. B. Johnson, LL. B., Natural History and Science.

J. M. Taylor, M. S., Mathematics and Astronomy.

Miss E. J. Chamberlain, Preceptress, German, English Literature and History.

Mark Bailey, jr., A. B., Greek and Latin.

Miss Louise Frazier, Ph. B., English, Rhetoric and Elocution.

Miss Claire Gatch, Teacher of Art, and Librarian.

Mlle. Marie Camenen, Teacher of French.

Miss Estelle Wyckoff, Teacher of German.

Miss J. M. Chamberlain, Director, Piano and Harmony.

P. C. Allen, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin.

E. D. Crandall, Voice Culture.

Mrs. C. S. Patterson, Piano and Pipe Organ.

Faculty of State Agricultural College at Pullman for 1893.

John W. Heston, President, Political Economy and Constitutional Law.

J. P. Hendricks, Professor of Agriculture.

Edward R. Lake, M. Sc., Professor of Horticulture, Forestry and Botany.

Charles E. Munn, V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science.

George G. Hitchcock, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.

Nancy L. Van Doren, Preceptress.

Lee Fairchild, English Literature.

Chas. V. Piper, Entomology.

Ernest L. Newell, Civil Engineering.

E. V. Claypool, Mathematics and Preparatory Department, Principal.

James Ferguson, Stenography and Typewriting.

G. H. Watt, Chemistry.

A. R. Saunders, Mechanical Engineering.

F. L. Gibbs, Accountant.

Myrtle Walton, Stenographer.

R. G. Klemgard, Superintendent of Farm.

J. O. Walker, Foreman of Farm.

Faculty of State Normal School at Cheney.

W. J. Sutton, Principal.

W. C. Stone.

Nellie G. Hutchinson.

Mattie C. Hammond.

Annie Howard.

Helen M. Gunn.

Faculty of State Normal School at Ellensburg.

B. F. Barge, Principal.

W. N. Hull, Assistant Principal.

Miss Elvira Marquis.

Miss Christiana Hyatt.

Faculty of State School for Defective Youth at Vancouver.

J. C. Watson, Director.

George Laughton.

Mrs. C. Watson.

H. R. Roethe.

Faculty of State Reform School at Chehalis.

Thos. B. Westendorf, Director.

A. L. Flynn.

Emma V. Montgomery.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON.

Grace Seminary	Centralia.
Colfax College	Colfax.
Puget Sound Academy	Coupeville.
Ellensburg Boarding School	Ellensburgh.
Latah Military Academy	Latah.
Providence Academy	Olympia.
Pullman Military College ..	Pullman.
Mount Rainier Seminary	Seattle.
Academy of the Holy Name	Seattle.
S. Winfred's Seminary	Seattle.
Convent of the Holy Names	Spokane.
Jenkiu's University	Spokane.
Sacred Heart School	Spokane.
St. Mary's Hall	Spokane.
Spokane Business College	Spokane.
St. Joseph's Academy	Sprague.
Whitworth College	Sumner.
Anna Wright Seminary	Tacoma.
Puget Sound University	Tacoma.
Washington College	Tacoma.
Tyler Select School	Tyler.
St. Andrew's School	Uniontown.
St. James' College	Vancouver.
St. Luke's Hall	Vancouver.
Empire Business College	Walla Walla.
Whitman College	Walla Walla.
Waitsburg Academy	Waitsburg.
Sisters' Academy	Aberdeen.
Huntsville Academy	Huntsville.
Kelso Academy	Kelso.
House of Providence	Vancouver.
Academy of Sacred Hearts	Pomeroy.

Female Seminary	Ravenna.
Tacoma Business College	Tacoma.
Snohomish Boarding and Day School	Snohomish.
Gonzaga College	Spokane.
Academy of Holy Names	Spokane.
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Spokane.
Spokane Seminary for Young Ladies	Spokane.
Catholic Mission School for Girls	Goodwin.
Catholic Mission School for Boys	Goodwin.
Olympia Collegiate Institute	Olympia.
St. Patrick's School	Walla Walla.
Northwest Normal School	Lynden.
St. Joseph's Academy	North Yakima.
St. Francis Xavier Indian School	North Yakima.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1893.

President—F. J. Barnard, Seattle.

First Vice President—J. W. Heston, Pullman.

Second Vice President—C. Borst, Centralia.

Third Vice President—W. D. Lyman, Walla Walla.

Secretary—Elizabeth Hawley, Spokane.

Treasurer—R. C. Kerr, Walla Walla.

Executive Committee—W. A. Payne, Dayton; J. W. Roberts, Tacoma; J. G. Lawrence, Seattle.

Legislative Committee—B. W. Brintnall, Olympia; R. S. Bingham, Tacoma; R. B. Bryan, Olympia; J. B. Walker, Spokane; Edwin Twitmeyer, Seattle.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE WASHINGTON STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—R. B. Bryan, Olympia.

Secretary and Treasurer—B. W. Brintnall, Olympia.

Trustees—R. B. Bryan, Olympia; B. W. Brintnall, Olympia; R. S. Bingham, Tacoma; C. W. Bean, Olympia; F. A. White, Elma.

EDUCATIONAL FACTS.

There were 1,515 public schools in the state in 1892 with an average daily attendance of 50,716 pupils.

The average salary paid to male teachers in 1892 was \$52.29 per month; female teachers, \$42.16.

The estimated value of schoolhouses and grounds in 1892 was \$3,669,441, and the total estimated value of school property was \$4,088,644.70.

The state institutions of learning besides the public schools are: The State University, at Seattle; the State Agricultural College and School of Science, at Pullman; State Normal School, at Cheney; State Normal School, at Ellensburg; State School for Defective Youth, at Vancouver; State Reform School, at Chehalis.

There were 112 defective youth in the state in 1892. In the state school for defective youth there is a department for the deaf, for the blind, and for the feeble minded.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States Circuit Court Judges and Officials, 1893.

Hon. Stephen J. Field	Circuit justice,	Washington, D. C.
Hon. Jos. McKenna	Circuit judge	San Francisco.
Hon. Wm. B. Gilbert	Circuit judge	Portland, Ore.
Hon. C. H. Hanford	District judge,	Seattle.
A. Reeves Ayres	Clerk	Tacoma.
Mrs. C. M. Kent	Deputy clerk	Tacoma.
R. M. Hopkins	Deputy clerk	Seattle.
A. H. Kenyon	Deputy clerk	Spokane.
W. T. Dovell	Deputy clerk	Walla Walla.
Patrick H. Winston	U.S. attorney	Spokane.
James Keifer	Asst. U.S. atty,	Seattle.
Thomas R. Brown	Marshal	Tacoma.

United States District Court Judge and Officials.

Hon. C. H. Hanford	District judge,	Seattle.
R. M. Hopkins	Clerk	Seattle.
E. V. Amery	Deputy clerk	Seattle.

A. Reeves Ayres	Deputy clerk	Tacoma.
A. H. Kenyon	Deputy clerk	Spokane.
W. T. Dovell	Deputy clerk	Walla Walla.
_____	Deputy clerk	Port Townsend.
Patrick H. Winston	U. S. attorney,	Spokane.
James Keifer	Asst. U. S. atty,	Seattle.
Thomas R. Brown	Marshal	Tacoma.

TERMS OF UNITED STATES COURTS, DISTRICT OF
WASHINGTON.

Northern division—Seattle; First Tuesday in June and December.

Southern division—Walla Walla; first Tuesday in May and November.

Eastern division—Spokane; first Tuesday in April and September.

Western division—Tacoma; first Tuesday in July and February.

*Commissioners for the United States Circuit Court for
the District of Washington.*

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Adams	F. P. French	Ritzville.
Asotin	Edward Burmeister	Asotin.
Chehalis	M. J. Cochran	Aberdeen.
	H. M. Sutton	Montesano.
Clallam	W. R. Gray	Port Angeles.
	George W. O'Brien	Clallam Bay.
	Samuel J. Lutz	East Clallam.
	O. Erickson	La Push.
Clarke	William H. Johnson	Vancouver.
Columbia	Warren A. Belcher	Dayton.
Cowlitz	Chris. Kalahan	Kalama.
Douglas	E. K. Pendergast	Waterville.
	R. J. Reeves	Wilbur.
	James Odgers	Coulee City.
Island	Thomas Cranney	Coupeville.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Jefferson	James G. Swan	Port Townsend.
	Oliver Wood	Port Townsend.
King	James Keifer	Seattle.
	J. W. Sprigg	Seattle.
	C. D. Emery	Seattle.
	R. M. Hopkins	Seattle.
	A. C. Bowman	Seattle.
Kittitas	J. T. Armstrong	Ellensburgh.
Klickitat	W. R. Dunbar	Goldendale.
	S. P. Flower	Bickleton.
Lincoln	Jackson Brock	Davenport.
	Robert K. McCoomb	Sprague.
Okanogan	William B. Moore	————
	George J. Hinley	Ruby City.
Pacific	Marion D. Egbert	South Bend.
	W. H. B. Hewen	South Bend.
Pierce	A. Reeves Ayres	Tacoma.
	M. L. Clifford	Tacoma.
	Edwin Eells	Reservation.
Skagit	F. D. Cleaves	————
	H. D. Allison	Anacortes.
	Charles P. Riggo	Birdsview.
	George B. Blanchard	Edison.
	C. Von Presentin	Birdsview.
	M. V. B. Lamoreux	Beaver.
Snohomish	George Moovill	Arlington.
	Warren A. Worden	Everett.
Spokane	S. A. Wells	Spokane.
	Arthur Kenyon	Spokane.
Stevens	Jacob Stitzel	Colville.
Thurston	R. G. O'Brien	Olympia.
Walla Walla	W. T. Dovell	Walla Walla.
Whatcom	J. Frank Ward	Blaine.
	Philip A. Lawrence	Sumas.
	Hamlin B. Williams	Whatcom.
Whitman	F. M. Ellsworth	Colfax.
Yakima	S. C. Henton	North Yakima.

COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
_____	A. M. Anderson	Fort Spokane.
_____	H. C. Comegys	_____

Deputy United States Marshals.

Frank L. Crosby	Chief deputy	Tacoma.
H. F. McKay	Deputy	Tacoma.
Dan G. Lovell	Deputy	Tacoma.
H. A. Bigelow	Deputy	Seattle.
E. W. Mudgett	Deputy	Seattle.
Richard Bradley	Deputy	Seattle.
Richard DeLanty	Deputy	Port Townsend.
W. J. Jones	Deputy	Port Townsend.
W. J. Simonds	Deputy	Whatcom.
D. W. Simmons	Deputy	North Yakima.
C. P. Chamberlain	Deputy	Spokane.
Fred. Oliver	Deputy	Spokane.
John McClelland	Deputy	Olympia.
J. M. McFarland	Deputy	Walla Walla.
J. Brooks Mackay	Deputy	Colfax.
D. J. Olds	Deputy	South Bend.
W. A. Prince	Deputy	Spokane.
Richard Fish	Deputy	Sprague.
M. A. Rush	Deputy	Conconully.
C. W. Brown	Deputy	Douglas City.
A. M. Chesney	Deputy	Tacoma.
Clara M. Kent	Stenographer	Tacoma.
Arthur Perry	Warden U. S. penitentiary	McNeill's Island.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice—R. O. Dunbar, Klickitat county; term expires 1895.

Associate Justice—Elmon Scott, Whatcom county; term expires 1899.

Associate Justice—T. L. Stiles, Pierce county; term expires 1895.

Associate Justice—T. J. Anders, Walla Walla county; term expires 1899.

Associate Justice—John P. Hoyt, King county; term expires 1897.

Clerk—C. S. Reinhart, Olympia, Thurston county.

Reporter—Eugene Kreider, Tacoma, Pierce county.

Sessions are held at the state capital—Olympia.

SUPERIOR JUDGES

NAME.	COUNTY	CITY.
T. J. Humes	King	Seattle.
J. W. Langley	King	Seattle.
Richard Osborn	King	Seattle.
W. H. Pritchard	Pierce	Tacoma.
Emmet N. Parker	Pierce	Tacoma.
John C. Stallcup	Pierce	Tacoma.
Jesse Arthur	{ Spokane } { Stevens }	Spokane.
Norman Buck		Spokane.
J. Z. Moore		Spokane.
Solomon Smith	Klickitat	Goldendale.
Jas. G. McClinton	Clallam	Port Angeles.
M. J. Gordon	Thurston	Olympia.
R. A. Ballinger	Jefferson	Port Townsend.
E. H. Sullivan	Whitman	Colfax.
John C. Denny	{ Snohomish } { Kitsap }	Snohomish.
Mason Irwin	{ Chehalis } { Mason }	Montesano.
H. McBride	{ Skagit } { Island }	La Conner.
C. B. Graves	{ Kittitas } { Yakima }	Ellelsburgh.
Wm. H. Upton	{ Walla Walla } { Franklin }	Walla Walla.
J. R. Winn	{ Whatcom } { San Juan }	Whatcom.
E. A. Wiswall	{ Clarke } { Cowlitz } { Skamania }	Vancouver

NAME.	COUNTY.	CITY.
W. W. Langhorne	Pacific	Chehalis.
	Lewis	
	Wahkiak'm	
R. F. Sturdevant	Columbia	Dayton.
	Garfield	
	Asotin	
Wallace Mount	Lincoln	Sprague.
	Adams	
	Okanogan	
	Douglas	

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

PORT TOWNSEND OFFICE.

A. Wasson, collector and disbursing agent	\$5,000
A. A. Plummer, special deputy collector	2,600
C. G. Perkins, deputy collector	1,500
S. B. House, deputy collector	1,600
R. C. Calhoun, deputy collector	1,500
A. L. McClinton, deputy collector	1,460
W. H. H. McCurdy, deputy collector	1,400
D. S. Hammond, clerk	1,200
H. L. Burkett, clerk	1,200
F. Kennedy, stenographer	1,200
F. W. Harned, clerk	1,000
Harry Smith, inspector	1,277
W. F. Learned, inspector	1,277
T. N. McBride, inspector	1,277
Frank Bowers, inspector	1,277
S. G. Todd, inspector	1,277
A. D. Attridge, inspector	1,277
J. A. Van Bokkelen, inspector	1,277
Edward Rose, inspector	1,095
W. R. Smith, day watchman	1,095
A. Thompson, night watchman	1,095

HISTORICAL.

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William Bradford, inspector.....	\$1,095
Thad S. Smith, boatman.....	782
J. H. Peterson, boatman.....	782
Total.....	\$34,383

SEATTLE SUB-PORT.

D. A. McKenzie, deputy collector.....	\$2,000
A. I. Zimmerman, inspector.....	1,277
J. E. Guptill, inspector.....	1,095
J. G. Carroll, storekeeper.....	1,200
Total.....	\$5,572

TACOMA SUB-PORT.

L. P. Berry, deputy collector.....	\$2,000
William B. Bidwell, inspector.....	1,277
John Milsaps, inspector.....	1,277
F. C. Tuthill, storekeeper.....	1,200
Total.....	\$5,754

PORT ANGELES SUB-PORT.

H. K. Bickford, deputy collector.....	\$1,500
B. B. Meagher, inspector.....	1,095
Total.....	\$2,595

WHATCOM SUB-PORT.

William Riley, deputy collector.....	\$1,500
R. A. Evans, inspector.....	1,277
Total.....	\$2,777

SUMAS OFFICE.

C. A. McLennan, deputy collector.....	\$1,277
C. L. Warner, inspector.....	1,277
Total.....	\$2,554

ROCHE HARBOR SUB-PORT.

G. M. Johnson, deputy collector.....	\$1,200
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LITTLE DALLES SUB-PORT.

E. A. Routhe, deputy collector.....	\$1,277
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ABERDEEN SUB-PORT.

William A. Balcom, deputy collector.....	\$1,095
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SOUTH BEND SUB-PORT.

C. C. Dalton, deputy collector.....	\$1,095
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OSSOYOOS LAKE OFFICE.

R. B. Scott, inspector.....	\$1,095
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CHINESE INSPECTORS.

J. H. Coblentz.....	\$1,460
C. E. Munn.....	1,460
J. E. Daniels.....	1,460
L. T. Savage.....	1,277
W. L. Meredith.....	1,460
T. P. Hopp.....	1,095
Capt. Barck.....	1,095
Total.....	<u>\$9,807</u>

IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS.

T. M. Fisher.....	\$1,460
C. W. Snyder.....	1,460
Total.....	<u>\$2,920</u>

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 1893.

Washington is a part of the district of Oregon.

Milton Weidler, collector, Portland, Or.

W. S. Harlan, deputy collector, Seattle, Wash.

J. A. Todd, deputy collector, Spokane, Wash.

S. D. Kingsbury, deputy collector, Tacoma, Wash.

The office in Seattle is the only place where stamps are sold in the State of Washington.

UNITED STATES BANK EXAMINERS.

Hon. Eugene T. Wilson, of Ellensburg, for Spokane and Lincoln counties, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Charles Clary, part of Washington and Oregon.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL MARINE SERVICE.

Dr. S. B. Conover, quarantine officer, Port Townsend.

UNITED STATES GENERAL LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA.

Amos F. Shaw, United States surveyor general,
Olympia.

A. B. Cowles, chief clerk, Olympia.

Charles H. Goehring, draftsman, Olympia.

Johann F. Scheltema, draftsman, Olympia.

Oliver B. Iverson, draftsman, Olympia.

Herbert E. Snodgrass, transcribing clerk, Olympia.

Mrs. H. A. Van Eaton, transcribing clerk, Olympia.

Bessie F. Lee, transcribing clerk, Olympia.

Helen A. Cowles, transcribing clerk, Olympia.

Nathaniel Parker Willis, messenger, Olympia.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE.

T. M. Reed, jr., register, Seattle.

Geo. G. Lyon, receiver, Seattle.

H. W. Taylor, chief clerk, Seattle.

Chas. McAllister, clerk, Seattle.

Frank Seidel, clerk, Seattle.

W. C. Heilbron, clerk, Seattle.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, VANCOUVER.

Jno. D. Geoghegan, register, Vancouver.

Scott Swetland, receiver, Vancouver.

Geo. A. Jolliffe, chief clerk, Vancouver.

Chas. I. Pritchard, clerk, Vancouver.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, WALLA WALLA.

Edward C. Ross, register, Walla Walla.

Joseph C. Painter, receiver, Walla Walla.

Walter L. Cadman, clerk, Walla Walla.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SPOKANE.

A. W. Strong, register, Spokane.

J. H. Hughes, receiver, Spokane.

W. H. Ludden, chief clerk, Spokane.

M. A. Scott, proof clerk, Spokane.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, NORTH YAKIMA.

L. S. Howlett, register, North Yakima.

W. H. Hare, receiver, North Yakima.

Chas. H. Hare, clerk, North Yakima.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA.

George G. Mills, register, Olympia.

J. R. Welty, receiver, Olympia.

Harry R. Shepard, chief clerk, Olympia.

George S. Libby, clerk, Olympia.

Susie E. Barr, stenographer, Olympia.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, WATERVILLE.

J. C. Lawrence, register, Waterville.

Frank M. Dallam, receiver, Waterville.

E. W. Porter, clerk, Waterville.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1893.

ADAMS COUNTY.

County seat, Ritzville.

Auditor.....	S. L. Crouce.....	Ritzville.
County clerk.....	S. L. Crouce.....	Ritzville.
Treasurer.....	John Bovee.....	Ritzville.
Assessor.....	William F. Winslow.....	Ritzville.
Sheriff.....	Henry Zimmerman.....	Ritzville.
Surveyor.....	Louis Scholl, jr.....	Ritzville.
Attorney.....	J. C. Adams.....	Ritzville.
School supt.....	Robert C. Egbers.....	Ritzville.
Coroner.....	A. E. Severance.....	Ritzville.
Commissioner.....	Lafayette Root.....	Ritzville.
Commissioner.....	E. E. Ellis.....	Ritzville.
Commissioner.....	Wm. Spanjer.....	Ritzville.

ASOTIN COUNTY.

County seat, Asotin.

Auditor.....	H. E. Benedict.....	Asotin.
County clerk.....	D. T. Welch.....	Asotin.

Treasurer	L. B. Howard	Asotin.
Assessor	George Kinnear	Asotin.
Sheriff	John L. Wormell	Asotin.
Surveyor	M. S. Kling	Anatone.
Attorney	————	————
School supt.	D. S. Jennings	Anatone.
Coroner	L. Woodruff	Asotin.
Commissioner	W. H. Smith	Asotin.
Commissioner	R. H. Sangster	Anatone.
Commissioner	Orville Gilmore	Anatone.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

County seat, Montesano.

Auditor	Geo. W. Boyington	Montesano.
County clerk	James E. Lyons	Cosmopolis.
Treasurer	John G. Lewis	Aberdeen.
Assessor	John W. Bunn	Montesano.
Sheriff	Joseph A. Graham	Aberdeen.
Surveyor	O. P. Burrows	Hoquiam.
Attorney	Geo. D. Schofield	Montesano.
School supt.	James A. Hutchison	Montesano.
Coroner	M. R. Stapp	Aberdeen.
Commiss'r, 1st Dist.	O. Coy	Sharon.
Commiss'r, 2d Dist.	John O. Wilson	Cosmopolis.
Commiss'r, 3d Dist.	Peter Autzen	Hoquiam.

CLALLAM COUNTY.

County seat, Port Angeles.

Auditor	John W. Troy	Port Angeles.
County clerk	A. A. Richardson	Beaver.
Treasurer	M. J. Clump	Dungeness.
Assessor	G. H. White	Port Angeles.
Sheriff	S. G. Morse	Port Angeles.
Surveyor	E. A. Fitzhenry	Port Angeles.
Attorney	D. W. Bryan	Port Angeles.
School supt.	A. B. Dorsey	Sequim.
Coroner	W. W. McGeorge	Port Angeles.
Commissioner	J. B. Knapman	Sequim.

Commissioner	A. O'Brien	Port Angeles.
Commissioner	G. Lamb	Clallam Bay.

CLARKE COUNTY.

County seat, Vancouver.

Auditor	Sylvester Goodnight	Vancouver.
County clerk	H. R. Caples	Vancouver.
Treasurer	A. J. Cook	Vancouver.
Assessor	Charles Daly	Battle Ground.
Sheriff	George Nerton	Vancouver.
Surveyor	Robert Robb	Vancouver.
Attorney	C. D. Bowles	Vancouver.
School supt.	Charles E. Alexander	Vancouver.
Coroner	Jasper Fuller	Vancouver.
Commissioner	S. S. Campbell	La Center.
Commissioner	R. J. Fletcher	Fern Prairie.
Commissioner	John O'Keane	Vancouver.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

County seat, Dayton.

Auditor	A. P. Cahill	Dayton.
County clerk	G. D. Taylor	Dayton.
Treasurer	W. A. Newman	Dayton.
Assessor	W. J. Honeycutt	Dayton.
Sheriff	A. H. Weatherford	Dayton.
Surveyor	T. B. Hicks	Dayton.
Attorney	Will H. Fouts	Dayton.
School supt.	Chas. Terpening	Dayton.
Coroner	E. H. Van Patten	Dayton.
Commissioner	I. N. E. Rayburn	Dayton.
Commissioner	L. M. Vannice	Covello.
Commissioner	R. H. McHargue	Alto.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

County seat, Kalama.

Auditor	D. H. Gumm	Kalama.
County clerk	J. W. Palmer	Kalama
Treasurer	A. F. Cooper	Kalama.

Assessor	Walter Lyson	Kelso.
Sheriff	A. L. Watson	Catlin.
Surveyor	F. M. Lane	Kalama.
Attorney	E. W. Ross	Castle Rock.
School supt	W. A. Berry	Toutle.
Coroner	Dr. L. M. Sims	Kalama.
Commissioner	W. S. Martin	Kalama.
Commissioner	E. S. Collins	Kelso.
Commissioner	I. N. Bieghle	Toutle.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

County seat, Waterville.

Auditor	E. C. Young	Waterville.
County clerk	C. W. Ernst	Waterville.
Treasurer	Walter Mann	Waterville.
Assessor	Chas. E. Mitchell	Douglas.
Sheriff	Jas. B. Valentine	Waterville.
Surveyor	P. T. Sargeant	Coulee City.
Attorney	Geo. Bradley	Waterville.
School supt	E. M. Bogart	St. Andrews.
Coroner	Dr. Colin Gilchrist	Waterville.
Commissioner	Chas. M. Sprague	Coulee City.
Commissioner	Chas. Boynton	Bridgeport.
Commissioner	Jos. Eikelbemer	Waterville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

County seat, Pasco.

Auditor	W. H. Brown	Pasco.
County clerk	W. H. Brown	Pasco.
Treasurer	Fred Kurtzman	Pasco.
Assessor	Geo. M. Coleman	Pasco.
Sheriff	Geo. M. Coleman	Pasco.
Surveyor	J. B. Gautenbein	Pasco.
Attorney	C. S. Harris	Pasco.
School supt	Marguerite K. Speck	Pasco.
Coroner	J. S. Wallace	Pasco.
Commissioner	M. V. Harper	Pasco.

Commissioner	D. W. Page	Pasco.
Commissioner	Ed Tummerman	Washtucna.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

County seat, Pomeroy.

Auditor	J. H. Davidson	Pomeroy.
County clerk	W. E. Gibson	Pomeroy.
Treasurer	H. A. Adams	Pomeroy.
Assessor	R. L. Kirby	Pomeroy.
Sheriff	Gilbert Dickson	Pomeroy.
Surveyor	Hayden Gearhart	Pomeroy.
Attorney	W. E. Green	Pomeroy.
School supt	H. C. Benbow	Pomeroy.
Coroner	Dr. J. R. Gose	Pomeroy.
Commissioner	C. A. Shaffer	Ping.
Commissioner	E. B. Fletcher	Pataha.
Commissioner	Robt. Storey	Pomeroy.

ISLAND COUNTY.

County seat, Coupeville.

Auditor	C. J. House	Coupeville.
County clerk	J. S. Metzler	Oak Harbor.
Treasurer	Jacob Jenne	Coupeville.
Assessor	George Bump	Phinney.
Sheriff	Thomas Unman	Coupeville.
Surveyor	Geo. W. Dennis	Sau de Fuca.
Attorney	C. C. King	Coupeville.
School supt	L. H. Smith	Oak Harbor.
Coroner	Dr. W. L. White	Coupeville.
Commissioner	F. A. LeSourd	Coupeville.
Commissioner	Jos. Sauts	Oak Harbor.
Commissioner	J. M. Hart	Utsalady.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

County seat, Port Townsend.

Auditor	Jerry S. Rogers	Port Townsend.
County clerk	J. N. Laubach	Port Townsend.
Treasurer	T. M. Hammond, jr.	Port Townsend.

Assessor	John F. Sheehan	Port Townsend.
Sheriff	R. DeLanty	Port Townsend.
Surveyor	Lou. G. Seitzinger	Quilcene.
Attorney	R. W. Jennings	Port Townsend.
School supt	Wm. J. Rohde	Port Townsend.
Coroner	J. S. Wyckoff	Port Townsend.
Commissioner	Geo. E. Starritt	Port Townsend.
Commissioner	R. S. Robinson	Hadlock.
Commissioner	E. P. Brinnon	Brinnon.

KING COUNTY.

County seat, Seattle.

Auditor	F. A. Twichell	Seattle.
County clerk	T. C. Gordon	Seattle.
Treasurer	Byron Phelps	Seattle.
Assessor	D. R. Abraham	Black Diamond.
Sheriff	J. H. Woolery	Seattle.
Surveyor	F. F. Ames	Seattle.
Attorney	J. F. Miller	Seattle.
School supt	V. A. Pusey	Seattle.
Coroner	G. M. Horton	Seattle.
Commissioner	Fred. Gasch	Seattle.
Commissioner	John Wooding	Slaughter.
Commissioner	A. L. Rutherford	North Bend.

KITSAP COUNTY.

County seat, Sidney.

Auditor	L. A. Bender	Sidney.
County clerk	John Anderson	Sidney.
Treasurer	J. E. Boyd	Port Madison.
Assessor	Wm. J. Alexander	Colby.
Sheriff	Joseph Pitt	Tracyton.
Surveyor	D. T. Williams	Silverdale.
Attorney	H. H. Eaton	Port Madison.
School supt	C. H. Barnes	Sidney.
Coroner	C. C. Kellam	Port Blakeley.
Commissioner	Alex Watts	Kingston.

Commissioner	J. K. Ewing	Madrone.
Commissioner	H. P. Fraiser	Crosby.

KITTITAS COUNTY.

County seat, Ellensburgh.

Auditor	J. E. Frost	Ellensburgh.
County clerk	Martin Cameron	Ellensburgh.
Treasurer	J. F. Travers	Ellensburgh.
Assessor	W. A. Stevens	Ellensburgh.
Sheriff	A. A. Meade	Ellensburgh.
Surveyor	E. I. Anderson	Ellensburgh.
Attorney	E. E. Wager	Roslyn.
School supt	Geo. M. Jenkins	Roslyn.
Coroner	I. N. Power	Ellensburgh.
Commissioner	Alex. Pitcher	Mission.
Commissioner	P. McCallum	McCallum.
Commissioner	A. M. Stevens	Ellensburgh.

Klickitat County.

County seat, Goldendale.

Auditor	Simeon Bolton	Goldendale.
County clerk	Geo. F. McKenny	Goldendale.
Treasurer	Charles E. Morris	Goldendale.
Assessor	John H. Smith	Centerville.
Sheriff	D. C. Macy	Dot.
Surveyor	Jacob Richardson	Goldendale.
Attorney	W. B. Presby	Goldendale.
School supt	C. M. Ryman	Goldendale.
Coroner	H. D. Young	Goldendale.
Commissioner	H. M. Trenner	Fulda.
Commissioner	J. J. Calliway	Cleveland.
Commissioner	McDonald Pierce	Goldendale.

LEWIS COUNTY.

County seat, Chehalis.

Auditor	C. M. Steadman	Chehalis.
County clerk	W. H. Kenoyer	Winlock.
Treasurer	John Galvin	Centralia.

Assessor	Isaac Shultz	Knab P. O.
Sheriff	J. W. Barnett.....	Chehalis.
Surveyor	F. E. Meloy	Chehalis.
Attorney	A. E. Rice	Centralia.
School supt.....	J. E. Lease	Centralia.
Coroner	T. J. Sullivan.....	Chehalis.
Commissioner	E. G. Lowry	Claquato.
Commissioner	William Young	Mossy Rock.
Commissioner	Theodore Hoss	Centralia.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County seat, Sprague.

Auditor	J. W. Anderson	Sprague.
County clerk	J. B. Gray	Sprague.
Treasurer	Howard Spining	Sprague.
Assessor	J. E. Vest	Rockdale.
Sheriff	T. P. Donahue	Sprague.
Surveyor	Jerry Rockhold.....	Crescent.
Attorney	C. H. Neal	Sprague.
School supt.....	H. N. Martin	Sprague.
Coroner	W. H. Olds	Sprague.
Commissioner	L. V. Allen	Sedalia.
Commissioner	John Moylan	Creston.
Commissioner.....	M. F. Lafollette	Grand Coulee.

MASON COUNTY.

County seat, Shelton.

Auditor	J. W. Day	Shelton.
County clerk	W. H. M. Dunbar	Shelton.
Treasurer	Thomas O'Neill	Shelton.
Assessor	Jno. D. Dow	Hoodsport.
Sheriff	D. M. Duckworth	Shelton.
Surveyor	J. S. W. Shelton.....	Shelton.
Attorney	Jas. A. McDonald.....	Shelton.
School supt.....	C. S. Brumbaugh.....	Shelton.
Coroner	McD. Simmons	Shelton.
Commissioner	Wm. H. Nance	Dewatto.
Commissioner	W. Rodenberger	Shelton.
Commissioner.....	Wm. Callow	New Kamilchie.

OKANOGAN COUNTY.

County seat, Conconully.

Auditor	Frank M. Baum	Conconully.
County clerk	Frank M. Baum	Conconully.
Treasurer	George W. Elliott	Conconully.
Assessor	H. C. Richardson	Clover.
Sheriff	M. A. Rush	Conconully.
Surveyor	Layton S. Baldwin	Conconully.
Attorney	W. A. Bowser	Conconully.
School supt.	J. F. Samson	Conconully.
Coroner	Dr. R. A. Parent	Loomis.
Commissioner	Thomas Ish	Loomis.
Commissioner	J. I. Pogue	Clover.
Commissioner	L. H. Spader	Chelan.

PACIFIC COUNTY.

County seat, South Bend.

Auditor	Phil. D. Barney	South Bend.
County clerk	Anthony Bowen	South Bend.
Treasurer	Sunner F. Lockwood	South Bend.
Assessor	Frank G. Crawford	Willapa.
Sheriff	Thomas Roney	Willapa.
Surveyor	L. C. Vickery	South Bend.
Attorney	Marion D. Egbert	South Bend.
School supt.	L. W. Fansher	South Bend.
Coroner	W. C. Mower	Ilwaco.
Commissioner	J. A. Morehead	Sealand.
Commissioner	W. D. Whealdon	Nasel.
Commissioner	Chas. E. Foster	South Bend.

PIERCE COUNTY.

County seat, Tacoma.

Auditor	R. A. Ketner	Tacoma.
County clerk	W. A. Ryan	Tacoma.
Treasurer	J. C. Fairchild	Tacoma.
Assessor	W. H. Dougherty	Excelsior.
Sheriff	Alex Matthews	Puyallup.

Surveyor	A. B. Wood	Tacoma.
Attorney	W. H. Snell	Tacoma.
School supt	H. R. Cox	Roy.
Coroner	C. L. Hoska	Tacoma.
Commissioner	A. V. Fawcett	Tacoma.
Commissioner	W. L. Bartholomew	Buckley.
Commissioner	Wm. Foy	Lake Park.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

County seat, Friday Harbor.

Auditor	John L. Murray	Friday Harbor.
County clerk	Geo. A. Ellsperman	Friday Harbor.
Treasurer	C. M. Tucker	Argyle.
Assessor	E. W. Harrison	East Sound.
Sheriff	A. W. Thomas	Waldron.
Surveyor	C. E. Cantine	Lopez.
Attorney	W. H. Thacker	Lopez.
School supt	R. M. Wausbrough	Friday Harbor.
Coroner	H. C. Sloggett	Friday Harbor.
Commissioner	C. L. Carter	Friday Harbor.
Commissioner	J. H. Nichols	East Sound.
Commissioner	Wesley Warner	Lopez.

SKAGIT COUNTY.

County seat, Mount Vernon.

Auditor	Fred. E. Pape	Mt. Vernon.
County clerk	P. S. Hogan	Mt. Vernon.
Treasurer	James Dunlap	La Conner.
Assessor	H. C. Howard	Anacortes.
Sheriff	James O. Loughlin	La Conner.
Surveyor	John W. Meehan	Mt. Vernon.
Attorney	Geo. A. Joiner	Anacortes.
School supt	J. M. Shields	La Conner.
Coroner	M. B. Dunbar	Avon.
Commissioner	John Dale	Edison.
Commissioner	J. W. Dicks.	Avon.
Commissioner	John Sutter	Sauk.

SKAMANIA COUNTY.

County seat, Cascades.

Auditor	Robert Carr	Cascades.
County clerk	Robert Carr	Cascades.
Treasurer	John Andrews	Cascades.
Assessor	James Haffey	Cape Horn.
Sheriff	C. D. Walker	Cascades.
Surveyor	D. J. Lawton	Skye.
Attorney	_____	_____
School supt	C. C. Witherell	Nelson.
Coroner	Barney Hanlan	Cape Horn.
Commissioner	Amos Underwood	Hood River, Or.
Commissioner	L. R. T. Gatton	Nelson.
Commissioner	P. O. Hanlon	Cape Horn.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

County seat, Snohomish.

Auditor	D. S. Swerdiger	Snohomish.
County clerk	Robert Hulburt	Snohomish.
Treasurer	C. L. Lawry	Snohomish.
Assessor	Peter Legue	Stanwood.
Sheriff	James Hagan	Snohomish.
Surveyor	J. B. Carothers	Snohomish.
Attorney	T. J. Dooley	Everett.
School supt	J. N. Sinclair	Snohomish.
Coroner	S. B. Limerick	Snohomish.
Commissioner	Thos. Moran	Arlington.
Commissioner	Quinton E. Friars	Lowell.
Commissioner	Don W. Evans	Sultan City.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

County seat, Spokane.

Auditor	J. J. Peel	Spokane.
County clerk	C. O. Downing	Spokane.
Treasurer	D. S. Prescott	Spokane.
Assessor	J. F. Leghorn	Spokane.
Sheriff	F. K. Pugh	Spokane.
Surveyor	Albert H. Gray	Spokane.

Attorney	James E. Fenton	Spokane.
School supt	W. B. Turner	Spokane.
Coroner	D. C. Newman	Spokane.
Commissioner	F. A. Fender	Spokane.
Commissioner	Wm. Connolly	Waverly.
Commissioner	H. T. Jones	Deep Creek Falls.

STEVENS COUNTY.

County seat, Colville.

Auditor	E. D. Miner	Colville.
County clerk	Fred S. Phillips	Colville.
Treasurer	Frank B. Goetter	Colville.
Assessor	Edgar Charles	Loon Lake.
Sheriff	C. R. McMillin	Colville.
Surveyor	R. B. Thomas	Colville.
Attorney	L. B. Reeder	Kettle Falls.
School supt	M. B. Grieve	Daisy.
Coroner	James O. Gifford	Fruitland.
Commissioner	Robert Hilts	Hunter.
Commissioner	L. W. Meyers	Colville.
Commissioner	R. D. McEvers	Springdale.

THURSTON COUNTY.

County seat, Olympia.

Auditor	C. M. Moore	Olympia.
County clerk	W. H. Roberts	Olympia.
Treasurer	Geo. Gelbach	Tumwater.
Assessor	Samuel James	Grand Mound.
Sheriff	G. S. Prince	Olympia.
Surveyor	L. P. Ouellette	Olympia.
Attorney	M. A. Root	Olympia.
School supt	Amy C. Case	Olympia.
Coroner	A. Hartsock	Olympia.
Commissioner	Thos. Prather	Olympia.
Commissioner	G. W. Osborne	Olympia.
Commissioner	W. C. Israel	Belmore.

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY.

County seat, Cathlamet.

Auditor	O. M. Harvey	Cathlamet.
County clerk	Geo. Y. Carlton	Cathlamet.
Treasurer	David West	Cathlamet.
Assessor	Charles Page	Cathlamet.
Sheriff	J. E. Howard	Cathlamet.
Surveyor	Richard Strait	Skamokawa.
Attorney	J. Bruce Polwarth	Cathlamet.
School supt	Minnie O'Connor	Brookfield.
Coroner	Daniel Jaeck	Cathlamet.
Commissioner	A. D. Birnie	Cathlamet.
Commissioner	C. C. Masten	Skamokawa.
Commissioner	Thos. H. Foss	Gray's River.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

County seat, Walla Walla.

Auditor	J. J. Huffman	Walla Walla.
County clerk	H. W. Eagan	Walla Walla.
Treasurer	H. H. Hungate	Walla Walla.
Assessor	J. T. Jessup	Walla Walla.
Sheriff	C. C. Gose	Walla Walla.
Surveyor	G. W. Winkle	Walla Walla.
Attorney	Miles Poindexter	Walla Walla.
School supt	Edwin Brunton	Walla Walla.
Coroner	C. B. Stewart, M. D.	Walla Walla.
Commissioner	Ed. McDonnell	Walla Walla.
Commissioner	Frank Loudon	Walla Walla.
Commissioner	J. B. Caldwell	Waitsburg.

WHATCOM COUNTY.

County seat, Whatcom.

Auditor	E. L. Collier	New Whatcom.
County clerk	H. H. Pierce	New Whatcom.
Treasurer	Ellery Rogers	New Whatcom.
Assessor	R. L. Kline	Welcome.
Sheriff	Chas. G. Requa	New Whatcom.
Surveyor	H. G. Cupples	New Whatcom.

Attorney	T. G. Newman	Fairhaven.
School supt.....	J. M. Hitt	New Whatcom.
Coroner	W. H. Brackett	New Whatcom.
Commissioner	T. W. Gillett	Fairhaven.
Commissioner	W. E. McDaniel	New Whatcom.
Commissioner	W. J. Malloy	West Ferndale.

WHITMAN COUNTY.

County seat, Colfax.

Auditor	J. M. Smith	Colfax.
County clerk	J. L. Lindley	Colfax.
Treasurer	Geo. W. Larue	Colfax.
Assessor	J. E. Bishop	Colfax.
Sheriff	John Lathrum	Oakesdale.
Surveyor	A. C. McDonald	Colfax.
Attorney	J. N. Pickrell	Palouse.
School supt	M. A. Corner	Endicott.
Coroner	D. H. Shaw	Colfax.
Commissioner	J. G. Gibson	Colton.
Commissioner	J. T. Lagsdon	Endicott.
Commissioner	A. J. Bancroft	Farmington.

YAKIMA COUNTY.

County seat, North Yakima.

Auditor	Myron H. Ellis	North Yakima.
County clerk	J. M. Brown	North Yakima.
Treasurer	George Nevins	North Yakima.
Assessor	O. V. Carpenter	North Yakima.
Sheriff	D. W. Simmons	North Yakima.
Surveyor	W. H. Redman	North Yakima.
Attorney	J. A. Rochford	North Yakima.
School supt.....	J. G. Lawrence	North Yakima.
Coroner	W. G. Coe, M. D.	North Yakima.
Commissioner	Frank J. Kandle	Wenas.
Commissioner	J. H. Hubbard	North Yakima.
Commissioner	W. A. Kelso	Kiona.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

CHIEF JUSTICE RALPH OREGON DUNBAR,

Republican, of Goldendale, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, April 26, 1845; moved with his parents to Oregon in 1846, crossing the plains with 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; afterwards 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 Eleventh 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; was selected as chief justice in 1893.

JUDGE T. J. ANDERS,

Republican, 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. Re-

signed 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 first chief justice. Re-elected November, 1892, for six years.

JUDGE THEODORE L. STILES,

Republican, of Tacoma, 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 1865 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. He then got the "western fever," and after remaining 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 convention held to nominate the first state officers, at Walla Walla, in September, 1889.

JUDGE ELMON SCOTT,

Republican, of Whatcom, 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 twenty-first year; at-

tended 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; was elected in 1889; removed to Whatcom; reelected in 1892 for six years.

JUDGE JOHN P. HOYT,

Republican, of Seattle, was born October 6, 1841, in Ashtabula county, Ohio; worked on his father's farm; attended the public schools in the neighborhood, and subsequently taught school. In 1862 enlisted in the volunteer service in the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-seventh Ohio infantry regiments and the Second 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 reelected in 1870; in 1872 was elected to the house of representatives of Michigan, and reelected 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 position, 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; was elected judge in 1889.

C. S. REINHART.

C. S. Reinhart, of Olympia, clerk of the supreme court, was born in Olympia, April 5, 1856, moved to

Grand Ronde valley, Oregon, in 1861, thence to California, returned to Salem, Oregon, in 1871. Educated in California and Oregon; was a pupil in the Willamette university. Learned the printing trade at Whatcom, Washington; moved to Klickitat county in 1880; bought a half interest in the *Sentinel*, consolidated with the *Gazette* in 1885, was editor and manager; was elected repeatedly to the city council; elected to the territorial legislature in 1888, which never met; served two years as captain of B company, Second regiment, N. G. W.; resigned, was appointed clerk of supreme court March 4, 1891, and on December 11, 1891, was commissioned captain of Company A, First regiment, N. G. W. Resides in Olympia.

STATE OFFICERS.

JOHN H. M'GRAW.

Governor John H. McGraw, of Seattle, republican, was born at the Barker plantations, in Penobscot county, Maine, October 4, 1850. He lost his father when an infant. At the age of 14 he left home to gain a livelihood; at 17 he was employed in a general merchandise store, and subsequently went into the same business with his brother in Danforth; was married in 1874. In 1876 the firm failed and he came west to better his fortunes, arriving in San Francisco July 16, 1876; arrived in Seattle in December of that year; was clerk at the Occidental hotel, kept the American hotel, was burned out; appointed a policeman; elected city marshal in 1879, then chief of police; was elected sheriff of King county in 1882, reelected in 1884; studied law, was admitted to the bar; elected sheriff again in 1888; was chosen president of the First National Bank of Seattle in 1890, which position he held when elected governor in November, 1892.

F. H. LUCE.

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate Dr. F. H. Luce, republican, of Davenport, was in the first senate, representing Lincoln, Okanogan, Franklin and Adams counties, and in the second senate from the first senatorial district, Lincoln and Okanogan counties. He was born in Chippewa Falls, Wis., on May 23, 1859, and is a physician by profession. When he was yet under 2 years of age his parents removed to Springfield, Wis. His early education was gained there, and he completed his general education at Racine college, Racine, Wis. His professional education was gained in the University of New York, New York city. He began his practice in Springfield, leaving there in 1886, for Washington. Arrived in this state he settled in Davenport, where he practiced law for a time, and then devoted his attention to commercial pursuits, being a member of the banking and real estate firm of May & Luce.

JAMES H. PRICE.

Secretary of State James H. Price, of Tacoma, republican, was born at Oregon City, Oregon, on June 18, 1847. Was educated in the public schools of Portland, and graduated from a business college there. During the war served in the First regiment, Oregon infantry; he saw service out on the plains. On leaving the army went into railroad engineering and was a member of the corps which set the first posts on the first line out of Portland. He came to Washington in 1874, and was in the customs service on the Sound for eleven years. He then served as a purser in the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's steamers for a year and a half. Was for two terms sheriff of Pierce county.

L. R. GRIMES.

Auditor L. R. Grimes, republican, of Ellensburg, was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1839. He worked

upon his father's farm until the war, when he enlisted, serving three years in the Twenty-second Iowa infantry, participating in the Vicksburg campaign and that on the Shenandoah under General Sheridan. He was also present at the capture of Vicksburg. After the war he went into commercial pursuits. He read law in Nebraska, whither he had removed, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court there, and on removing to Washington he was admitted to practice in all the courts. While in Nebraska he was county clerk and clerk of the district court of Saline county for four years. On going out of office he went into banking. He came to the coast first in 1883, remaining one and one-half year, and then went to take charge of a bank in Tennessee, where he remained two years. He has been in the state since 1884. His business is the negotiation of loans; is a member of the executive committee of the world's fair commission for Washington.

O. A. BOWEN.

Treasurer Ozra A. Bowen, of Skamokawa, 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 18 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 Hillsdale 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 bookkeeper 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 capital district in the legislature of Michigan during 1879 and 1880 and then moved to Manistique in the Upper Peninsula 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; subsequently resigned; was a member of the state board of health; was elected state treasurer in 1892.

WM. T. FORREST.

Commissioner of Public Lands Wm. T. Forrest, of Chehalis, 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; was elected commissioner of public lands in 1889 and reelected in 1892.

W. C. JONES.

Attorney General W. C. Jones, of Spokane, republican, was born in Oneida county, New York, April 5, 1855; left there with his parents and removed to La Crosse, Wis., 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; 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 1, 1889; reelected November, 1892.

C. W. BEAN.

Superintendent of Public Instruction C. W. Bean, of Colfax, republican, was born in Harrison county, In-

diana, October 20, 1854. While he was in his infancy his parents removed to Kansas, where he lived for twenty-seven years. He finished his education at Lane university, Lecompton, Kan., graduating there in the classical course. In Kansas he taught in several places until 1882, when he removed to Washington. He first settled in Columbia county, where he remained three years teaching. From there he went to Whitman county, and has lived there ever since; served two terms as superintendent of education in Whitman county; has a fine farm and raises a large amount of fruit.

O. C. WHITE.

State Printer Oliver Cromwell White, of Olympia, republican, was born in Dubuque, Ia., December 1, 1846, and is a son of Charles White, an Oregon pioneer, and sheriff of Wasco county for seven years. Young White was brought to Yamhill county, Oregon, in the spring of 1850, where the family resided three years. After living around the country doing various things, teaching school, acting as guard in the Oregon penitentiary, etc., he came to Dayton, and in 1876 was elected auditor of Columbia county, serving two years. He was afterwards clerk of the district court. In 1879 he bought the *Columbia Chronicle*, but sold it, after editing it for five years, to Eugene T. Wilson. He was elected member of the territorial council in 1886, and served during the session of 1887-88. In the spring of 1886 he was appointed one of the commissioners to build the penitentiary at Walla Walla. He was a delegate from Washington Territory to the republican national convention which nominated President Harrison, in 1888. In 1889 he was appointed secretary of the territory, succeeding N. H. Owings, and in 1890 was chosen state printer; elected by the people in November, 1892.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

DR. G. V. CALHOUN.

Presidential Elector Dr. G. V. Calhoun, of La Conner, republican, was born in New Brunswick, October 19, 1837. His family came from Maryland. His father died in 1842. In 1852 all the family excepting two older brothers moved to Massachusetts. In 1858 Dr. Calhoun went to Europe to study medicine, and received the degree of M. D. at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1862. He returned home the following year and went into the army as acting assistant surgeon, serving in the Second army corps under General Hancock. At the close of the war he came to Puget Sound, arriving at Port Townsend in 1865. He took charge of the Marine hospital at Port Angeles, where the custom house was, in January, 1866. He removed the hospital to Port Townsend the following year, where it still remains. In 1869 he was elected to the upper house of the territorial legislature from the district composed of Jefferson and Clallam counties. In 1876 he moved with his family to Seattle, where he remained a little over three years, and in 1880 removed to La Conner, where he is now looking after his agricultural interests. He was chosen by his colleagues to bear the vote of the State of Washington for Harrison and Reid to the national capital.

JNO. S. McMILLIN.

Presidential Elector John S. McMillin, of Roche Harbor, San Juan county, republican, is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he was born in 1855. He finished his education in the Asbury university, now de Pauw university. He studied law and practiced for some time in La Fayette, Indiana. He came to the State of Washington in 1884, but has not practiced law during his residence here. He is the president and

general manager of the Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company.

C. F. WHITE.

Presidential Elector Chester F. White, of Cosmopolis, republican, began life as a bay state boy, having been born in Stoughton, Mass., in 1849. His early education was acquired in Humboldt county, Cal., whither his family had removed. He has always been connected with the lumber business and is the manager of the Gray's Harbor Lumber Company, at Cosmopolis, Chelalis county.

I. A. NAVARRE.

Presidential Elector I. A. Navarre, of Rose Beach, republican, is a native of Monroe City, Mich., where he was born in 1848. He began his professional life as a lawyer in Portland, Me. His advent to Washington was made in 1873, and he practiced law in Seattle and east of the mountains. He served one term as probate judge of the probate court in Yakima county. His health failing, he went into surveying, and is now practicing as a civil engineer. He served one year in the United States engineers during the war, during a military service of three years. Lives at a beautiful spot on Lake Chelan called Rose Beach, and comes from a family of early American pioneers.

STATE LIBRARIAN P. D. MOORE.

Philip D. Moore, republican, present state librarian, was born in New Jersey, of Quaker parents, in 1826, and spent his early years upon a farm. During the years 1837, 1838 and 1839 he served an apprenticeship to the drug business at Macon, Georgia, and, subsequently, continued his study of pharmacy in New York city, where he carried on a drug store for many years. He came to Puget Sound in 1862, as deputy collector of customs, but in 1863 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for Washington and Idaho, upon the recommendation and at the request of Hon.

Salmon P. Chase, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. T. Starr King and the New Jersey republican state committee. After serving in that capacity for about five years he again accepted the office of deputy collector of customs. He filled that office under four different collectors. Subsequently he engaged in mining pursuits in California and Arizona, but retaining his attachment to this commonwealth, he returned and engaged in farming in Mason county, which country seat he still owns. In the winter of 1890 he was appointed by Governor Ferry and confirmed by the senate as state librarian.

THIRD STATE SENATE.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM. T. P. DYER.

Trusten P. Dyer, of Seattle, republican, Twenty-seventh district, King county, 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 1885-6, and prosecuting attorney for St. Louis county; was twice the unanimous 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; was a member of the constitutional convention of the state from King county; is a holdover from the second senate.

W. C. BELKNAP.

W. C. Belknap, of Fairfield, republican, from the Fifth district, Spokane county, is a practical farmer. He was born on the donation claim of Ransom Belknap, sixteen miles from Corvallis, Benton county, Oregon,

in 1850. He moved to his present farm in Spokane county in 1878, and has one of the model farms and farm houses in the country—480 acres, with 300 acres under cultivation. One of his brothers is now an eminent minister of the Gospel in Evanston, Ill., and another is in the Oregon legislature. Mr. Belknap is one of the leaders of the farmers' alliance in Spokane county.

E. L. BROWN.

Ellsworth Lincoln Brown, of Sidney, republican, joint senator from the Seventeenth district, Mason, Island and Kitsap counties, was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, January 31, 1862. His father was a carpenter and contractor; worked with him through the summers and went to school in the winter. After attending public school he entered Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, for two years, clerking in the summer time; then entered the Ann Arbor law school and took a one year course, when he began reading law with Wm. Jackson, of Rock Island, and read with him for eighteen months; was admitted to the bar before the appellate court of Illinois in December, 1887; came to Washington in July, 1890; located at Sidney, Kitsap county, and began the practice of law.

J. G. CAMPBELL.

J. G. Campbell, of Tacoma, democratic senator of the Twenty-first district, Pierce county, was born in Lancaster, Peoria county, Ill., in 1856; by carefully saving his small earnings he was able to buy a copy of Bryant's Bookkeeping Book, which he studied until he had mastered it; obtained employment in the office of the Kingston Coal and Iron Company, and at the age of seventeen was superintendent of their mines, which employed from 250 to 300 men; he then engaged in the manufacturing business as manager of the Union Coffee and Spice Mills, where he became thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and by

hard study became an expert chemist; he was a member of the firm of Hale, Sloan & Co., and with them, in 1888, came to Tacoma and established the Tacoma Grocery Company; after seeing that business on a firm basis he founded the Anchor Coffee and Spice Mills, of which he remains the proprietor.

CHAS. E. CLAYPOOL.

Charles Ethelbert Claypool, of Tacoma, republican, Twentieth district, was born December 7, 1861, at Crown Point, Lake county, Ind. His father was a Methodist itinerant clergyman, and consequently young Claypool was raised all over the northwestern portion of the state. He received a common school education, and was taught the trade of a printer, subsequently being employed on several newspapers in Indiana. He was editor and publisher of the *Delphi Journal*, of the *Michigan City Daily Enterprise*, and managing editor of the *La Fayette Morning News*. He read law in various offices of his native state, among others that of Hon. Judson Applegate, now of Tacoma, and practiced in La Fayette before coming to Tacoma to practice. He was chairman of the city republican committee of Tacoma for one year; was appointed by Governor Ferry judge advocate general of the state militia, and was deputy prosecuting attorney for Pierce county; is a holdover from the second senate.

HENRY C. COOPER.

Henry C. Cooper, of Montesano, republican, from Chehalis county, Sixteenth district, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, June 17, 1847, was raised on a farm, which he managed afterward, his father dying while the son was quite young; was in the stove and plumbing business in West Chester, Pa., one of the firm of Worthington & Cooper; came to the Gray's Harbor country in 1883, where he has since been engaged in stock raising, real estate, and loaning money.

Mr. Cooper was educated in the common schools, and at the Hudson River institute, Clavarack, Columbia county, New York; is a holdover from second senate.

F. DONAHOE.

Francis Donahoe, of Chehalis, democratic senator of the Fifteenth district, Lewis county, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. At the age of twenty emigrated to Illinois, remained there three years, then came to Washington Territory, worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years while building from Kalama to Tacoma. In 1873 settled on a farm in Lewis county; his occupation is farming.

C. M. EASTERDAY.

C. M. Easterday, of Tacoma, republican, Pierce county, Twenty-third district, was born in 1855 in Illinois. His father was lieutenant in Company F, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois, volunteers. In 1871 was removed with his parents to Nebraska; was brought up on a farm; graduated from the state university of Nebraska in 1877; after which he read law and graduated from the law department of the Iowa state university, and commenced and continued the practice of law in Nebraska for six years; is a holdover from the second senate.

JOHN J. EDENS.

John J. Edens, of Guemes, republican, of Skagit and San Juan counties, Thirty-second district, was born in Marshall 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 the Tenth Missouri cavalry at St. Louis; was in active service until the close of the war; in 1867 moved to Denver; was contracting and freighting for two years; located at Guemes, in Skagit county, in 1871; received a common school education; served

in several county offices, and was once elected joint representative to the territorial legislature of Skagit and Snohomish counties; was a representative from Skagit county in the first legislature, and is a holdover from the second senate.

JACOB T. ESHELMAN.

J. T. Eshelman, of North Yakima, democrat, Twelfth 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; was a member of the state constitutional convention; is a holdover from the second senate.

WILLIAM R. FORREST.

W. R. Forrest, of Seattle, republican, from King county, Twenty-sixth district, was born in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1851; attended school at Oberlin college; became a telegraph operator; in 1872 came to Pacific coast; worked in telegraph office at Sacramento, Cal.; went to the White Pine country, Nevada; was elected county clerk and clerk of county court three terms; came to Seattle in 1881; in 1885 was elected city clerk, and county auditor in 1889; is identified with business interests in Seattle; is a holdover from the second senate.

C. E. FORSYTH.

C. E. Forsyth, of Kelso, republican, of Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties, Fourteenth district, 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; 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; engaged in the boom business at the mouth of the Cowlitz river; was a member of the first senate from Cowlitz county; is a holdover from the second senate.

LOUIS FOSS.

Louis Foss, of Tacoma, democrat, senator Twenty-second district, Pierce county, was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1849; received a good education, graduated from college at the age of nineteen; emigrated to Wisconsin, worked for four years as a scaler of logs on the Chippewa river; went to the Black Hills of Dakota during the gold excitement of 1875, worked in the mines for two years, went to Zumbrota, Minn., and for five years was manager of a large merchandise store; in 1883 founded the city of Fosston, in Northern Minnesota, now a flourishing town; in 1887 disposed of all his interests in Minnesota and moved to Tacoma; is heavily interested in mercantile business in Mt. Vernon and Buckley, besides real estate in Tacoma.

J. M. FRINK.

J. M. Frink, republican, of Seattle, King county, Twenty-fifth district, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1845; moved to Madison county, New York, attended school; went with his father's family to Brown county, Kansas, in 1858, where he spent twelve years; worked on a farm in summer, taught school in winter; attended Washburn college, Topeka, one year; was member of school board; removed to Allen county,

Kansas, in 1870; was on the school board six years; in 1876 came to Seattle, taught school two years and at Port Gamble for two years; in 1881 went into the iron works of Tenny & Frink, and has been manager of the works since; been a member of the school board five years, member of the city council two years; is a hold-over from the second senate.

W. H. GILBERT.

W. H. Gilbert, of Custer, republican, of the Thirty-third district, Whatcom county, was born in Crawford county, Wisconsin, in the year 1849, where he lived until he was fifteen years old; he then moved to Minnesota with his parents, first locating in Freeborn county, where he lived for fifteen years, marrying there; he moved to Jackson county, Minnesota, where he owned and operated a flouring mill for five years, then moved to Nobles county, Minnesota, where he was interested in and had charge of a large flouring mill for a while; from there he came to Washington in 1889, locating on a farm in the Nooksack valley, near Custer.

F. W. HASTINGS.

F. W. Hastings, of Port Townsend, republican, of the Thirtieth district, Jefferson and Clallam counties, is the son of a pioneer of Washington. His father, L. B. Hastings, was one of the first settlers of Port Townsend, crossing the Rockies in 1847, settling in Portland, Or. Mr. Hastings was born in Portland in 1848; was brought to Port Townsend in 1852; raised on a farm until eighteen years of age, and educated in the public schools of Jefferson county; attended the Territorial university at Seattle for six months; was clerk in his father's store two years; spent eleven months in the White Pine, Nevada, mining country; returned to Port Townsend, was a clerk again, and then, with his brother, succeeded to his father's business, and after two years sold out and went to farming, together with

dealing in wood, milk and vegetables; then established a commission business, built up a fine trade, ran it for three years, then went into the real estate business; is a holdover from the second senate.

C. I. HELM.

Charles I. Helm, of Ellensburg, republican, joint senator from Kittitas and Douglas counties, Eleventh district, was born in Marion county, Oregon, December 10, 1852, his parents having crossed the plains from Kentucky in 1845. In 1861 he removed with his family to Klickitat county, Washington, since which time central Washington has been his home. At an early age he engaged in the stock business, operating for many years between the Ocheco country in Eastern Oregon and British Columbia. For some years he has been engaged in the importation and breeding of Percheron, French Coach and Hambletonian horses, and has done more to improve the draft stock of Oregon and Washington than any other man in either state. He has traveled extensively through the eastern and middle states in the interest of his business, making from three to four trips each year. At the organization of the Stock Breeders' Association for this state he was unanimously elected vice president. Mr. Helm owns a magnificent farm in the Kittitas valley, six miles from the city of Ellensburg, and an extensive stock ranch in Douglas county, upon which some 600 or 800 horses are kept.

J. C. HERR.

James C. Herr, of Olympia, republican, Thurston county, Eighteenth district, was born in Vermont, January 17, 1832; moved with his parents to Ohio when two years of age; went to Australia when twenty-one and remained there twelve years, engaged in mining and transportation; returned to Ohio in 1865, and moved to California in 1868; in 1873 he was appointed special agent of the treasury department and came to

Washington; held his position until 1885; in 1876 and in 1890 he was elected mayor of Olympia, and was a member of the territorial legislature in 1877; is in the flour and feed business.

R. A. HUTCHINSON.

Richard A. Hutchinson, of Mondovi, democrat, joint senator from Lincoln and Okanogan counties, First district, was born in Grand Gulf, Mississippi, in 1853. His father emigrated to Missouri in 1857, and resided there until driven out in 1861 on account of his strong abolition principles. Mr. Hutchinson saw the first battle of the war fought at Carthage, Missouri, July 5, 1861; emigrated to Pike's Peak mines, Colorado; was page in the Colorado assembly in 1862-63; worked in the Denver mint; spent seven years in driving Texas cattle, fighting Indians and keeping store; emigrated to Washington in 1872, farmed for a year in Clallam county, traveled all over the Olympic mountains, worked in the mines of Newcastle, King county, from 1874 to 1879, and attended night school; became crippled; went to Stevens county and located on the Spokane river after Spokane county was organized; in 1882 was elected assessor; when Lincoln county was cut from Spokane was made assessor of the latter county, which was his residence; served in the Indian department under Cleveland for three years; is a farmer, and one of the most extensive grain raisers in the state. Represented the Fifteenth district, Lincoln county, in the house of representatives, session of 1891.

C. W. IDE.

Clarence W. Ide, of Spokane, republican, Fourth district, was born in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, September 10, 1860; where he resided until he was eighteen years of age. In 1878 emigrated to Dayton, Washington Territory, with his parents, and in the following year moved to Spokane county, where he was engaged

in farming several years. In 1888 was elected surveyor of Spokane county. In 1892 was appointed special agent of the general land office for the examination of surveys. Is now engaged in looking after his real estate interests.

J. A. KELLOGG.

J. A. Kellogg, of Dayton, republican, joint senator of the Eighth district, Garfield, Columbia and Asotin counties, was born in Belvedere, Boone county, Illinois, in 1850. At the age of 8 years his parents removed to California, taking him with them. From the age of 8 years to 16 was raised on a farm; then worked in the mines a year or two, and after that went to school for two years. After leaving school was employed for six years as foreman and bookkeeper for a large milling company (lumber and flour); then engaged in business on his own account and followed it until he came to Washington, in 1879. Has been a farmer, merchant, etc. Was county auditor three terms and mayor of Dayton three terms. His present business is life and fire insurance, real estate, mortgage loans and abstracts of title.

JOHN R. KINNEAR.

John R. Kinnear, republican, of Seattle, King county, Twenty-eighth district, is a native of Indiana. 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, Ill., 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 territorial legislature from King county on the republican ticket in 1884; again in November, 1888, was elected to the council, or upper house, of the territorial 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 state 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; was a member of the first and second state senate; was chairman of the judiciary at both sessions; is a holdover.

DAVID B. MILLER.

David B. Miller, of Walla Walla, democrat, senator from the Tenth district, Walla Walla county, was born February 9, 1852, in the county of Edinburg, Scotland; attended the public schools until eleven years old; worked in a coal mine until eighteen; arrived in New York in May, 1870; worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania for two years, went to Utah and worked in the silver mines, thence to Wyoming Territory, and assisted in organizing miners' unions at the coal mines there; went back to the silver mines of Utah, thence emigrated to Walla Walla in October, 1887, settled upon a farm, and, with his family, is still residing there, engaged in farming.

R. C. M'CROSKEY.

R. C. McCroskey, of Garfield, democrat, Whitman county, Sixth district, was born on a farm in Monroe county, Tennessee, March 10, 1845; in 1862 enlisted in the confederate army, in which he served to the close of the war, having by promotion and seniority suc-

ceeded to the command of his regiment, which, before he was twenty years of age, he led in the battles of Franklin, Bentonville and other less important engagements; at the close of the war returned to his parents' home on the farm, alternately laboring and going to school till his graduation, when he went to California, there engaged in farming and at the same time became prominent in educational matters, having been thrice consecutively elected to the office of school superintendent of Monterey county; sedentary life not agreeing with his health, he engaged exclusively in farming until 1887, when he sold out and came to Garfield, Whitman county, where he bought between 800 and 900 acres of land, in the cultivation of which he is now engaged; is a holdover from the second senate.

J. E. M'MANUS.

John E. McManus, of Everett, democrat, Suohomish county, Thirty-first district, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the central high school. His first employment was as clerk in the government printing office at the national capital, a position which he left after a few months, to accept an appointment to a surveying corps operating in the territories. Until 1873 he followed surveying, but in that year, having impaired his health by years of constant exposure, he returned to Philadelphia, and at once engaged in newspaper work, being successively employed on the *Press*, *Times*, *Tribune* and *Record* of that city—with the last mentioned paper twelve years. In 1888 he came west and settled in Tacoma, where he engaged in the real estate business, at the same time publishing the *Tacoma Record*. In the early excitement relative to Everett he became materially interested, and in due season located in that city. Was engaged in prospecting the county for coal, oil, gas and the precious minerals, and is in the banking business.

JAMES O'NEILL.

James O'Neill, of Chewelah, republican, joint senator, of Stevens and Spokane counties, Second district, was born in Schenectady county, New York, in 1826; removed to Oregon in 1853, was in the mercantile business and agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and banking company; was mayor of Portland, Oregon. In 1861 went to Lapwai, Nez Perce Indian agency; was in charge and agent of the Nez Perce Indians until 1869; left there with his family in that year for New York; remained until 1878; returned to a position at the Colville agency; resigned in 1887; was auditor of Stevens county; was joint representative in the territorial legislature from Stevens and Spokane counties in 1881 and 1882; is a holdover from the second senate.

FRANK H. RICHARDS.

Frank H. Richards, of Whatcom, republican, Thirty-fourth senatorial district, was born in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1858; raised on a farm, educated in the public schools; followed farming until 1881; began the study of law, but was obliged to abandon it on account of his health; in the spring of 1883 came to Washington and located at Whatcom; was one of the incorporators and had charge of the Bellingham Bay Railroad survey from British Columbia to Seattle, which resulted in the building of the Fairhaven Southern Railroad; was appointed by Governor Ferry harbor line commissioner July 1, 1890; is engaged in the real estate and money loaning business; seated January 27, 1891, having contested the seat of Morris McCarty; is a holdover from the second senate.

J. L. ROBERTS.

J. L. Roberts, of Walla Walla, republican, Ninth district, was born in the town of Aber, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, in the year 1844; was educated at Beaumaris, Isle of Anglesea; learned the trade of machinist

and locomotive engineer with the London and North-western Railway Company at Crewe, Cheshire, England; came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin in 1867; moved to Oregon in 1868, where he resided until he came to Walla Walla, in 1880, where he has since been engaged in the general foundry and machine business; was elected to the city council in 1888, and at the expiration of his term, in 1890, was elected mayor of Walla Walla and reelected in 1891, and is now serving his second term as such.

W. C. RUTTER.

W. C. Rutter, of Seattle, King county, republican, Twenty-ninth district, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 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; was a member of the first house of representatives from King county; is a holdover from the second senate.

W. P. SERGEANT.

W. P. Sergeant, of Buckley, republican, Pierce county, Nineteenth district, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., May 24, 1839; was brought up on a farm, attending district schools and academies, at sixteen years of age became a clerk in a country store, at the breaking out of the war, in 1861, enlisted as a private in an independent company of cavalry, was afterwards assigned to the Eighth New York cavalry, served with his regiment three years, promoted to first lieutenant, and was mustered out in the fall of 1864, having participated in all the important battles engaged in by the Army of the Potomac. After the war he traveled for several years for a dry goods house in New York, and afterwards engaged in the lumber business at Albert Lea, Minnesota, where he remained for seventeen years.

during which time he served as councilman, two years of which he was president of the council as mayor, and in 1882 was elected to the Minnesota state senate. After serving four years he declined a re-nomination. In the fall of 1888 removed first to Gig Harbor, Pierce county, but remained there but a short time, when he removed to Buckley, having previously purchased a controlling interest in the Buckley Lumber Company, of which company he is and has been for the past four years, its president and general manager.

B. F. SHAW.

B. F. Shaw, of Vancouver, democrat, joint senator of Clarke and Skamania counties, Thirteenth district, was born in Missouri, May 8, 1830; came to Washington in 1844; settled at Tumwater in 1846, was one of a party that built the first saw and grist mill there in 1847, floating the mill stones on a cedar raft from Mud bay; was one of the three men — the entire force — that what is now Washington furnished to the Cayuse war of 1848; was employed by the Indian department in 1854; assisted in making treaties; the same year in company with Colonel M. Simmons explored all the country in and around the Olympic mountains; were the first white men to the top and to look down on the Sound on one side and the Pacific ocean on the other, also to discover Quineth Lake; from there made their way to Shelton, on Skookum bay; was sent on many dangerous trips to pacify the Indians in 1855, and in many instances succeeded; raised and commanded the Second regiment Washington Territory volunteers, in 1856, to the close of the war; fought the battle of Grand Ronde July 17, and by one stroke prevented a great confederacy from being formed by the Indians east of the mountains; served in the lower territorial house in 1858, and in 1862 was elected to the upper house as joint councilman from Whatcom, Island and Snohomish counties; settled on a farm two miles below Vancouver in 1870 and now re-

sides there; has served two terms since in each of the upper and lower territorial houses of the legislature—eight sessions in all.

THOS. J. SMITH.

Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Penewawa, republican, Seventh district, Whitman county, is a native of Missouri; born in 1845, and moved to Oregon with his parents when a child. He has lived in Washington ever since 1864, and is a well known farmer and fruit grower at Penewawa. Mr. Smith was once a member of the territorial assembly and a member of the council of the Territory of Washington, and is favorably known all over the state. He was appointed by Governor Ferry a member of the commission to locate an agricultural college and school of technical instruction; is a holdover from the second senate.

AARON T. VAN DE VANTER.

A. T. Van De Vanter, of Kent, republican, King county, Twenty-fourth district; was mayor of that city; was born in Sturgis county, Michigan, February 25, 1859; worked on a farm when a boy; attended the union school; dealt in agricultural implements in La Grange, Indiana; came to Seattle in 1885, bought a farm in the White river valley and began hop raising; moved to Kent February, 1889, and continued the same business; is interested in several commercial enterprises in King county; is a holdover from the second senate.

B. C. VAN HOUTEN.

B. C. Van Houten, of Spokane, republican, Spokane county, Third district, 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 Spo-

kane 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 landholder; was a member of the first and second senate and reelected to the third senate.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Allen Weir, of Olympia, secretary of the senate, 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; was chief clerk of legislative council in 1879; member of board of regents of territorial university, territorial board of health, justice of the peace, police judge; elected to territorial council of 1888-89; and was a member of the constitutional convention from Jefferson county; was the first secretary of state, elected from Port Townsend, Jefferson county; is a practicing attorney in Olympia.

THIRD HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER J. W. ARRASMITH.

J. W. Arrasmith, of Colfax, republican, representative of the Seventh district, Whitman county, was born on a farm in Sullivan county, Missouri, October 11, 1850; attended school during the fall and winter seasons; in the spring of 1864 came across the plains with his parents, settling in Linn county, Oregon; removed

from there in 1871 to Umatilla county, Oregon; engaged in stock raising with a younger brother, sold out in 1881 and moved to Whitman county, Washington, where he has since resided on a farm; voted for General Grant in 1872; was a member of the territorial house of representatives for two terms; was elected speaker on the 11th of January, 1893.

W. D. E. ANDERSEN.

W. D. E. Andersen, of Tacoma, democrat, representative of the Thirty-sixth district, Pierce county, was born in the city of Odense, Denmark, in 1864; his father was a prominent merchant of that city, and a leading politician in the liberal party of that country. Mr. Andersen received his education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of seventeen came to America, locating at St. Paul, Minn., where he learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it until 1882, when he removed to Duluth and engaged in the real estate business, where he was very successful. In the spring of 1887 he came to Washington and located at Tacoma and opened a real estate office, in which business he is at present engaged.

D. F. ANDERSON.

D. F. Anderson, republican, of Rosalia, Whitman county, representative of the Sixth district, was born October 17, 1849, in Cincinnati, Ohio. With his parents he moved to Kansas in the year 1858. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas cavalry, at the age of fourteen, served two years and was discharged September 1, 1865, at Fort Riley. He also served six months in the Eighteenth Kansas volunteer militia, as first sergeant. He afterwards went into the hardware business in southeastern Kansas. In 1879 he emigrated to Washington, began farming, and has farmed more or less ever since. In the year 1887 he moved to Rosalia, Whitman county, and again en-

gaged in the hardware business, in which he has been very successful, added with his farming interests.

MICHAEL ANDERSON.

Michael Anderson, of Park, republican, representative from Whatcom county, Forty-eighth district, was born in Norway in 1836, and came to this country in 1855 and located in Minnesota. He followed the vocation of farming until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota regiment and served three years. Returning from the war he was elected sheriff of Otter Tail county and twice reelected, serving continuously six years. He was twice elected to the house of representatives and was sergeant-at-arms of the state senate during two sessions. In 1883 he came to this state and county and was the first settler at Park, at the southern extremity of Lake Whatcom. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature. Reelected in 1892.

F. R. BAKER.

F. R. Baker, of Tacoma, people's party, representative of the Thirty-seventh district, Pierce county, was born in Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, November 11, 1861; lived there and attended school until he was eighteen years of age. In January, 1882, went to Ottumwa, Iowa; was married there in 1883; engaged in the grocery business until February, 1887, then went to San Diego county, California, and took charge of a ranch until June, 1889, then came to Puget Sound and located at Tacoma.

EUGENE BROCK.

Eugene Brock, of Stella, republican, representative from Cowlitz county, Twenty-third district, is a successful farmer; was born in 1853 in the town of Newbury, Orange county, Vermont; went to California in the spring of 1874, and came to Cowlitz county in 1875; Mr. Brock was elected county commissioner in 1886, running ahead of his ticket; he resides at Stella; was a

member of the second house of representatives; re-elected.

J. BURTON.

James Burton, of Snohomish, people's party, representative of the Forty-fourth district, Snohomish county, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1858. He lived there until he was 17 years old; then emigrated to Wisconsin, logging at Eau Claire; then to Manitoba, working as a railroad hand; then in 1877 moving forward to Washington, where he worked in the woods as a lumberman. With the means thus gained went to Seattle and attended the State University three or four years, acquiring a good education; was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Cyphers, and was appointed postmaster in Snohomish when Cleveland was president; was the sheriff of Snohomish county when elected representative; was a merchant.

A. S. BUSH.

A. S. Bush, of Bay Center, republican, representative of Pacific county, Twenty-fifth district, was born in Yates county, New York, in 1836. In 1839 moved with his father's family to Washtenan county, Michigan, and in 1846 to Dane county, Wisconsin. In August, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Twentieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, with which command he served until the close of the war. Was commissioned as captain of said company in June, 1865. In 1872 moved with his family to Pacific county, Washington. Was elected a member of the board of county commissioners. During the two years next preceding the admission of Washington as a state, served as probate judge. Has been largely engaged in the wholesale oyster trade since February, 1877.

N. W. BUSH.

N. W. Bush, of Aberdeen, republican, representative, Chehalis county, Twenty-eighth district, was born on a

farm in Oakland county, Michigan, on January 1, 1845; received all the educational advantages that the schools in the neighboring towns afforded; on reaching his majority he embarked in the grocery business in one of the thriving towns of central Michigan, where, six months after, he was burned out and everything he had was swept away; shortly after began the study of law with one of the best attorneys in the State of Michigan; was finally admitted to practice in the circuit and supreme courts of that state and to the interior department in Washington, D. C.; he came to the then Territory of Washington in the spring of 1889, and settled in the city of Aberdeen on Gray's Harbor, where, shortly after, he was elected city attorney, which position he held two terms; has built up one of the best law practices in that section of the state.

ALEX. CAMERON.

Alexander Cameron, of Walla Walla, republican, representative from the Twelfth district, Walla Walla county, was born in Rothshire, Scotland, in 1834; emigrated to Illinois in 1854, thence to Walla Walla in 1863, where he has since been engaged in farming.

GEO. H. COLLIN.

George H. Collin, of Pleasant Prairie, people's party, representative of the Second district, Spokane county, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 4, 1856; came to America with his parents in 1869, located on a farm at Excelsior, Hennepin county, Minnesota; lived there nine years; at the age of twenty-one years, went to Anoka county, Minnesota, and began farming for himself, buying a farm on time and paying for it with the labor of his own hands; lived in Anoka county nine years. After having several poor crops in succession he sold his farm at a sacrifice and came to Spokane in 1887; was employed as manager of H. Brooks' farm on Pleasant Prairie for one year, bought the farm, and has

lived there since and has made a success of farming and fruit growing.

R. T. COWAN.

R. T. Cowan, of La Camas, democrat, representative Twenty-second district, Clarke county, was born in Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1834; raised on a farm; followed farming until 1862; was in the employ of the Iron Mountain Company from 1865 until 1870; had charge of the St. Louis & San Francisco landed property at Pierce City, Missouri, until 1872; went into the mercantile business at Ritchey, Newton county, Missouri. In 1884 removed to Clarke county, Washington, went into the real estate business at La Camas. In 1886 was elected county commissioner for four years; was chairman of the board for two years.

W. CROCKETT.

Walter Crockett, of Coupeville, Island county, democratic representative of the Forty-fifth district, was born on Roanoke farm, Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1833; emigrated to Boone county, Missouri, in 1838; to Centerville, Iowa, in 1850, and to Whidby Island, Washington, in 1851. Has resided on a farm at Admiralty Bay until the present time; was a member of the territorial legislature of 1873, and has held several county offices.

SAMUEL DENN.

Samuel Denn, of Chewelah, people's party, representative of Stevens county, First district, was born in Berrien Springs, Mich., in 1838; has devoted his attention to mining, steamboating and farming; has creditably filled several county positions under republican administrations; came to Washington in 1891 and is engaged near Chewelah in farming and stockraising.

J. J. DURANT.

J. J. Durant, of Pasco, people's party, representative of the Thirteenth district, Franklin county, was born

in Zanesville, Ohio, February 1, 1855; came to Oregon in 1877 and emigrated to Washington in 1880; in 1883 engaged in the general merchandising business, which he is still following; keeps a large store at Pasco.

E. E. EDMONDS.

E. E. Edmonds, of Ridgefield, democratic, representative of the Twenty-second district, Clarke county, was born in Kansas January 23, 1866; came to the Pacific coast with his parents when eleven years of age; his father settled on a farm in Clarke county, helped him to clear and till the land; attended the country schools three to four months yearly; in 1887 graduated at the Portland Business college, where he worked his way through doing janitor work, then taught school until he had accumulated enough money to school himself two years at Monmouth, Or., where he graduated in 1891, and since then has been engaged in teaching school in Clarke county.

JOHN O. EDWARDS.

John O. Edwards, of Carbonado, people's party, representative of the Thirty-third district, Pierce county, was born in Glanmorgan county, South Wales, in 1855, of Welsh parentage, received a common school education; came to Washington in 1882, and settled in Carbonado, Pierce county; where he has since followed the occupation of coal miner, which has been his life's work.

P. B. EGBERT.

Parsons B. Egbert, of Tacoma, people's party, representative of the Thirty-seventh district, Pierce county, was born near Lebanon, Ohio, in 1860, receiving his early training in a country school; After a two years course in the National Normal university at Lebanon, came to Washington; in 1882 settled at Walla Walla; engaged in carpentering and contracting; was also mining and bridge building; for some years past has

been repairer and car inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

WILLIAM FARRISH.

William Farrish, of Asotin, republican, of Asotin county, Eighth district, 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; was a member of the first and second houses of representatives; reelected.

J. J. FOSTER.

J. J. Foster, of Cathlamet, democratic representative of the Twenty-fourth district, Wahkiakum county, was born in South Carolina in 1824; living there until his 21st year; in 1845 removed to Alabama, and for four years taught school there and in Mississippi; in 1849, catching the gold fever, he joined a party under Wm. McEwan at St. Joseph, Mo., and started across the plains for the new Eldorado; four years were spent in the mines of California, and then learning of the gold fields of Australia he left California in 1853, and the ensuing six years were spent in mining in Australia; he returned to California in 1859 and resumed mining there and also in Idaho until 1864, when he came to Washington; selecting a farm in the Elochomin valley near Cathlamet, on the Columbia river, and has since devoted his time to farming; has served his county as probate judge, treasurer, superintendent of schools and county commissioner; in 1879 was elected as joint representative to the territorial legislature for the counties of Wahkiakum and Cowlitz.

L. C. GILMAN.

L. C. Gilman, of Seattle, democrat, representative from King county, Thirty-ninth district, was born in Levant, Me., January 28, 1857; was educated at the Maine Central institute, and the law school of Colum-

bia college, graduating from the first named institution in 1879, and from the latter in 1883. Came to Washington in the year 1884, located at Seattle, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law at that place.

JOHN F. GREEN.

John F. Green, of Sedalia, democrat, representative of the Fifteenth district, Lincoln county, has been a farmer from his boyhood; was born in Missouri, in 1851. In 1862, on the death of his father, his mother moved to her native state, Kentucky. Moved back to Missouri in 1866, onto a small farm they formerly resided on. Mr. Green moved to California in 1875, and to Washington in 1882. Is a farmer and stock raiser, and manager of the California Land & Stock Company, of which Jacob Furth, of Seattle, is president.

H. W. GREENBERG.

H. W. Greenberg, of Spokane, republican, representative of the Fourth district, Spokane county, was born in Hastings, Minn., October 23, 1858; received a common school education; is a printer and publisher; was connected with several of the leading weekly papers of his native state. In 1883 he removed to Spokane; was one of the founders of the *Morning Review*; was elected a member of the city council, serving on three important committees, one of which he was chairman. Was always active in Spokane's interests.

S. W. HAMILL.

S. W. Hamill, of Dayton, democrat, representative of the Tenth district, Columbia county, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, April 16, 1849; educated principally at a private academy up to the age of sixteen years; came to America; traveled extensively over Canada; settled in Iowa; lived there fourteen years, in California one year, and thirteen years in Columbia county in this state. Is a farmer and fine stock raiser,

and has imported some fine thoroughbred stock into the state.

DR. E. P. HELIKER.

Dr. E. P. Heliker, of Newcastle, republican, representative of the Forty-third district, King county, was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 4, 1865. At the age of ten he moved with his family to Jefferson, Iowa, where he in due time was graduated from the Jefferson high school. He then attended the Simpson Centenary college at Indianola, Ia., and afterwards worked three years in his father's office. Having chosen the profession of a physician, he went to Chicago and studied for one year at the Hahnemann college. At the end of that time he became converted from homeopathy to allopathy and went to New York, where he was graduated, after three years' study, from the Long Island college hospital. In the spring of 1889 he came to Seattle and as a result returned as a permanent resident shortly after the fire. He practiced his profession successfully, and in October, 1890, became assistant health officer of Seattle. In February, 1892, he resigned that position to become physician at the Newcastle mines.

W. R. HOOLE.

W. R. Hoole, of Beaver, republican, representative of the Thirty-second district, Clallam county, was born at Rising Sun, Ohio county, Indiana, March 30, 1846. At the beginning of the rebellion, at the age of fifteen, enlisted in Rabb's First Indiana battery, was refused by the mustering officer at Indianapolis on account of his youth, and returned home; removed with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, where in October, 1861, he enlisted in Birge's sharp shooters, afterwards the Sixty-sixth Illinois; served during the war with distinction; twice promoted for gallant service; was seriously wounded at Rome, Georgia, in 1864; settled in Stafford county, Kansas, in 1873 as a farmer; in 1880 was elected cashier and general manager of a bank at St. John, Kansas, which

he helped organize; was twice elected mayor of St. John; came to Washington in 1889; settled on unsurveyed land near Beaver, Clallam county; served as deputy auditor for two years at Port Angeles; was a newspaper man for years in Kansas and helped found the Port Angeles *Herald* in this state.

M. P. HURD.

Maynard P. Hurd, of La Conner, republican, representative of the Forty-sixth district, Skagit county, was born at Wentworth, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, March 25, 1866, moved with parents to Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, in the spring of 1878, where he lived until the spring of 1890, when he came to Washington and located at La Conner. At the age of 14 he began life as a section hand on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad and the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska, and worked at said road work for nearly three years. He then turned his attention to school. He clerked in stores and worked on farms and attended the public and high schools at Columbus, Neb. At 19 he had acquired sufficient education to obtain a teacher's certificate and taught school for two years, during which time he had availed himself of the opportunity of attending Fremont college, of Fremont, Neb. While teaching he began reading law, and at 21 entered a law office. At 23 was admitted to practice in the courts of Nebraska. He was admitted to practice in King county in May, 1890, and the following March was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State of Washington. On locating at La Conner he entered into a law partnership with Hon. Henry McBride, terminating upon his appointment to the bench in that district.

STEPHEN JUDSON.

Stephen Judson, of Steilacoom, democrat, representative of Pierce county, Thirty-fourth district, 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, one of the trustees of the hospital for the insane at Steilacoom and a member of the first house of representatives.

JAMES A. KARR.

James A. Karr, of Hoquiam, republican, representative of the Twenty-eighth district, is the pioneer settler of Hoquiam; was born near Martinsville, Morgan county, Ind., September 18, 1834. His parents removed to Washington county, Ill., when he was four years old. He received a common school education and worked as a young man at farming, brickmaking and school teaching. In 1855 he went to California by the isthmus route and mined at Nevada City until the Fraser river excitement broke out in 1858, when he joined in the rush to the new diggings far up in British Columbia. He came to his present location on Gray's Harbor in 1858 and took up a preëmption where he has since lived. Mr. Karr was twice a member of the territorial legislature of Washington, first in 1875 and again in 1881, and for twelve years held the office of county auditor.

CHARLES F. KELLER.

Charles F. Keller, of Enumclaw, republican, representative from King county, Thirty-eighth district, was born of German parentage in Galloway county, Missouri, in 1841. Moved to Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1847; settled in Sabula, Iowa, in 1850; there followed flat-boating on the Mississippi river; moved to Savanna, Illinois, in 1866; went into the mercantile business; was

a member of the Savanna city council for nine years continuously; went to the Black Hills in 1876, but fortune did not smile on him; returned to Savanna the next winter; came to Puget Sound in 1883; was employed most of the time in driving piles and bridge work at Tacoma, Seattle, and some at Olympia.

MILO KELLY.

Milo Kelly, of Wilkeson, republican, representative of the Thirty-third district, Pierce county, was born at Stevens Point, Portage county, Wisconsin, January 5, 1866. His parents moved, when he was a child, to Wausau, where his father was extensively engaged in the lumber business; received a common school education at Wausau and a more advanced course at Milwaukee. Settled in Nogales, Arizona, in 1884; operated a smelter there for three years; came to Washington in 1887; became a resident of Wilkeson; purchased a half interest in the Wilkeson mine; organized the Wilkeson Coal and Coke Company; has been its treasurer for three years and a director since the inception of the company; is its manager.

G. W. KLINE.

George W. Kline, of Missiou, democratic representative of the Eighteenth district, Kittitas county, was born in Morgan county, Missouri, November 3, 1863; raised in Cooper county, in that state, on a farm; attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered Hooper institute, Clarksburg, Missouri, and graduated June 13, 1883; taught school two years in the public schools, engaged in farming and the live stock business; came to Washington in March, 1891; is engaged in the real estate and merchandise business at Mission, Kittitas county.

JOHN LEO.

John Leo of Tacoma, democratic representative of the Thirty-sixth district, Pierce county, was born in

Ireland, December 25, 1846. In 1847 his parents came to the United States settling in Addison, Steuben county, New York, removing thence to Faribault, Minnesota, in 1856; attended the public schools there about three years, the Seabury university of Faribault, Minnesota, three years, St. Francis college, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, two years, and St. Vincent's college, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, two years; taught school one year. In January, 1868, entered the law office of Hon. J. H. Case, of Faribault, Minnesota, as a law student, was admitted to the bar May 16, 1872; was elected and served three years as municipal judge of the city of Faribault; in 1879 moved to Crookston, Minnesota; in 1880 was elected and served two years as city justice of that city; served three years as court commissioner for the district court of Polk county, Minnesota; served two years as prosecuting attorney for Polk county. In 1887 removed to Helena, Montana; in January, 1889, removed to Tacoma, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

E. H. LETTERMAN.

E. H. Letterman, of Pullman, democrat, representative of the Seventh district, Whitman county, was born at Hesse Darmstat, Germany, in the year 1843; came to America in 1860; lived at Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, till 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army in December, 1861, where he served in General Berdan's United States sharpshooters; reënlisted in 1864 in the First Michigan cavalry; was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; went to Saginaw valley, Michigan, engaged in farming for a time, then sold his land and started lumberman supply business; in June, 1877, arrived in Olympia, Wash.; stayed till August, 1877, when he went to Klickitat county and engaged in the stock business; in 1882 sold his stock and removed to Pullman, Whitman county, where he engaged in the hardware business; later sold out and started his present business, grain, real estate and money loaning.

W. H. LUDDEN.

W. H. Ludden, of Spokane, republican, representative of the Fourth district, Spokane county, was born in Braintree, Mass., on the 13th day of September, 1851; removed with his parents to San Francisco, Cal., in 1856; soon after that his father homesteaded 160 acres of land in the Sacramento valley, about twelve miles west from Sacramento City; spent his boyhood days there and gained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of that state; graduated in 1871 at the Hesperian college, Woodland, Cal., after attending that institution for four years; then engaged extensively in farming, which he followed until 1889, when he removed with his family to Spokane, and has since resided at that place. During his residence in Yolo county, California, was elected to several positions of honor and trust, and served the people of that county for four years as one of their board of supervisors; in Spokane held the position of chief clerk in the United States land office.

F. W. D. MAYS.

F. W. D. Mays, of Pomeroy, democrat, representative of the Ninth district, Garfield county, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1849; at twelve years of age entered a boy company and was drilled in military tactics; later entered the confederate service; after the war taught school; entered the ministry (M. E. Church, South) in 1869; since 1872 has been pastor of churches in Oregon, Washington and Idaho; was elected mayor of Pomeroy in 1891; is editor and proprietor of the Pomeroy *Independent*, which he founded in 1880.

A. E. MEAD.

A. E. Mead, Mayor of Blaine, republican, representative of the Forty-eighth district, Whatcom county, was born at Manhattan, Kan., in 1861. He graduated from the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale in 1882, and from Union College of Law, Chicago, in

1883-4. While still a student there he cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine; voted also for Harrison in Illinois in 1888. In 1889 he came to this state and at once opened a law office at Blaine, where his popularity was well attested by his election to the office of mayor.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Edmond S. Meany, of Seattle, republican, representative of the Forty-second district, King county, is senior member of the firm of Meany & Ward, florists, Seattle; was born in East Saginaw, Michigan, in 1862; came to the Pacific coast with his family in the early '70's, residing a while in San Francisco; came to Seattle in 1877; started as a newspaper carrier and worked his way well up in the profession; has been reporter, editor and correspondent; is the Washington press agent for the World's Fair or Columbian Exposition; vice president of the King County Investment Company, and president of the Orcas Island Fruit Company; was a member of the second house of representatives; re-elected.

THEODORE F. MENTZER.

Theodore F. Mentzer, of Tenino, republican, representative of Thurston county, Twenty-seventh district, was born in Marion, Linn county, Iowa, on the 13th day of October, 1849, where he resided until the spring of 1882, at which time he removed to Dakota Territory, settling at Mitchell. In July, 1889, he came to Washington Territory and settled at Tenino, where he has resided ever since. He received a college degree from Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, June, 1874, admitted to the bar as an attorney in the year 1877; city councilman of Marion, Iowa, in 1876 and 1877; mayor in 1878; while at Mitchell, Dakota, he was city attorney in 1885 and 1886; a member of the Dakota house of representatives in 1887; mayor of Mitchell in 1887 and 1888; since coming to Washington he has been engaged in the

manufacture of lumber at Tenino in company with his brother, Cyrus A. Mentzer, of Tacoma.

JOSEPH MERCHANT.

Joseph Merchant, of Wallula, republican, representative from the Twelfth district, Walla Walla county, was born near Strasburg, in Alsace, Europe, on the 3d of October, 1844. Came to the United States in 1849, settled with his parents near Utica, New York, then moved to Minnesota, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1866 went to Montana and engaged in mining and freighting until 1870; came to Walla Walla in August of that year; was in the employ of Schwabacher Bros. thirteen years, as salesman. Came to Wallula in the spring of 1888; has been in the general merchandise business there since, and is also engaged in farming. He has a farm eight miles from Walla Walla of nine hundred acres.

C. J. MOORE.

C. J. Moore, of Mount Pleasant, Skamania county, democrat, representative of the Twenty-first district, was born March 11, 1849, near Waynesburg, Green county, Pa.; moved with his parents to the vicinity of Galena, Ill., in 1856; attended the public school there; in 1864 moved with his father to Bremer county, Iowa; settled on a farm; attended the Waverly high school; taught school; held the office of town clerk; in 1877 went to Portland, Or.; in February, 1879, located on a quarter section of land at Mount Pleasant; followed farming ever since. Held the office of county commissioner one term.

ELLIS MORRISON.

Ellis Morrison, of West Seattle, republican representative from the Thirty-eighth district, King county, was born in Pennsylvania on May 20, 1849, and received his education in the public schools and the Pennsylvania military academy, at Chester, from which institution

he was graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of civil engineer. He studied law and was admitted to practice at the Lawrence county bar April 16, 1875. He served as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania for two terms, from 1880 to 1884. He also filled the office of city civil engineer for the city of Newcastle for ten years, resigning the office to engage in the construction of waterworks. He designed and built the waterworks in the cities of Corry and Sharon, Pa.; Warren and Defiance, Ohio, and Greencastle, Ind. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania military academy held June last they, by a unanimous vote, conferred on him the honorary degree of master of civil engineering. He is an investment broker.

THOMAS G. MULKEY.

Thomas G. Mulkey, of Rosalia, democrat, of Whitman county, Sixth district, is a son of the late Johnson Mulkey, of Corvallis, Oregon, who crossed the plains in 1847, from Johnson county, Missouri, where he was born in 1842. His father was well known on this coast as the great cattle king of the early pioneer days, and who lost his life in the great snowstorm of 1861-1862, along with many others, on their way from Southern Idaho to the Willamette valley. His boyhood days were spent between working on the farm and attending country schools, until he was nineteen years of age; learned the printer's trade in the *Corvallis Gazette* office, and spent fifteen years as journeyman printer and publisher, until his health caused him to abandon the business and seek other avocations. He spent several years in mining and prospecting in Montana and Idaho, and finally came, in 1879, to Whitman county, and settled on a homestead, where he now lives. He is at present engaged in farming.

WILLIAM P. M'ELWAIN.

William P. McElwain, of Seattle, republican, representative from King county, Forty-first district, was

born in New Vernon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1860. Worked on a farm and clerked in a store when not attending the village school, until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching in the oil regions of Pennsylvania; continued to teach in winter and attend the state normal school at Edinboro, Penn., until the spring of 1881, when he graduated from said school. He then entered Allegheny college, Pennsylvania, and taking the classical course graduated in the class of 1885, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1888. He entered Union College of Law in Chicago, graduated with the class of 1887 with the degree of L. L. B. Arrived in Seattle one month before the great fire of June 6, 1889. After the fire he spent most of the time until 1891 in outside work, but has now settled down to make a living out of his law practice.

A. S. M'KENZIE.

Alex. S. McKenzie, of Yelm, republican, representative of Thurston county, Twenty-seventh district, is a farmer and stock raiser on the beautiful Yelm prairie; was born in Huntington county, Canada East, October 26, 1840; he was raised on a farm, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Essex county, New York state; he followed the lumbering business in the Adirondacks until 1868; came to California in August of the same year; after spending about three months in Mendocino county, engaged in the lumbering business, he came to Puget Sound, landing in Olympia the same year; in connection with his brother he bought 1,200 acres of land on Yelm prairie, in 1875, and has continued in the farming and stock raising business ever since; Mr. McKenzie, from 1873 to 1884, was foreman of some of the most important logging camps on Puget Sound; was elected county commissioner for four years about 1880, but resigned after serving three years to take charge of extensive logging interests in Thurston county.

J. B. M'MILLAN.

J. B. McMillan, of Edison, republican, representative of the Forty-sixth district, Skagit county, is a son of United States Senator McMillan, of Minnesota; was born in that state at Stillwater in 1859; educated in the public schools; at the age of fifteen went with a hardware firm at St. Paul; remained there until 1881; his health having broken down he came to Olympia, thence to Portland, Or., and was manager of the Northwestern Car Company; resigned in 1884, went to Washington City and served two terms as clerk of the senate committee on commerce; came to Tacoma in 1886, engaged in speculating until 1890, then went to Skagit county in connection with General Alger's logging interests.

D. W. M'MURPHY.

D. W. McMurphy, of Little Falls, republican, representative of the Twenty-sixth district, Lewis county, was born in the town of Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1850. Moved with his family to Illinois in the fall of 1856, where his father followed farming. Worked out most of the time while going to schools in the winter until he was eighteen years. Then followed the harvest north to Minnesota; back to Warren county, Illinois, and remained a then went to Minnesota, near Mankato, worked in woods, chopping cordwood and making ties until spring of 1874; went to Fort Abercrombie and drove six-mule team through the Black Hills in the expedition commanded by General Custer; fourteen miles north of Grand Forks, on the Red of the north; the next spring helped run a raft down to old Fort Garry; went from there down Wabasha county, Minnesota, and worked on farms until 1883 when he was married in Hancock county, Illinois, and came to Wahkiakum county, and moved Lewis county in December,

WM. N. McNEW.

Wm. N. McNew, of Larene, republican, representative of Fifteenth district, Lincoln county, was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, in 1847. His father died during the rebellion, which imposed upon him the responsibility of looking after a large family, he being the eldest. Worked on the farm in summer and attended school in the fall and winter. Tried to enlist in the Forty-seventh regiment, Kentucky cavalry (union) in 1863, at the age of sixteen, but was prevented by his mother. After having acquired competent knowledge engaged in teaching school. In 1873 moved to Nebraska with his mother and family, engaged in farming; owing to the crop disasters moved in 1884 to Lincoln county where he is engaged in farming.

F. D. NASH.

Frank D. Nash, of Tacoma, republican, representative of the Thirty-fifth district, Pierce county, was born January 5, 1853, at Hubbardsville, Madison county, N. Y.; attended district school until the age of ten years; attended the Union school at Hamilton, N. Y., for two years; prepared for college at Clinton Liberal institute, at Clinton, N. Y., in 1868; entered Cornell university with the first freshman class, graduating in 1872; engaged in mercantile pursuits at Hubbardsville until 1878, studying law during a part of this time; during the years 1878 and 1879 studied law with Hon. H. J. Coggeshall, at Waterville, N. Y.; was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York in 1879. Opened an office in Waterville, remained until 1889, when he came west. During most of this time was in partnership with Mr. Coggeshall; during this period was twice elected to the office of justice of the peace. His health being poor, came west in the winter of 1889, expecting to locate in Denver. While looking for a place to locate, came to Washington, stopping first at Tacoma, from which place he went to Yakima, where

he remained about a year. Since December, 1890, has been living at Tacoma, practicing law.

R. J. NEERGAARD.

R. J. Neergaard, of Ritzville, republican, representative of the Fourteenth district, Adams county, was born in the eastern part of Tennessee in 1862; came to Washington Territory in 1883; served as assessor of Adams county in 1885-6, and as auditor of the same county thereafter until 1891. Is a practicing lawyer at the county seat, Ritzville.

O. B. NELSON.

O. B. Nelson of Spokane, republican, representative of the Third district, Spokane county, was born in Denmark in 1850; received a common school education; at the age of fourteen his father died and he started in life as clerk in a grocery store and continued as such till the age of twenty-one, when he immigrated to the United States, settling in Avoca, Iowa, in 1871; started a general merchandise business; continued that until 1887, when he sold out, settled in Spokane and in 1888 bought an interest in the grocery business of Captain J. D. Merryman. During the year the present firm of O. B. Nelson & Co. was formed and has since carried on a successful business. At Avoca, Mr. Nelson was three times elected to the city council. In Spokane he was tendered the nomination of mayor, but declined. As a member of the chamber of commerce he has taken great interest in fostering home industries and is at present a director and chairman of the committee on horticulture and agriculture.

WILLIAM PAYNE.

William Payne, of Port Townsend, democratic representative of the Thirty-first district, Jefferson county, was born at Bathurst, Gloucester county, New Brunswick, May 28, 1845. Removed to Wisconsin; remained there but a year; journeyed to Montana and thence to

Washington in 1867. Settled in Clallam county, is a lumberman and has been a farmer; is president of the State Bank of Washington, at Port Townsend, where he has lived for ten years past. Represented Jefferson, Clallam and Kitsap counties in the territorial council of 1887-88; was a member of the city council of Port Townsend for four years.

C. M. PIERCE.

C. M. Pierce, of Centralia, republican, representative of the Twenty-sixth district, Lewis county, was born on a farm in Concord, Lake county, Ohio, in 1845; removed with his parents to Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio. In the spring of 1861 enlisted in Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteers when he was seventeen years old and was discharged in February, 1864. Reënlisted in August, 1864, and served until the close of the war. In the spring of 1887 he came to the Pacific coast; located in East Portland, Oregon, in 1888, and engaged in the furniture trade, both retail and manufacturing; came to Centralia in 1890. It was through his efforts that the Centralia Furniture Manufacturing Company was established there. He received a common school education.

D. W. PIERCE.

D. W. Pierce, of Goldendale, republican, representative of the Twentieth district, Klickitat county, was born August 31, 1835, in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont; moved to Derby, Orleans county, where he grew to manhood; received a common school education, learned the trade of cabinetmaker. In 1857 emigrated to Richardson county, Nebraska; served in the Second Nebraska cavalry during the war. In 1879 moved to Goldendale, Klickitat county, and has since resided there; is engaged in the lumbering business with his son; is a commissioner of the world's fair for Klickitat county.

DR. J. H. RINEHART.

Dr. J. H. Rinehart, of Ballard, republican, representative from the Forty-third district, King county, was born in 1847 at Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his education in the same city. At the age of twenty-one he obtained the degree of B. A. from St. Xavier college, graduating with distinction and honors as the youngest member of the senior class. He afterwards studied medicine and took the first diploma in medicine in Cincinnati in 1873. After practicing his profession for a number of years, he took a post-graduate course and in 1884 became a post-graduate of Starling medical college at Columbus, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Thirteenth United States infantry. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued with success until 1872, when he spent a year in Europe. After his return he entered the medical department of the United States army and remained in that department from 1873 to 1884. He was on Custer's famous expedition in 1876 in the medical department of the army. He left the army in March, 1884, and began the civil practice of his profession at Billings, Montana; was elected coroner for two terms (four years), county superintendent of schools for two years in the same county, and mayor of the city of Billings. In 1889 was appointed a member of the first state medical examining board of Montana. In 1890 he removed to the State of Washington and immediately located at Ballard, where he practices his profession; was elected mayor of Ballard.

CHRIS T. ROSCOE.

Chris. T. Roscoe, of Snohomish, republican, representative from Forty-fourth district, Snohomish county, was born on a farm in Clinton county, New York, May 18, 1868; attended the district schools until 1879, when his family removed to Muskegon, Michigan. There he worked in the lumber woods, shingle mills,

booms, dredges and tugs during the summer seasons and attended school during the winter seasons, until he entered a law office in 1886. Came to Seattle in October, 1888. Worked on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway as a carpenter; took up a claim near Edmunds and worked in a sawmill; was a delegate to the republican convention during the spring of 1889; nominated by the republican convention and elected county clerk October 1, 1889; renominated by acclamation and reelected in 1890, receiving over two-thirds of all the votes cast, the largest majority ever given anybody in that county. February 27, 1891, was admitted to the bar. Is a member of the State Press Association.

CHARLES I. ROTH.

Charles Independence Roth, of Whatcom, republican, representative of Whatcom county, Forty-ninth district, was born at Peoria, Ill., July 4, 1860; hence the significance of his middle name. In 1881, the year he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession for several years. He came to Washington in 1883, locating at once in Whatcom county. The following year he was elected probate judge, and the year thereafter he was married to Miss Lottie Roeder, daughter of Captain Roeder, the well known pioneer and owner of the great Chuckanut quarry, of which Mr. Roth has been manager for the past four years, and is now part owner. He is individually the owner of much valuable property, having recently completed the Lottie Roth building, one of the finest business blocks in Western Washington.

J. S. SALLEE.

J. S. Sallee, of Kirkland, republican, representative from King county, Forty-third district, was born in Oregon in 1852, and lived in Corvallis, Albany, Roseburg, and Yaquina Bay; attended school in these places; in 1868 went for a year to Sublimity college; in 1871

moved to Vancouver, Wash., and in 1872 to Yakima; began working on a farm and stock raising; two years later went to Walla Walla; lived there until 1878; fought in the Nez Perce War in 1876 as one of the McConville scouts; in 1878 went to Minnesota, worked as a carpenter; in 1882 came to Seattle; worked for a year in Victoria; in 1885 went to Los Angeles on account of his wife's health; returned to Seattle in 1887; took a ranch at Juanita, though still doing carpenter work; was a member of the second house and reelected.

C. H. SCOTT.

C. H. Scott, of Sidney, people's party, representative of the Thirtieth district, Kitsap county, was born at Arrowrock, Saline county, Missouri, October 18, 1860. He became identified with the reform movement in Kansas in 1885. He came to Washington in 1889 and settled on a ranch five miles north of Silverdale, Kitsap county. Proving up on his claim in May, 1892, he moved to Silverdale and bought the Port Washington *Sentinel*, now the *Sentinel* of Sidney, of which he is still editor. Never held office before.

J. A. SHADLE.

Joseph A. Shadle, of Steilacoom, republican, representative of the Thirty-fourth district, Pierce county, is a native of Ohio, born in Fulton county on a farm January 16, 1866. He attended the public schools of Fulton county until he was sixteen years old, when he began teaching, for four years teaching and attending school alternately, graduating from the Fayette normal and business college, Fayette, Ohio, in June, 1886. In May, 1887, came to Pierce county, Washington, where he began teaching, and afterwards became manager of a general mercantile store. In April, 1889, was appointed accountant and steward of the hospital for the insane at Fort Steilacoom, which position he has held up to the present time.

L. G. SHELTON.

Levi G. Shelton, of Shelton, democratic representative of the Twenty-ninth district, Mason county, was born in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1847. Crossed the plains in 1852 with his father and arrived in Olympia in that fall. His father located on what is known as Scott's prairie, now in Mason county. In 1855 moved to Oregon; remained there until 1865; returned to Olympia; worked in logging camps in the summer and attended school in the winter; taught school for some years; was superintendent of schools in Pierce county four years, and deputy sheriff of that county and city assessor of Tacoma; removed to Shelton in 1887, and is now living on a ranch near Shelton.

ALBERT SHERMAN.

Albert Sherman, of Fairhaven, republican, representative of Whatcom county, Forty-ninth district, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1855. His father has long been one of the leading lawyers of the state and only recently retired from the bench after a continuous service of fifteen years. Was educated at the Western Reserve college, from which he graduated in 1878. He studied law in the office of his father, Judge L. S. Sherman, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. In 1888 he was married at Ashtabula; six months afterward came to Washington, remaining four months in Seattle and locating in Fairhaven in December, soon entering into active practice as a member of the firm of Evans, Sherman & Howard, Mr. Evans retiring in 1891.

J. B. SMITH.

John B. Smith, of Orondo, people's party, representative of the Seventeenth district, Douglas county, was born of Scotch parents in London, Ontario, October 30, 1837; removed to Minnesota in June, 1855; was engaged in farming until 1862; enlisted in Company G, Tenth Minnesota regiment; served one year in the Sioux war,

two years in the rebellion; mustered out July, 1865; engaged in farming again; removed to St. Paul in 1868, and to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1870, and to Massachusetts in 1873, in all of which places he was engaged in the study and practice of medicine. In 1880 removed back to Minnesota, and in 1884 moved to Douglas county, Wash.; was coroner four years; founded the town of Orondo and the Douglas county *Democrat*, of Waterville; is the author of an original system of phonography and stenography, and has edited magazines and newspapers and engaged in other literary pursuits; now resides on a fruit farm adjoining Orondo.

HIRAM F. SMITH.

Hiram F. Smith, of Osooyos, democrat, representative of Okanogan county, Sixteenth district, lives near the British border; he is an old pioneer; he has passed through all the vicissitudes incident to pioneer life, and been printer, publisher, politician, butcher, expressman, merchant, legislator, farmer and miner; was born in Kennebec county, Maine, June 11, 1829; educated by the wayside and the blaze of a pitch pine knot in the wilderness; emigrated to Iowa in 1837, to Illinois in 1841, to Michigan in 1845, to New York City in 1848, to California in 1849, to Washington in 1858; resided on Osooyos lake, now Okanogan county, since 1860; is a miner and storekeeper; has a famous ranch with magnificent fruit; has been a member of the territorial legislature, and is better known as "Okanogan" Smith; was a member of the second house of representatives and reelected.

J. H. SMITHSON.

John H. Smithson, of Ellensburgh, republican, representative of the Eighteenth district, Kittitas county, was born in London, Canada, on September 30, 1856. He came to the United States in 1876, taking up his residence in San Lac county, Michigan, and in June,

1879, removed to his present home in Kittitas county. He at once engaged in farming and stock raising, which he has successfully followed up to the present time. He owns a fine farm one mile from Ellensburg, has a fine brick block and residence in the city, and has several large bands of sheep on the ranges. He is a member of the hardware firm of Williams & Smithson. Mr. Smithson has filled the position of sheep commissioner for Kittitas county and is a member of the Ellensburg city council.

R. D. SPECK.

R. D. Speck, of Rockford, republican, representative of the Fifth district, Spokane county, was born in Clinton county, New York, July 4, 1856. At the age of fourteen went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business; went to Montana afterward where he remained ten years; was a member of the Montana legislature. Settled in the city of Spokane in 1884; for some years was engaged in the hotel business; has extensive farming and milling interests.

G. W. TEMPLE.

G. W. Temple, of Spokane, republican, representative of the Third district, Spokane county, was born in Ohio, on a farm near Hanoverton, Columbiana county, June 23, 1847; is of Quaker descent; educated in the public schools; spent 1863 and 1864 in piloting on the Mississippi river from St. Louis to St. Paul; attended the Hanoverton high school from 1866 to spring of 1869; taught six terms of school in Ray county, Missouri; was several years in hardware and implement and drug business in Norbonne, Carroll county, Missouri; was farming and stock raising in Vernon county, of that state; organized and was president of the Bank of Sheldon, Vernon county, Missouri; moved to Colorado in July, 1888, and to Spokane February, 1889; is a loan broker in Spokane.

J. E. TUCKER.

J. E. Tucker, of Friday Harbor, republican, representative of San Juan county, Forty-seventh district, was born in Ohio in 1839; lives at Friday Harbor, where he has a ranch; is a lawyer by profession and was probate judge of the county; served during the war in the Fiftieth and Sixty-ninth Ohio regiments; was a member of the first house of representatives from San Juan county.

F. M. TULL.

Francis M. Tull, of Spokane, republican, representative of the Fourth district, Spokane county, was born in Brown county, Ind., August 12, 1851, moved with his parents to Harrison county, Mo., where his father died on a farm in 1860. He, being the eldest, carried on the farm until 1872, when he engaged in the grocery business for eight years; took his family to Kingman, Kan., in a covered wagon; went into the furniture business and at the end of eight years removed westward; located in Spokane a large wholesale and retail furniture establishment; sold out at the end of one year; had a three story brick block burned in the great fire of 1888; rebuilt it, and it is now the largest and finest building in that city; was a member of the city council for two years.

F. B. TURPIN.

F. B. Turpin, of Port Townsend, democrat, representative of the Thirty-first district, is a native of Washington; he was born at Olympia, the territorial capital, October 3, 1866. He attended the California military academy, graduating therefrom May 22, 1885; went to Port Townsend in 1888 and engaged in the drug business; subsequently became a real estate agent and broker. His father was a member of the territorial legislature.

R. C. WASHBURN.

R. C. Washburn, of Seattle, republican, representative of the Fortieth district, King county, was born in the State of Maine in the year 1861. Educated at Bowdoin college, Maine, Tufts college, Massachusetts, and the University of Berlin, Germany. Studied law at the Columbia law school, New York city. Came west in 1887 and located in Seattle; was part proprietor and manager of the *Post-Intelligencer*, 1887-89. Is a member of the public library commission of Seattle; never held public office before.

CONSTANTINE L. WEBB.

C. L. Webb, of Seattle, republican, representative from the Forty-first district, King county, was born in Grant county, Indiana, May 22, 1850. Lived on a farm and his early education was obtained at a country school. At the age of fifteen he started for Colorado. He drove an ox team from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. Returned east as far as Iowa and took up a collegiate course in the upper Iowa university at Fayette, graduating in two years. In 1869 he and his father started a retail grocery store at Des Moines, Iowa, and a year later merged it into a wholesale house, building up their business until they succeeded in making it the largest wholesale grocery house in the state, a position it still maintains. In 1880 he sold his interest in the business and went to Colorado, and engaged in mining and buying and selling ore, being a member of a firm that did the largest ore commission business in the world. Moved to Seattle, reaching there shortly after the big fire in 1889. Is at the head of the firm of Webb & Co., the largest grocery house in Seattle.

A. B. WEED.

A. B. Weed, of North Yakima, republican, representative of the Nineteenth district, was born at Palmyra, Wis., August 5, 1850; had the benefit of good public schools till

eighteen years of age; then served two years as clerk in general store; afterwards became interested with a manufacturing company at Grand Haven, Mich., remaining with them about six years in the capacity of secretary; came to Washington Territory in January, 1879; became engaged with Baker & Royal's bank, remaining there five years, during which time he was married; came to Yakima City in the spring of 1884, engaging in the hardware business, associating with H. S. Rowe, of Portland; established business (under firm name of Weed & Rowe) at North Yakima as soon as the Northern Pacific Railway located a station there; placed a store at Ellensburg under the firm name; had entire management; was instrumental in organizing the Yakima National Bank in the spring of 1887. During the fall of 1889, sold out the mercantile business and has not been engaged in active business since; is interested in hop culture and has a fine yard near North Yakima; is a hop buyer.

C. F. WESTFALL.

Cornelius S. Westfall, of Medical Lake, Spokane county, representative of the Fifth district, was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, July 30, 1853; was reared on a farm, and obtained the foundation for an education in a district school by working the farm through summer seasons and attending school the winter months; the common branches were completed at the age of fourteen years; he then took a course of three years in the Macomb Normal and Scientific college from which institution he graduated in 1870. After ten years experience in teaching in country schools, at the same time pursuing the study of dentistry, he began the practice of that profession and followed the practice in Macomb, Ill., one year, and in La Plata county, Colorado, two years; came to Spokane, Wash., in April, 1884, returning the following September to La Harpe, Ill., and accepted the position of principal of the public school for one year. While engaged in that work was

elected president of Whittier college at Salem, Iowa, which position was resigned on account of failing health. Again returned to Spokane in March, 1888; has since that time lived in Spokane county, being engaged in farming and at times in the real estate business. Now lives at Medical Lake and owns a farm near by.

L. H. WHEELER.

L. H. Wheeler, of Seattle, King county, republican, representative from the Forty-second district, was born in Dane county, Wis., in 1859. When he was eleven years old his parents removed to Oregon and settled in Lane county, in the upper portion of the Willamette valley. His people were farmers, and all his early life was passed upon the farm. He entered the university of Oregon in 1876, and graduated therefrom in the year 1880, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1884. In 1888 he removed to Seattle, and has since practiced in that city, as a member of the law firm of McClure & Wheeler.

WILL R. WHITE.

Will R. White, of Seattle, republican, representative of the Thirty-ninth district, King county, was born on a farm near Columbus Junction, Iowa, on January 1, 1868, where he lived until 1879, when he removed with his parents to Aurora, Nebraska. He was educated in the common schools and at the Wesleyan university of Nebraska. Upon his retirement from school he engaged in the nursery and seed business until 1888, when he disposed of his interests and removed to Seattle, where he entered as a partner of the well known real estate and brokerage firm of Harry White & Co., composed of ex-Mayor Harry White, John H. White, and George W. H. White. He is unmarried and is the youngest member of the present legislature.

R. W. WINCHELL.

R. W. Winchell, of Seattle, republican, representative from the Fortieth district, King county, was born

at Wyocena, Wisconsin, January, 1848, and was raised to work on his father's farm and in lumber mills. He received a common school education and finished at the Bronson institute. He moved to Iowa, where for twelve years he was a school teacher in that state, Missouri and Kansas. In the Kansas legislature he was clerk to the committees on election and education, and was a delegate to the Kansas state convention in 1882. In August, 1882, he accepted a position in the war department, which he retained until failing health induced him to seek change of air. He turned to Washington Territory, and in 1886 made Seattle his home. For some years he was connected with the firm of D. T. Denny & Sons.

A. WOODWORTH.

Almon Woodworth, of Tacoma, republican, representative from the Thirty-fifth district, Pierce county, was born in Union, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1841; lived on the farm with his father until the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861; he volunteered in the first call for 75,000 men, but the quota being filled before he reached Harrisburg, he returned home. When President Lincoln made the call for 300,000 men, he enlisted for three years, or the war. He was actively engaged in the peninsular campaign until the battle of Gaines' Mill when he was wounded, taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby prison. When released from prison, being disabled for active service by his wound, he received an honorable discharge. After his return from the war he attended school at the New Columbus academy for a few months, and then engaged in the mercantile business at the same place. He soon removed to Scranton where he remained about twenty years and continued in the mercantile business, which he conducted with such success that he acquired a comfortable competence; came to Tacoma about five years ago, since which time he has been engaged in real estate and insurance business.

CHIEF CLERK T. G. NICKLIN.

T. G. Nicklin, of Whatcom, republican, chief clerk of the house in 1891 and 1893, was born in London England, August 19, 1858; came to America with his parents in 1860; located in Sharon, Pennsylvania, and obtained a common school education; learned the printing business at Sharon, and removed to Kansas in 1876, publishing the *Downs Times* and *Salina Herald* until 1883; removed to Whatcom, Washington Territory, and edited the *Reveille* until May, 1889; first vote was cast for Garfield for president; was chief clerk of territorial house during the sessions of 1884-5, and 1886-7; clerk of the court at Whatcom in 1889; delegate to the territorial convention of 1886 and state convention of 1890; member of city council of Whatcom 1892.

RULES AND COMMITTEES OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

REGULAR SESSION OF 1893.

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE.

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 committees 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 their differences between the two houses, a committee for 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 or 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 said bill originated.

RULE 5. All joint resolutions to be presented to the governor, except 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 may 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 SENATE.

RULE 1. The president shall call the senate to order each day of the 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, attachés 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 standing committees on the part of the senate.

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 the 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, agreeable 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.

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 was 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 is 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 the 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 house of representatives, 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 journals, 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-thirds vote.

RULE 61. Smoking shall not be allowed within the senate chamber during the session 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 can not be suspended.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appropriations.—Van de Vanter, Smith and Ide.

Agriculture.—McCroskey, Belknap and Gilbert.

Claims.—Sergeant, Dyer and Shaw.

Commerce -- Rutter, Brown and Campbell.

Constitutional Revision.—Easterday, Miller and Kinnear.

Corporations Other Than Municipal.—Van Houten, Claypool, Van de Vanter, Shaw and Smith.

Counties and County Boundaries.—Forsyth, Smith and Cooper.

Education.—Brown, Frink and McCroskey.

Elections and Privileges.—Easterday, Dyer and Miller.

Engrossed Bills.—Foss, Horr and Kellogg.

Enrolled Bills.—Cooper, Helm and Campbell.

Federal Relations.—Roberts, Kinnear and Foss.

Fisheries.—Horr, Shaw and Richards.

Harbor and Harbor Lines.—Richards, Frink and Van Houten.

Indian Affairs.—Hutchinson, O'Neill and Sergeant.

Internal Improvements.—Donahoe, Kellogg and Edens.

Judiciary.—Kinnear; Easterday, Dyer, Claypool, Richards, Van Houten and Brown.

Labor and Labor Statistics.—Belknap, Rutter and Foss.

Manufactures.—Frink, Gilbert and Donahoe.

Medicine, Dentistry, Hygiene and Surgery.—Campbell, Hastings and Roberts.

Memorials.—Hastings, Kinnear and Forsyth.

Military.—Dyer, Claypool and McManus.

Mines and Mining.—O'Neill, Rutter and Hutchinson.

Municipal Corporations.—Claypool, Ide, Forrest, Roberts and Horr.

Printing.—McManus, Kellogg and Richards.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Helm, Van Houten and Rutter.

Public Morals.—Eshelman, Belknap and Brown.

Public Revenue and Taxation.—Forrest, Forsyth, McCroskey, Cooper, Belknap, Hutchinson, Edens, Roberts and Campbell.

Roads and Bridges.—Kellogg, Hutchinson, Edens, Forsyth, Gilbert, Helm and Donahoe.

Rules and Joint Rules.—Gilbert, Foss and O'Neill.

Salaries and Mileage.—Miller, Frink and Sergeant.

State, Granted and School Lands.—Edens, Easterday, Van de Vanter, Eshelman, Ide, Horr and McCroskey.

State Library.—Hastings, Forrest and Miller.

State Prison.—Smith, Roberts and Gilbert.

State Schools for Defective Youth.—Shaw, Sergeant and Donahoe.

State Tide Lands.—Cooper, Forrest, Helm, Eshelman, Hastings, O'Neill and McManus.

State Insane.—Ide, Eshelman and Horr.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

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 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 standing committees to be appointed by the speaker shall consist of not less than three nor more than thirteen members each.

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 the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

RULE 12. Business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First. Calling the roll and reading the journal of the preceding day.

Second. Presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances addressed to the legislature.

Third. Reports of standing committees.

Fourth. Reports of special committees.

Fifth. Propositions and motions.

Sixth. Introduction and first reading of bills.

Seventh. Second reading of bills.

Eighth. Third reading of bills.

Ninth. Other business to be considered.

Special orders shall be taken up at the hour for which they have been fixed, and no other business of any kind shall be considered until the special order has been disposed of, unless the special order shall be postponed to some future time, or dispensed with by a vote of the house.

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 officer, may 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 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 recommit 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 again be 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 two thirds of the members present, and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments 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. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that, one 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 31: 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 32. 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 33. 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 34. The unfinished business at which the house was engaged the 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 35. 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 36. 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 the house shall direct otherwise, but they may be referred to the committee having the subject-matter thereof under consideration, or may lie on the table to be taken up in the order in which they are presented.

RULE 37. 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 38. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled and engrossed 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.

INTRODUCTION AND READING OF BILLS.

RULE 39. A member desiring to introduce a bill shall first obtain the floor and state that he desires to introduce a bill, and if entitled to do so the bill shall be sent to the clerk's desk to be numbered, and all bills shall

be read in the order in which they are numbered by the clerk, but no bill shall be read a first time until every member present entitled to introduce a bill has had an opportunity to do so, unless otherwise ordered by the house.

RULE 40. Every bill shall be read on three several days unless the house shall deem it expedient to suspend this rule. The first reading shall be by title only, unless a majority of members demand the reading in full. All bills shall be printed and be referred to committee on first reading. Bills shall pass to second reading when reported back by committee. Bills on second reading are subject to amendment. Bills on third reading shall be read in full by section. All joint or concurrent resolutions shall be acted upon the same as bills, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the house.

RULE 41. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the house within ten days from the time of reference, unless further time be granted by the house.

RULE 42. No amendment shall be received to a bill on its third reading, but it may be referred or recommitted for the purpose of amendment; a bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage.

RULE 43. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

RULE 44. In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker, having the chair, shall appoint a chairman to preside.

RULE 45. 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 46. 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 47. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays and be entered on the journal of the house, when demanded by one-sixth of the members present.

RULE 48. 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 49. 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 50. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house, unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE 51. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10 o'clock A. M., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

RULE 52. No person shall be allowed to smoke in the hall or lobby thereof during session or recess.

RULE 53. On the final passage of every bill the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the journal.

RULE 54. 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 55. 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 56. 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.

DUTIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

RULE 1. The chief clerk of the house shall see that the journal is properly kept, and have general supervision over all the clerks, excepting clerks that are under the immediate charge of standing committees, and over such clerks when their services are not required by standing committees.

RULE 2. The assistant clerk shall keep a correct record of all the proceedings of the house, and perform such other duties as the chief clerk shall prescribe.

RULE 3. The reading clerk shall read all communications, call the roll, and perform such other duties as the chief clerk may direct.

RULE 4. The journal clerk shall transcribe the minutes of the house, as approved, into the journal provided for that purpose.

RULE 5. The docket clerk shall keep a correct list (in a book provided for that purpose) of all bills, memorials and joint resolutions introduced, and perform such other duties as the chief clerk may require.

RULE 6. The enrolling and engrossing clerks shall be under the supervision of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills.

RULE 7. The sergeant-at-arms shall attend the house during the sittings, announce all messages, preserve order in the lobby of the hall, and execute all processes issued by authority of the house, and directed to him by the speaker.

RULE 8. The assistant sergeant-at-arms shall be under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms, and perform such duties as that officer shall prescribe.

RULE 9. The doorkeeper shall attend the house during the sittings; shall give notice to the house of all messages; keep the representative hall and committee rooms in perfect order, and in all things execute the commands of the speaker of the house.

RULE 10. The messenger and postmaster shall carry all messages the house may require, private as well as public; distribute and deliver all mail matter, and in all things execute the commands of the speaker of the house.

RULE 11. The watchman shall be in charge of the representative hall and be responsible for the property therein, when the house is not in session, from the hour of 6 P. M. to 8. A. M.

RULE 12. The assistant watchman shall sweep the hall, keep the room heated and ventilated, keep all out-houses connected with the state house in good condition, and perform the duties of the watchman during his absence, and such other duties as the house may require.

RULE 13. All employes of the house, excepting the clerks and watchman, shall report for duty to the sergeant-at-arms at 9 A. M.

RULE 14. Any clerk or other employé of the house, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duties assigned them, or when found in a state of intoxication, shall, when reported to the house in writing by a standing committee, be subject to a reprimand, and for a second offense be removed by a majority vote of the house.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agricultural College and School of Science.—Anderson (of Whitman), Nelson, Andersen (of Pierce), Washburn, Sherman, Farrish and Pierce (of Klickitat).

Appropriations and Claims.—Temple, Roth, Bush (of Pacific), Merchant, Mentzer, Webb, Smithson, Washburn, Judson, Letterman and Burton.

Commerce and Manufactures.—Woodworth, McMullan, Tull, Morrison, Bush (of Pacific), Turpin and Collin.

Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers.—McMurphy, Shadle, Sherman, Westfall, Karr, Keller, Edmonds, Deun and Mays.

Corporations Other Than Municipal and Railroads.—Washburn, Kelly, Merchant, Temple, White, Kline and Smith (of Douglas).

Counties.—Brock, Green, Anderson (of Whatcom), Temple, Andersen (of Pierce), Cameron, Pierce (of Lewis), Sallee and Tull.

Education.—Westfall, Winchell, Weed, Shadle, Shelton, Edmonds, Farrish, Tucker and Durant.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.—McMillan, Shadle, Edmonds, Keller, Wheeler, Greenberg and Turpin.

Federal Relations and Immigration.—Weed, Heliker, Scott, Pierce (of Lewis) and Turpin.

Fisheries and Game.—Bush (of Pacific), McElwain, Bush (of Chehalis), Crockett, Moore, Brock and Cowan.

Forestry, Agriculture and Horticulture.—Cameron, McKenzie, Colin, Anderson (of Whatcom), McNew, Carr, Mulkey, Smith (of Douglas) and Moore.

Harbors and Waterways.—Anderson (of Whatcom), Woodworth, Morrison, Hoole, Andersen (of Pierce), White and Burton.

Hospital for Insane and School for Defective Youth.—McNew, Cowan, Heliker, Rinehart, Tull, Speck, Crockett, Judson and Edwards.

Insurance.—Roscoe, Webb, Greenberg, White and Leo.

Judiciary.—Mead, Neergaard, Ludden, Wheeler, Mentzer, Nash, Gilman, Bush (of Chehalis), Tucker, Sherman, Leo, Hurd and Roscoe.

Labor and Labor Statistics.—Smithson, Roscoe, Gilman, Rinehart. Speck, Sherman, Pierce (of Klickitat), Kline, Egbert, Smith (of Okanogan) and Durant.

Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene.—Rinehart, Heliker, Woodworth, Mays and Foster.

Mileage and Contingent Expenses.—Smith (of Okanogan), Winchell, Shelton, Kelly, Burton, Denn, Gilman, Karr and Edwards.

Military Affairs and Soldiers' Home.—Pierce (of Lewis), Letterman, McMillan, Woodworth, Greenberg, Washburn, Hurd, Anderson (of Whitman) and Burton.

Mines and Mining.—Kelly, Heliker, Morrison, Temple, Roth, Hurd, Kline, Smith (of Okanogan) and Edwards.

Municipal Corporations.—Ludden, Nash, Roth, McElwain, Leo, Tucker, Neergaard, Merchant, Letterman, Pierce (of Klickitat) and Payne.

Penitentiary and Reform School.—Merchant, Rinehart, Meade, McKenzie, Pierce (of Lewis), Hamill, Greene, Speck and Egbert.

Privileges and Elections.—Bush (of Chehalis), Nelson, Leo, Sallee, Payne, Moore and Egbert.

Printing and Supplies.—Greenberg, Mays, Meany, Mulkey, Egbert, Scott and White.

Railroads.—Hoole, Webb, Neergaard, Anderson (of Whitman), Nelson, Roth, Hamill, Cameron, Greene, McElwain and Baker.

Revenue and Taxation.—Pierce (of Klickitat), Shelton, Sallee, Tull, Hoole, McNew, Woodworth, Karr, Mays, Collin and Cowan.

Roads and Highways.—Morrison, Roscoe, Pierce (of Klickitat), Hamill, Ludden, Anderson (of Whitman), Mentzer, Mead, McMurphy, Judson and Payne.

Rules and Order.—The Speaker, Leo, Winchell, Meany, Brock, Baker and Smith (of Douglas).

State University and Normal School.—Meany, Westfall, Winchell, Anderson (of Whatcom), McMillan, Shadle, Turpin, Smithson and Green.

State Buildings, Public Grounds and Library.—Mentzer, Smithson, Sherman, McKenzie, Moore, Smith (of Douglas) and Keller.

State, School and Granted Lands.—Tucker, Wheeler, Webb, McMurphy, McKenzie, Scott, Leo, Hamill, Mulkey, Bush (of Pacific) and Egbert.

Tide Lands.—Sallee, Nash, Neergaard, Mead, Farrish, Weed, Ludden, Payne, Letterman, White and Baker.

Water, Water Rights and Irrigation.—Farrish, Weed, Collin, Mulkey, Durant, Bush (of Pacific), Foster, Kline and Denn.

World's Fair.—Winchell, Judson, Roth, Nelson, Cowan, Mays and Weed.

THE THIRD SENATE, 1893.

President, F. H. LUCE, Lieutenant Governor, of Davenport, Lincoln County.

Secretary, ALLEN WEIR, of Olympia, Thurston County.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Politics</i>
Bellnap, W. C.....	5	Spokane	Fairfield	43	Oregon ...	Farmer	Rep.
Brown, E. L.....	17	Mason, Kitsap, Island.....	Sidney	31	Illinois....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Campbell, J. G.....	21	Pierce	Tacoma.....	37	Illinois....	Manufacturer	Dem.
Chrypsal, C. H.....	20	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	30	Indiana ...	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Cooper, H. C.....	10	Chehalis	Montesano	46	N. J.....	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Donahoe, F.....	15	Lewis	Chehalis.....	46	Penn	Farmer	Dem.
Dyer, T. P.....	27	King	Seattle	37	Missouri...	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Easterday, C. M.....	23	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	38	Illinois....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Edens, J. J.*.....	32	Skagit, San Juan.....	Guenes	54	Kentucky	Lumberman	Rep.
Eshelman, J. T.....	12	Klickitat, Yakima.....	N. Yakima....	41	Missouri...	Preacher	Dem.
Forrest, W. R.....	25	King	Seattle	42	Illinois....	Mercantile.....	Rep.
Forsyth, C. E.....	14	Cowlitz, Pacific, Wahkiakum..	Kelso	43	Penn	Lumberman	Rep.
Foss, J.....	22	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	44	Norway...	Real estate.....	Dem.
Frank, J. M.....	25	King	Seattle	48	Penn	Iron founder.....	Rep.
Gilbert, W. H.....	33	Whatcom	Custer	54	Wis.....	Farmer	Rep.
Hastings, F. W.....	30	Jefferson, Clallam.....	Pt. Townsend,	45	Oregon ...	Real estate.....	Rep.
Helm, C. I.....	11	Kittitas, Douglas.....	Ellensburg ..	41	Oregon ...	Stock raiser.....	Rep.
Horr, J. C.....	18	Thurston	Olympia	61	Vermont..	Flour dealer.....	Rep.
Hutchinson, R. A.....	1	Lincoln, Okanogan.....	Mondovi	40	Miss.....	Farmer	Dem.
Ide, C. W.....	4	Spokane.....	Spokane	33	Wis.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Kellogg, J. A.....	8	Asotin, Columbia, Garfield....	Dayton	43	Illinois....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Kinnear, J. R.*.....	28	King	Seattle	49	Indiana ...	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Miller, D.....	10	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla...	41	Scotland..	Farmer	Dem.
McCroskey, R. C.....	6	Whitman	Garfield	48	Tenn.....	Farmer	Dem.

McManus, J. E.....	31	Snohomish.....	Everett.....	43	Penn.....	Banker.....	Dem.
O'Neill, J.....	2	Stevens, Spokane.....	Chewelah.....	67	N. Y.....	Clerk.....	Rep.
Richards, F. H.....	34	Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	35	Illinois.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Roberts, J. L.....	9	Adams, Franklin, Walla Walla,	Walla Walla.....	49	Wales.....	Iron founder.....	Rep.
Rutter, W. C.....	29	King.....	Seattle.....	39	Penn.....	Miner.....	Rep.
Sergeant, W. P.*.....	19	Pierce.....	Buckley.....	54	N. Y.....	Lumbermar.....	Rep.
Shaw, B. F.....	13	Clarke, Skamania.....	Vancouver.....	63	Missouri...	Farmer.....	Dem.
Smith, T. J.....	7	Whitman.....	Penawawa.....	48	Missouri...	Farmer.....	Rep.
Van de Vanter, A. T..	24	King.....	Kent.....	34	Mich.....	Hop grower.....	Rep.
Van Houten, B. C....	3	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	45	N. Y.....	Banker.....	Rep.

*Served in the Union army during the rebellion.

Republicans, 25; Democrats, 9; total, 34.

THE THIRD HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1893.

Speaker, J. W. ARRASMITH, of Colfax, Whitman county.

Chief Clerk, T. G. NICKLIN, of Whatcom.

Names.	District...	Counties.	Residence.	Age	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics...
Andersen, W. D. E....	36	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	29	Denmark.....	Real estate.....	Dem.
Anderson, D. F.*.....	6	Whitman.....	Rosalia.....	44	Ohio.....	Hardware.....	Rep.
Anderson, M.*.....	48	Whatcom.....	Park.....	57	Norway.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Arrasmith, J. W.....	7	Whitman.....	Colfax.....	43	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Baker, F. R.....	37	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	33	Iowa.....	Carpenter.....	P. P.
Brock, E.....	23	Cowlitz.....	Stella.....	40	Vermont.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Burton, J.....	44	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.....	35	Canada.....	Merchant.....	P. P.
Bush, A. S.*.....	25	Pacific.....	Bay Center.....	57	New York.....	Oyster dealer.....	Rep.
Bush, N. W.....	28	Chehalis.....	Aberdeen.....	48	Michigan.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Cameron, A.....	12	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	59	Scotland.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Collin, Geo. H.....	2	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	37	England.....	Farmer.....	P. P.
Cowan, R. T.....	22	Clarke.....	La Camas.....	59	Missouri.....	Real estate.....	Dem.
Crockett, W.....	45	Island.....	Coupeville.....	60	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Denn, S.....	1	Stevens.....	Chewelah.....	55	Michigan.....	Farmer.....	P. P.
Durant, J. J.....	13	Franklin.....	Pasco.....	38	Ohio.....	Merchandise.....	P. P.
Edmonds, E. E.....	22	Clarke.....	Ridgefield.....	27	Kansas.....	Teacher.....	Dem.
Edwards, J. O.....	33	Pierce.....	Carbonado.....	38	Wales.....	Miner.....	P. P.
Egbert, P. B.....	37	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	33	Ohio.....	Car Inspector.....	P. P.
Farrish, Wm.....	8	Asotin.....	Asotin.....	58	New Brunswick.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Foster, J. J.....	24	Wahkiakum.....	Cathlamet.....	69	South Carolina.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Gilman, L. C.....	39	King.....	Seattle.....	36	Maine.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Green, John F.....	15	Lincoln.....	Sedalia.....	42	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Greenberg, H. W.....	4	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	35	Minnesota.....	Publisher.....	Rep.
Hamill, S. W.....	10	Columbia.....	Dayton.....	44	Ireland.....	Farmer.....	Dem.

Heliker, E. P.....	43	King	Newcastle.....	28	New York.....	Physician	Rep.
Hoole, W. R.*.....	32	Clallan.....	Beaver	47	Indiana	Farmer	Rep.
Hurd, M. P.	46	Skagit	La Conner.....	27	Nova Scotia.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Judson, S.....	34	Pierce	Steilacoom.....	56	Germany.....	Farmer	Dem.
Karr, J. A.....	28	Chelalis	Hoquiam.....	59	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Keller, C. F.....	38	King	Enunclaw.....	42	Missouri.....	Bridge builder.....	Rep.
Kelly, M.....	33	Pierce	Wilkeson.....	27	Wisconsin	Manager.....	Rep.
Kline, G. W.....	18	Kittitas.....	Mission.....	30	Missouri.....	Merchandise.....	Dem.
Leo, J.....	36	Pierce.....	Tacoma	47	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Letterman, E. H.*.....	7	Whitman	Pullman.....	50	Germany.....	Grain dealer.....	Dem.
Ludden, W. H.....	4	Spokane	Spokane.....	42	Massachusetts.....	Clerk.....	Rep.
Mays, F. W. D.....	9	Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	45	Virginia.....	Editor.....	Dem.
Mead, A. E.....	48	Whateom.....	Blaine.....	32	Kansas.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Meany, E. S.....	42	King	Seattle	31	Michigan.....	Correspondent.....	Rep.
Mentzer, T. F.....	27	Thurston	Tenino.....	44	Iowa.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Merchant, J.....	12	Walla Walla.....	Wallula	49	Alsace	Merchandise	Rep.
Moore, C. J.....	21	Skamania	Mt. Pleasant.....	44	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Dem.
Morrison, E.....	38	King	West Seattle.....	44	Pennsylvania	Broker	Rep.
Mulkey, T. G.....	6	Whitman	Rosalia	51	Missouri.....	Farmer	Dem.
McElwain, W. P.....	41	King	Seattle	33	Pennsylvania	Lawyer.....	Rep.
McKenzie, A. S.....	27	Thurston	Yelm	53	Canada.....	Farmer	Rep.
McMillan, J. B.....	46	Skagit	Edison	34	Minnesota.....	Manager.....	Rep.
McMurphy, D. W.....	26	Lewis.....	Little Falls.....	43	New York.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
McNew, Wm. N.....	15	Lincoln.....	Larene	46	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Nash, F. D.....	35	Pierce	Tacoma	40	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Neergaard, R. J.....	14	Adams.....	Ritzville	31	Tennessee	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Nelson, O. B.....	3	Spokane	Spokane.....	43	Denmark.....	Grocer	Rep.
Payne, W.....	31	Jefferson	Port Townsend	48	New Brunswick.....	Lumberman	Dem.
Pierce, C. M.*.....	26	Lewis	Centralia	48	Ohio.....	Furniture	Rep.
Pierce, D. W.*.....	20	Klickitat.....	Goldendale.....	58	Vermont.....	Lumberman.....	Rep.
Rinehart, J. H.....	43	King	Ballard	46	Ohio.....	Physician	Rep.
Rosee, C. T.....	44	Snohomish.....	Snohomish	25	New York.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Roth, C. L.....	49	Whateom.....	Whateom.....	33	Illinois.....	Manager.....	Rep.
Sallee, J. S.....	43	King	Kirkland.....	41	Oregon	Carpenter	Rep.
Scott, C. H.....	30	Kitsap	Sidney.....	33	Missouri.....	Editor.....	P. P.
Shudle, J. A.....	34	Pierce.....	Steilacoom.....	27	Ohio.....	Accountant.....	Rep.

THE THIRD HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1893—CONCLUDED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District...</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Politics...</i>
Shelton, J. G.....	29	Mason.....	Shelton.....	46	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Sherman, A.....	49	Whiteom.....	Palfrhaven.....	38	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Smith, J. B.*.....	17	Douglas.....	Orondo.....	56	Canada.....	Farmer.....	P. P.
Smith, H. F.....	16	Okanogan.....	Osoyos.....	64	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
Smithson, J. H.....	18	Kittitas.....	Ellensburgh.....	37	Canada.....	Hardware dealer.....	Rep.
Speck, R. B.....	5	Spokane.....	Rockford.....	37	New York.....	Milling.....	Rep.
Temple, G. W.....	3	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	46	Ohio.....	Broker.....	Rep.
Tucker, J. E.*.....	47	San Juan.....	Friday Harbor.....	54	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Tull, F. M.....	4	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	42	Indiana.....	Capitalist.....	Rep.
Turpin, F. B.....	31	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.....	27	Washington.....	Broker.....	Dem.
Washburn, R. G.....	40	King.....	Seattle.....	32	Maine.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Wehl, C. L.....	41	King.....	Seattle.....	43	Indiana.....	Grocer.....	Rep.
Weed, A. B.....	19	Yakima.....	North Yakima.....	43	Wisconsin.....	Hop buyer.....	Rep.
Westfall, C. F.....	5	Spokane.....	Medical Lake.....	40	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Wheeler, J. H.....	42	King.....	Seattle.....	34	Wisconsin.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
White, W. R.....	39	King.....	Seattle.....	25	Iowa.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Winchell, W. R.....	40	King.....	Seattle.....	45	Wisconsin.....	Clerk.....	Rep.
Woodworth, A.*.....	35	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	52	Pennsylvania.....	Real estate.....	Rep.

* Served in the Union army during the rebellion.

House—Republicans, 50; Democrats, 19; People's Party, 9; total, 78.

Total in the Legislature—Republicans, 75; Democrats, 28; People's Party, 9; total, 112.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Per diem.</i>
Allen Weir.....	Secretary.....	Thurston.....	\$8 00
F. J. Kinghorn.....	Assistant secretary.....	Whatecom.....	6 00
M. D. Smith.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Spokane.....	6 00
E. R. Huntington.....	Assistant sergeant-at-arms.....	Cowlitz.....	5 00
Ella Præstel.....	Minute clerk.....	Clarke.....	5 00
Anna Underwood.....	Bill clerk.....	Pierce.....	5 00
Josie P. Ferry.....	Journal clerk.....	Whatecom.....	5 00
L. M. Glidden.....	Enrolling clerk.....	Pierce.....	6 00
P. R. Helm.....	Engrossing clerk.....	Kittitas.....	5 00
Will Clogston.....	Assistant engrossing clerk.....	Pierce.....	5 00
Charles S. Painter.....	Postmaster and messenger.....	Walla Walla.....	4 50
Hugh Thompson.....	Page.....	Thurston.....	2 50
Thomas Beede.....	Page.....	Pierce.....	2 50
M. Knisell.....	Doorkeeper.....	Kitsap.....	4 00
A. F. Haynes.....	Janitor committee rooms.....	Klug.....	4 00
R. T. Reynolds.....	Watchman.....	Lewis.....	4 50
Isaac Carson.....	Janitor.....	Pierce.....	4 00
Mrs. M. Hayen.....	Assistant journal clerk.....	King.....	5 00
Morton Matson.....	Speaker's page.....	Thurston.....	2 50
COMMITTEE CLERKS.			
O. T. Stratton.....	Public Morals, Elections and Privileges.....	Yakima.....	5 00
Alfred Martin.....	Judiciary.....	Thurston.....	5 00
Mrs. A. E. Follansbec.....	Fisheries, Manufactures.....	Thurston.....	5 00
W. H. Shearman.....	Agriculture, State Library, Salaries and Mileage.....	Thurston.....	5 00
Calvin A. Wilt.....	Constitution and Revision, Public Buildings and Grounds.....	Pierce.....	5 00
J. H. Watson.....	Corporations other than Municipal.....	Spokane.....	5 00
Albert Hawkins.....	State Insane, Hospitals, Printing.....	Spokane.....	5 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE.—CONCLUDED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Per diem.</i>
Miss E. V. Coper.....	Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.....	Chehalis.....	\$5 00
David E. Baily.....	Public Revenue and Taxation.....	Thurston.....	5 00
E. L. Kellogg.....	Roads and Bridges, World's Fair.....	King.....	5 00
P. B. Johnson.....	State Prison, County and County Boundaries, Federal Re- lations.....	Walla Walla.....	5 00
David W. Huggins.....	Assistant enrolling clerk.....	Pierce.....	5 00
George W. Parks.....	Commerce, Mines and Mining, Memorials.....	King.....	5 00
H. C. Gordon.....	Appropriations.....	King.....	5 00
Frank Mussetter.....	Harbor and Harbor Licenses, Medicine, Hygiene, Surgery and Dentistry.....	King.....	5 00
John W. Potter.....	Assistant enrolling clerk.....	Pierce.....	5 00
Queen Littlefield.....	Assistant enrolling clerk.....	Jefferson.....	5 00
James Haunegan.....	Appropriations, Indian Affairs, Internal Improvements, Rules and Joint Rules.....	Whatcom.....	5 00
George E. Filley.....	State Tide Lands, School for Defective Youth.....	Thurston.....	5 00
C. W. Hobart.....	State Granted and School Lands, Labor and Labor Statis- tics.....	Pierce.....	5 00
W. L. Visscher.....	Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.....	Pierce.....	5 00
Miss Mand Hanshaw.....	Municipal Corporations.....	Pierce.....	5 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE HOUSE.

Name.	Office.	County.	Per diem.
T. G. Nicklin.....	Chief clerk.....	Whitcom.....	\$7 00
F. Z. Alexander.....	Assistant chief clerk.....	Spokane.....	6 00
H. W. Carroll.....	Reading clerk.....	King.....	6 00
N. W. ●Rear.....	Journal clerk.....	Jefferson.....	5 00
Miss Nannie Rainwater.....	Docket clerk.....	Columbia.....	4 00
Miss Dora Sternberg.....	Enrolling clerk.....	Thurston.....	5 00
Miss Carrie E. Miller.....	Engrossing clerk.....	King.....	5 00
H. O. Ward.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Whitman.....	5 00
Walter J. Milroy.....	Assistant sergeant-at-arms.....	Thurston.....	4 00
J. S. Waldrip.....	Doorkeeper.....	San Juan.....	4 00
J. W. Willis.....	Assistant door-keeper.....	Douglas.....	4 00
Hill Harmon.....	Watchman.....	Pierce.....	4 00
James McDonough.....	Assistant watchman.....	Clallam.....	4 00
F. C. Steward.....	Postmaster.....	Clarke.....	5 00
W. A. Hagemeyer.....	Messenger.....	Thurston.....	4 00
J. T. Jones.....	Speaker's secretary.....	Lewis.....	4 00
Guy Sylvester.....	Page.....	Thurston.....	2 00
G. T. Nye.....	Page.....	Thurston.....	2 00
Wilber M. Megary.....	Page.....	Thurston.....	2 00
Roy Smith.....	Speaker's page.....	Thurston.....	2 00
COMMITTEE CLERKS.			
W. F. Brock.....	Penitentiary, Reform School, Agriculture.....	Walla Walla.....	4 00
Miss C. M. Carver.....	Education, Municipal Corporations, Labor Statistics.....	Spokane.....	4 00
G. A. Noble.....	Counties, Insurance, Harbors and Waterways.....	Skagit.....	4 00
J. W. Lyons.....	Tide Lands, Fisheries and Game, Military and Soldiers' Home.....	Snohomish.....	5 00
W. M. Chandler.....	Fees and Compensations, Roads and Highways, Water and Irrigation.....	Thurston.....	4 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE HOUSE—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Office.	County.	Per diem.
Horace White.....	Railroads.....	Clallam.....	\$4 00
Miss Bernice E. Newell.....	Mines and Mining, Commerce, Hospital for Insane.....	Pierce.....	4 00
Guy L. Smith.....	Agricultural College, State, School and Granted Lands, State University and Normal School.....	Whitman.....	4 00
James E. Owens.....	Corporations, Federal Relations, Medicine and Surgery.....	King.....	4 00
Miss Carrie Nichols.....	Appropriations, Revenue and Taxation.....	Thurston.....	4 00
Hiram E. Gill.....	Judiciary.....	King.....	5 00

SENATE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES—1893.

W. K. Esling, Olympia, Associated Press, *Olympia Tribune* and *Seattle Telegraph*.
 S. W. De Lacey, Tacoma, *Tacoma Ledger*.
 John Cain, Olympia, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.
 Albert Hawkins, Spokane, *Spokane Review*.
 J. Howard Watson, Spokane, *Spokane Spokesman*.

A. H. Maguire, Spokane, *Spokane Chronicle*.
 Frank H. Mussetter, Seattle, *Seattle Press-Times* and *Tacoma News*.
 P. B. Johnson, Walla Walla, *Union-Journal*.
 Ed. Wright, Portland, *The Oregonian*.

HOUSE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES—1893.

Albert Searl, Port Townsend, *Olympia Tribune*, Associated Press, *Walla Walla Statesman* and *Port Townsend Call*.
 John Cain, Olympia, *Post-Intelligencer* and *Olympian*.
 S. W. De Lacey, Tacoma, *Tacoma Ledger*.
 F. S. Mussetter, Seattle, *Seattle Press-Times* and *Tacoma News*.
 J. W. Lyons, Port Townsend, Northwest News Bureau (syndicate).

Ed. Wright, Portland, *Oregonian*.
 V. Courtenay Lewis, Seattle, *Seattle Telegraph* and *National Magazine*, New York.
 A. H. Maguire, Spokane, *Spokane Chronicle*.
 J. C. Moffett, Seattle, *Olympic News Bureau*.
 P. B. Johnson, Walla Walla, *Union-Journal*.
 Albert Hawkins, Spokane, *Spokane Review*.
 J. Howard Watson, *Spokane Spokesman*.
 Marshall McClure, Sprague, *Sprague Advertiser*.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, republican, United States senator, was born in Cape Vincent, New York, in 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 at the Moravia institute, at Moravia, New York; enlisted in the 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 captain; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Nashville, Resaca, and other engagements; was promoted three times; was made judge advocate of the district of Tennessee; engaged with the Remington Arms Company, and was a member of the company and manager, and represented it abroad; in 1876 purchased property interests in Washington Territory, and became a citizen of Seattle in 1879; was appointed governor of the Territory of Washington July 2, 1884, and served three years; was elected to the United States senate as a republican, November 21, 1889, and took his seat December 2, 1889. His term of service expired March 3, 1891. Re-elected by the legislature January 21, 1891, for six years from March 4, 1891.

JOHN BEARD ALLEN.

John B. Allen, of Walla Walla, republican, United States senator, 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 Roches-

ter, Minuesota, 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.

REPRESENTATIVES IN U. S. CONGRESS.

United States Representative John L. Wilson, of Spokane, republican, was born in 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, 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. Reëlected November, 1890, receiving 29,153 votes against 22,831 for Thomas Carroll and 2,819 for Robert Abernathy. Reëlected in 1892. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Wilson served, at the age of thirteen years, on the staff of his father, who was a colonel, as a messenger. In 1883 he was married to Miss E. Sweet, of

Chicago. Mr. Wilson's father was Jonas Wilson, who was the first republican representative from the Eighth district, Indiana, in 1856, defeating the present United States Senator Voorhees, of that state.

W. H. DOOLITTLE.

United States Representative W. H. Doolittle, of Tacoma, republican, was born in Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1849; in childhood removed to Portage county, Wisconsin; attended the common schools there, and worked in the pineries, drove logs, ran the river, worked in sawmills and, in short, engaged in all the pursuits of that lumbering section; in 1865, at the age of fifteen (the earliest at which he could be accepted), he enlisted in the Ninth Wisconsin battery, and served till the end of the war; on receiving his discharge he went back to Wisconsin and remained there until the next year when he returned to Pennsylvania and completed his scholastic education by an academic course; he read law in Westchester county, New York; spent a year in legal practice in the coal mining and manufacturing region of Western Pennsylvania; removed to Nebraska, settling in Johnson county where he practiced law; was elected to the state legislature and served one term; was also assistant United States district attorney; in 1880 settled in Colfax, Whitman county, and moved to Tacoma in 1888.

GOVERNOR MCGRAW'S INAUGURAL.

DELIVERED JANUARY 11, 1893.

Fellow Citizens of the State of Washington:

Three years ago the people of this commonwealth were intrusted with full self government. In accordance with the right of choosing for themselves the officials who should administer their public affairs which was then conferred upon them, they have called upon me to undertake the high duties pertaining to the office of governor.

I am now about to enter upon those duties. I approach them feeling in the fullest degree the responsibility which rests upon me, and reverently asking the guidance of Divine Providence, by which alone I can hope to bear that responsibility as it should be borne and to successfully discharge the trust which has been reposed in me.

This is a year of historic memories. The nation is about to observe in a fitting manner the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent. The eyes of the people are cast backwards and their gaze is bent upon the events of the past. The earlier history of America is the theme alike of the writer's pen and of the artist's brush. The thought of the country is turned in the direction of historic research. In every state and every city the events that have been are recounted, in order that those who live may know the struggles, the failures and the triumphs of those who have lived, and may profit by their experiences.

The history of Washington as a commonwealth is before it. Its career is but begun and the work of its people yet to be performed. In saying this I do not forget the story of the long and stubborn struggle of Washington's pioneers. I do not forget the toilsome journeys which they undertook over mountains and des-

erts, through pathless forests and across unknown rivers, urged forward by that inexplicable impulse which has driven the Aryan ever westward from his home in Central Asia until he has reared his empire on the shores of the great Pacific.

I do not forget the battles which the pioneers waged against the savage and against the forest. I do not forget the days of territorial growth and development made illustrious by the name of the soldier and martyr, Isaac I. Stevens, and by that of the honored gentleman who has preceded me as governor of the state, Elisha P. Ferry. I forgot none of these, but I say that our history as a people lies in the future, that only the preface of the book has been written, that our work will have but begun when Washington has attained a foremost place among the states of the great union. We have within our borders all that is needed to sustain a vast population. Viewing our magnificent resources, considering the location of our state, which will enable it to secure its share of revenue from the world's mighty commerce, knowing as we do the wealth of our state in mine, in forest and in stream, knowing the richness of our fields as yet unsown, we feel indeed that

"Atlas here must square again his shoulders
To bear anew the burden of a world."

It shall be my earnest endeavor to so discharge the trust that has been reposed in me that it may be said when our history is written that under my administration some progress was made towards the attainment of our great destiny, that it may be said that there was peace and prosperity, that justice was done and there was good will between man and man and that nothing was done which would blacken the record or mar the story of the Evergreen State.

GENERAL ROSSELL G. O'BRIEN.

Rossell G. O'Brien, adjutant general of the State of Washington, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1846, and came with his parents to the State of Illinois when only five years of age. Worked on a farm; educated in the public schools; attended Springfield college, at Springfield, Ill. Became a member of Ellsworth zouaves, of Chicago, when only sixteen years of age. Early in 1864 enlisted in the army and was given the second lieutenantcy of company D, 134th Illinois infantry, and after honorable service in the campaign against Price, in Missouri, and the Kentucky campaign of that year, was discharged on October 24th of that year. In 1870 came to Olympia; was appointed assistant assessor in the United States revenue department; was deputy collector for five years; was in charge of the Tacoma Land Company's office at Tacoma for several months; appointed clerk of the supreme court of the territory and clerk of the district court of the second judicial district. Had been United States commissioner for thirteen years. In 1878 he was elected quartermaster general of the Territory of Washington, and in 1881 he was elected adjutant general, a position which he has ever since held. He organized the first company of the National Guard of Washington, in Olympia, in 1883. Was elected a member of the city council in 1881, and continued to serve the city in that capacity for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1890. Was elected mayor December, 1891, and for the year 1892.

ASSISTANTS TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Assistant Attorney General—James A. Haight, Olympia.

Assistant at Seattle—Paul d'Heirry.

Assistant at Olympia—W. T. Cavanaugh.

Assistant at Vancouver—A. L. Miller.

Assistant at Waterville—James H. Chase.

Assistant at North Yakima—R. B. Milroy.

Assistant at Spokane—S. A. Wells.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. H. Boardman, <i>President</i>	1896.....	Tacoma.
Archibald S. Adams, <i>Secretary</i>	1894.....	Olympia.
A. S. Cole.....	1895.....	Whatcom.
W. R. Dunbar.....	1893.....	Goldendale.
Dr. T. M. Young.....	1897.....	Seattle.
S. F. Street.....		Commandant.
Maud S. Street.....		Matron.
P. Frank, M. D.....		Surgeon.

The home was located at Orting, Pierce county, November, 1890, and the main building and two cottages opened July, 1891. There are one hundred and eighty-three acres of land and ten acres under cultivation. Of the \$30,000 appropriated by the state to select the site and build the home, \$289.37 were turned back into the treasury. One hundred and fifteen old soldiers have been admitted to the home since it was opened, fifty were discharged and seven died. Inmates January 15, 1893, fifty-seven. The health of the home has, from its opening, been excellent. Not one case of fever, or la grippe, or malarial disease has been treated, either among the inmates or employés, and the record shows that the health of this home has been better than any government or state home.

EXAMINING SURGEONS OF U. S. PENSIONERS OF WASHINGTON.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice address.</i>	<i>County.</i>
F. R. Burroughs.....	Ritzville.....	Adams.
A. K. Bush, } E. P. French, } F. L. Carr, }	Montesano..... Dr. Bush's office, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Chehalis.
F. S. Lewis, } A. B. Lull, }	Port Angeles..... Dr. Lewis' office, Front street, between Laurel and Lincoln, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Clallam.
J. R. Smith.....	Vancouver.....	Clarke.
W. J. Hobson.....	Coulee City.....	Douglas.
G. B. Kuykendall, } J. S. Denison, }	Pomeroy..... Dr. Kuykendall's office, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Garfield.
L. T. Seavey, } Robert Lyall, } I. M. Harrison, }	Port Townsend..... Dr. Lyall's office, Tucker block, every Wednes- day, 10 A. M.	Jefferson.
D. A. Richardson.....	Wenatchee.....	Kittitas.
T. J. Newland.....	Ellensburg.....	Kittitas.
C. P. House.....	Condon.....	Okanogan.
M. R. Peck.....	Colville..... Hotel Colville, first and third Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Stevens.
H. C. Sloggett.....	Friday Harbor.....	San Juan.
J. E. Shore, } G. B. Smith, }	Anacortes..... Dr. Smith's office, Mc- Naught's block, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Skagit.
R. M. Eames, } H. M. Hall, } J. B. Eagleson, } S. J. Holmes, }	Seattle..... Dr. Holmes' office, Co- lonial building, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	King.
J. S. Herndon, } J. T. Coleman, } T. J. Sullivan, }	Chehalis..... 3 Center street, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Lewis.
W. Gruwell, } H. McIntire, }	South Bend..... Water street, first and third Wednesdays, 10 A. M.	Pacific.

EXAMINING SURGEONS OF U. S. PENSIONERS OF WASHINGTON—CONCLUDED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice address.</i>	<i>County.</i>
M. M. Dodge, } G. D. Shaver, } T. F. Smith, }	Tacoma..... 956 Pacific avenue, room 9, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Pierce.
D. F. Eakin, } G. W. Libby, } B. R. Freeman, }	Spokane..... Traders' Bank building, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Spokane.
M. L. Adams, } G. S. Armstrong, } Warren Riley, }	Olympia..... Chambers' block, corner Fourth and Main, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Thurston.
N. G. Blalock, } H. R. Keylor, } J. E. Bingham, }	Walla Walla..... 9 East Main street, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.....	Walla Walla.
R. S. Bragg, } H. E. Henderson, } E. Van Zandt, }	Whatcom..... Dr. Henderson's office, Union block, every Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Whatcom.
C. M. Boswell, } W. H. Crayne, }	Colfax..... Main street, over post- office, every Wednes- day, 10 A. M.	Whitman.

WASHINGTON DENTAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

President—G. B. Hayes, Tacoma.*First Vice President*—W. E. Burkhart, Tacoma.*Second Vice President*—P. A. Purdy, Seattle.*Secretary*—F. P. Hicks, Tacoma.*Treasurer*—B. S. Scott, Ellensburg.*Executive Committee*—P. H. Carlyon, Olympia; F. P. Hicks, Tacoma; W. F. Giddings, Seattle.*Membership Committee*—W. H. Hare, Ellensburg; A. McCully, Tacoma; G. Willis Price, Seattle.

STATISTICAL.

NATIONAL BANKS IN WASHINGTON.

JANUARY 1, 1893—OFFICIAL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Capital Stock.</i>
First National.....	Aberdeen.....	\$50,000
First National.....	Anacortes.....	50,000
Blaine National.....	Blaine.....	50,000
First National.....	Centralia.....	50,000
First National.....	Chehalis.....	50,000
First National.....	Cheney.....	50,000
First National.....	Colfax.....	100,000
Second National.....	Colfax.....	60,000
First National.....	Colton.....	50,000
Big Bend National.....	Davenport.....	50,000
Citizens' National.....	Dayton.....	50,000
Columbia National.....	Dayton.....	60,000
Ellensburg National.....	Ellensburg.....	50,000
First National.....	Everett.....	50,000
Everett National.....	Everett.....	50,000
Puget Sound National.....	Everett.....	50,000
First National.....	Fairhaven.....	50,000
Fairhaven National.....	Fairhaven.....	50,000
First National.....	Goldendale.....	50,000
First National.....	Hoquiam.....	50,000
Hoquiam National.....	Hoquiam.....	50,000
First National.....	Montesano.....	50,000
First National.....	Mount Vernon.....	50,000
Bellingham Bay National.....	New Whatcom.....	60,000
Columbia National.....	New Whatcom.....	100,000
First National.....	North Yakima.....	100,000
Yakima National.....	North Yakima.....	50,000
First National.....	Oakesdale.....	50,000
First National.....	Olympia.....	75,000
Capital National.....	Olympia.....	100,000
First National.....	Palouse City.....	50,000
First National.....	Pomeroy.....	50,000
First National.....	Port Angeles.....	50,000
First National.....	Port Townsend.....	100,000
Port Townsend National.....	Port Townsend.....	100,000
First National.....	Puyallup.....	50,000
First National.....	Pullman.....	50,000
First National.....	Seattle.....	150,000
Boston National.....	Seattle.....	300,000
Commercial National.....	Seattle.....	100,000
Merchants' National.....	Seattle.....	200,000

NATIONAL BANKS — CONCLUDED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Capital Stock.</i>
National Bank of Commerce.....	Seattle.....	\$100,000
Puget Sound National.....	Seattle.....	300,000
Seattle National.....	Seattle.....	250,000
Washington National.....	Seattle.....	100,000
First National.....	laughter.....	50,000
First National.....	Snohomish.....	50,000
Snohomish National.....	Snohomish.....	50,000
First National.....	South Bend.....	50,000
First National.....	Spokane.....	100,000
Browne National.....	Spokane.....	100,000
Citizens' National.....	Spokane.....	150,000
Exchange National.....	Spokane.....	100,000
Old National.....	Spokane.....	50,000
Traders' National.....	Spokane.....	200,000
Washington National.....	Spokane.....	100,000
First National.....	Sprague.....	50,000
Citizens' National.....	Tacoma.....	100,000
Columbia National.....	Tacoma.....	100,000
Merchants' National.....	Tacoma.....	250,000
National Bank Commerce.....	Tacoma.....	200,000
Pacific National.....	Tacoma.....	100,000
Tacoma National.....	Tacoma.....	200,000
Washington National.....	Tacoma.....	500,000
First National.....	Vancouver.....	100,000
First National.....	Waitsburg.....	50,000
First National.....	Walla Walla.....	100,000
Baker-Boyer National.....	Walla Walla.....	150,000
First National.....	Waterville.....	50,000
First National.....	Whatcom.....	50,000

STATE BANKS.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Where located.</i>	<i>Capital stock paid up and surplus fund.</i>
Aberdeen Bank.....	Aberdeen.....	\$50,000
Adams County Bank.....	Ritzville.....	25,000
Bank of Anacortes.....	Anacortes.....	50,000
Bank of Bucoda.....	Bucoda.....	15,000
Bank of Castle Rock.....	Castle Rock.....	25,500
Bank of Everett.....	Everett.....	15,000
Bank of Farmington.....	Farmington.....	52,376

STATE BANKS—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Where located	Capital stock paid up and sur- plus fund.
Bank of Montesano.....	Montesano.....	\$75,000
Bank of Port Angeles.....	Port Angeles.....	50,000
Bank of Puyallup.....	Puyallup.....	60,000
Bank of Sumner.....	Sumner.....	18,488
Bank of Tekoa.....	Tekoa.....	35,000
Citizens Bank.....	Fairhaven.....	50,000
Commercial State Bank.....	Chehalis.....	24,150
Commercial Bank.....	New Whatcom.....	25,000
Commercial State Bank.....	Oakesdale.....	50,000
Commercial Bank.....	Port Townsend.....	30,100
Commercial Bank.....	Tacoma.....	200,000
Dexter Horton & Co., Bankers.....	Seattle.....	300,000
Edison Savings Bank.....	Tacoma.....	18,300
Farmers and Traders Bank.....	Pullman.....	33,300
Fidelity Trust Company.....	Tacoma.....	500,000
Farmers and Traders Bank.....	Johnson.....	30,000
Hewitt-Lombard Bank.....	Everett.....	15,000
King County Bank.....	Seattle.....	60,000
Lewis County Bank.....	Centralia.....	37,500
Marine Savings Bank.....	Port Townsend.....	30,000
Merchants Bank.....	Port Townsend.....	100,000
North End Bank.....	Seattle.....	30,000
Oakland Loan and Trust Company.....	Tacoma.....	263,089
Peoples Savings Bank.....	Seattle.....	60,000
Pomeroy Savings Bank.....	Pomeroy.....	50,000
Puget Sd. Loan, Trust & Banking Co.....	Whatcom.....	130,000
Puget Sound Savings Bank.....	Tacoma.....	52,500
Puyallup Loan and Trust Co.....	Puyallup.....	15,000
Scandinavian-American Bank.....	Seattle.....	45,000
Seattle Savings Bank.....	Seattle.....	50,000
Security State Bank.....	Palouse City.....	60,000
State Bank of Wilbur.....	Wilbur.....	25,000
State Savings Bank.....	Tacoma.....	50,000
Tacoma Trust and Savings Bank.....	Tacoma.....	50,000
Tacoma Building and Savings Ass'n.....	Tacoma.....	100,000
The Bank of Commerce.....	Centralia.....	30,000
The Guarantee Loan and Trust Co.....	Seattle.....	220,000
The Rucker Bank.....	Everett.....	100,000
The State Bank of Washington.....	Port Townsend.....	75,000
The Walla Walla Savings Bank.....	Walla Walla.....	115,000
Traders Bank of Tacoma.....	Tacoma.....	500,000
Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	Tacoma.....	60,000
Washington Savings Bank.....	Seattle.....	100,000
Washington Savings Bank.....	Spokane.....	50,000
Washington Bank.....	Walla Walla.....	98,100

RAILROADS IN THE STATE.

Following is a statement of mileage of completed line, Northern Pacific Railroad and branches, in State of Washington, January 1, 1893, and of line under construction in year 1892:

(Official.)

	<i>Miles.</i>
Main line in Washington.....	541
Spokane & Palouse Railway.....	105
Farmington Branch.....	7
Central Washington Railway.....	110
Northern Pacific & Cascade Railway.....	7
Burnett Branch.....	4
Crocker Branch.....	5
Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern Railway.....	8
Northern Pacific & Puget Sound Shore Railroad.....	31
Roslyn Branch.....	5
Green River & Northern Railroad.....	4
Tacoma, Olympia & Gray's Harbor Railroad:	
Centralia to Ocosta.....	66
Lakeview Branch, via Olympia to Ocosta.....	43
Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, Spokane Branch.....	50
Western Branch.....	164
Yakima & Pacific Coast Railroad.....	57

UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Yakima & Pacific Coast Railroad—track laid in 1892.....	37
Total.....	1,244

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Main line.....	345
Seattle & Montana.....	119
Bellingham Bay & British Columbia.....	23
Total.....	487

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Main line.....	201
Walla Walla Branch.....	41
Moscow Branch.....	28
Total.....	270

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S LINES.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Columbia River & Puget Sound.....	42
Port Townsend & Southern.....	28
Olympia Branch.....	18
Seattle & Northern.....	76
Total.....	122

WASHINGTON & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILWAY, FORMERLY OREGON & WASH. TY. R. R. CO. (HUNT'S SYSTEM).

(Official.)

	<i>Miles.</i>
Eastern division, Dayton to Hunt's Junction.....	86.8
Western Division, Pendleton to Hunt's Junction.....	40.3
Eureka Flat Branch, Pleasant View to Eureka Junction.....	19.4
Athens Branch, Athens to Killian Junction.....	14.1
Total.....	160.6

OTHER LINES.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Spokane Falls & Northern, Spokane to Northport (official)...	131
Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay, Pacific County (official).....	16
Puget Sound & Gray's Harbor (official).....	28
Mason County Central.....	6
Clifton to Port Orchard.....	10
Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima (official).....	12
Monte Cristo Railway.....	15
Blue Canyon Coal Road.....	12
Shelton Southwestern Railroad (official).....	7
Mosquito & Coal Creek (Cowlitz county).....	2
Ostrander (Cowlitz county).....	3
Fidalgo City & Anacortes (Skagit county).....	11
Wm. Knight & Co. (Skagit county).....	3
Cascades Portage (Skamania county).....	6
Fairhaven & Southern.....	52
Washington Southern, Shelton to Satsop river (official).....	22
Total mileage in the state.....	2,619

FACTS ABOUT WASHINGTON.

It is called "The Evergreen State."

Area in acres in Washington, 44,796,160.

From Victoria to Cape Flattery, 72 miles.

Washington shore line inside, 1,992 miles.

Area in square miles of Washington, 69,994.

Area of tide water inside, 1,258 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, 1,576 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.

There were thirty-four counties in the state when admitted into the union.

The population of Washington quadrupled in ten years (from 1880 to 1890).

Area of Lake Chelan, the largest body of fresh water in the state, 65 square miles.

In Washington, in 1880, the total area devoted to cereals aggregated 136,937 acres; in 1890, 500,671 acres.

The first census of Washington Territory taken in 1853 showed 3,965 inhabitants, of whom 1,682 were voters.

There were 605 United States pensioners in the state in 1886; 900 in 1887; 1,221 in 1888; 1,741 in 1889, and 2,115 in 1890.

The increase of assessed valuation of property from 1880 to 1890 in this state was \$179,905,257. Per capita in 1890, \$583.06; in 1880, \$316.99.

Washington has eight railroad lines, and led all other states in railroad construction in 1892. There were 420.73 miles of track put down.

In the total population of 349,390 in Washington, in 1890, 217,562 were males, 131,828 females, 259,385 native, 90,005 foreign, 8,877 colored.

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 7 sloops, 14 steamers, 22 schooners and 1 barkentine built on Puget Sound in 1892. Gross tonnage, 3,599.96; net tonnage, 3,016.67; value, \$246,350.

There are thirteen counties in this state in which irrigation is practiced. In these counties there are 1,046 farms that are irrigated out of a total of 11,237 farms.

Ocosta-by-the-Sea, in Chehalis county, the Pacific ocean terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, is further west than any railroad terminus in the United States.

The increase in per cent. of assessed valuation in this state from 1880 to 1890 was 755.56; in per cent. of population, 365.13. Only one state surpassed us in the latter—North Dakota.

There were 216 sailing vessels and steamers loaded on Gray's Harbor during 1892, and in spite of a depressed lumber market 70,270,000 feet of lumber were shipped in 1892 against 59,258,000 in 1891.

There were engaged in the fishing industry in Washington, in 1890, 3,830 persons, or 27.65 per cent. of the aggregate number of employés in the Pacific fisheries. The amount of investment was \$1,517,397, or 23.35 per cent.

There were in the State of Washington, according to the United States census of 1890, 8,877 colored people, as follows: Blacks, 1,044; mulattoes, 371; quadroons,

101; octoroons, 86; Chinese, 3,260; Japanese, 360; civilized Indians, 3,655.

At Pullman there are eight flowing artesian wells of a depth of from 70 to 180 feet. The cost of these wells ranged from \$3 to \$4 per foot. The wells are from three to six inches in diameter, and deliver 800 gallons of water per minute.

In the Puget Sound customs district there are 324 vessels documented, with a combined tonnage aggregating 89,292.60 tons. Of this number 151 are sailing vessels with a tonnage of 61,163.76 tons; 172 are steamers with a combined tonnage of 27,403.95; and one barge of 684.83 tons.

Grand and Moses Coulees traverse the northern half of Douglas county diagonally from northeast to southwest. The former begins on the Columbia near the east line of the county, and continues for about fifty-five miles toward Badger mountains. The walls of this chasm are, according to the report of Lieutenant Symons, about 350 feet high and are nearly perpendicular, being broken down in only one place about half way of its length. At some places the coulee reaches a width of nearly four miles and in others becomes quite narrow. The nearly level bottom is about 1,000 feet above the Columbia river. The soil in many places is rich.

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 nearly 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 about 50,000 square miles and the latter about 20,000, according to statistical classifica-

tion. 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.

FISHERIES OF THE STATE.

James Crawford, fish commissioner, Vancouver, Clarke county.

Samuel H. Miller, deputy, Brookfield, Wahkiakum county.

A. E. Houchen, deputy, Ilwaco, Pacific county.

Fred G. Wright, deputy, Tacoma, Pierce county.

The fish and oyster industry of the state is properly divided into three distinct districts, viz.: The Columbia river, Willapa Harbor (formerly known as Shoalwater Bay) and Gray's Harbor, and the waters of Puget Sound. The number and value of the different appliances owned in Washington used in fishing for salmon during the year 1892 were as follows:

334 traps, average value \$800.....	\$267,200
750 gill nets and boats, average value \$500.....	375,000
10 seines and outfits, average value \$1,000.....	10,000
26 fish wheels, average value \$1,200.....	31,200
75 sail boats, average value \$100.....	7,500
7 steam pile drivers, average value \$1,200.....	8,400
40 hand pile drivers, average value \$75.....	3,000
160 pound-net boats, average value \$40.....	6,400
3 plungers, average value \$700.....	2,100
4 small steamers and naptha launches.....	5,000
Skiffs and other small boats.....	2,000
Total.....	\$717,800

Amounts received by the fishermen of the State of Washington, 1892:

From Columbia river salmon.....	\$850,162
From Columbia river sturgeon.....	100,000
From Columbia river shad.....	2,000

From Columbia river smelt.....	\$5,000
From Columbia river catfish and carp.....	2,000
From Columbia river trout.....	3,000
Gray's and Willapa Harbors.....	42,000
Puget Sound salmon and other food fishes and dogfish oil,	172,700
Total.....	\$1,176,862
Oysters and clams from Willapa Harbor.....	\$80,000
Puget Sound.....	52,810
Total.....	\$132,840

THE HOP CROP.

The production of hops has become one of the staple industries of the three Pacific coast states—Washington, Oregon and California. Nearly two-fifths of the whole product of the United States is grown in the three states mentioned. Fully eighty thousand bales, or in round numbers fifteen million pounds, were produced in these states in the year 1892. It is safe to say that this represents the product of at least fifteen thousand acres: also a permanent investment of three million dollars and an annual outlay of a million and a half dollars to produce and harvest the crop. There will be a large increase of acreage all along the coast—so large, that it is safe to predict that for the year 1893, fully one-half the hops grown this side of the Atlantic will be produced on the Pacific slope, for be it remembered that we here may plant in March or April and harvest nearly or quite a full crop in September or October of the same year.

No. of bales produced in Washington in 1890.....	42,746
No. of bales produced in Washington in 1891.....	34,026
No. of bales produced in Washington in 1892.....	24,000

APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following table shows at a glance the appropriation of public lands to the State of Washington by the Congress of the United States:

<i>For what purpose.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Building a capitol.....	132,000
State University.....	46,080
Agricultural College.....	90,000
Scientific School.....	100,000
Normal School.....	100,000
Other educational and charitable institutions.....	200,000
Common school fund.....	2,459,520
Total in acres.....	3,127,600
Total in square miles.....	4,887

THE SIZE OF THE STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1893.

C. M. Barton, Esq., Olympia, Washington:

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I have to inform you that the annual report of this office for the year 1892, gives the area of the State of Washington as 44,796,160 acres, or 69,994 square miles.

Very respectfully,
W. M. STONE,
Commissioner.

WHEAT FLEET OF 1892.

The first shipment of wheat from Washington was made from Tacoma in the American ship Dakota, in November, 1881, and the business has grown steadily

ever since. The combined capacity of the Tacoma warehouses is 2,560,000 bushels. During 1892 forty-three cargoes of wheat and flour were shipped from Tacoma, nearly all in iron ships of the first class. All this wheat was grown in Eastern Washington. Following were the shipments to foreign ports:

<i>Rig.</i>	<i>Ves. sel.</i>	<i>Registered tonnage.</i>	<i>Wheat cents.</i>	<i>Flour bar-rels</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Br. sh....	Gleumorag.....	1,576	50,350		\$83,925	Havre.
Br. sh....	Cleomene.....	1,702	57,725		95,000	For orders.
Ger. sh..	Adolph.....	1,698	58,408		96,000	For orders.
Br. sh....	Glenalvon.....	2,052	72,657		115,041	For orders.
Br. sh....	Lodestar.....	1,690		29,450	117,800	Dublin.
Br. bk....	Co. of Pemb'ke..	1,065	36,570		58,000	For orders.
Ger. bk..	Occident.....	1,619	58,590		95,000	For orders.
Ste'mer..	Grandholm.....			4,250	17,000	China.
Aus. bk..	Stipan.....	1,050	35,870		59,000	For orders.
Br. bk....	Maderia.....	845	30,804		52,000	For orders.
Br. bk....	Lucknow.....	1,350	51,737		82,000	For orders.
Ital. bk..	E. Raggio.....	2,095	55,980		94,000	For orders.
Br. bk....	Anamba.....	1,110	40,661		94,130	For orders.
Br. sh....	Aristomene.....	1,750	60,740		97,000	For orders.
Ste'mer..	Wilmington.....		77,670	4,500	105,000	China.
Br. bk....	Samaritan.....		79,744			Dublin.
Br. bk....	Elliott.....	1,065		17,000	81,624	Dunkirk.
Br. sh....	Lady Lawre'ce..	1,099	70,896		85,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Forrest Hall....	1,407	47,566		59,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Ben Nevis.....	1,061	51,780		40,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Andreta.....	1,708	60,210		75,260	Gloucester.
Br. sh....	Record.....	1,720	61,091		77,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Inveresk.....	1,303	51,727		41,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Colony.....	1,674	56,221		70,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Lucipara.....	1,863	64,703		78,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Wymstay.....	1,573	53,760		68,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Ariadne.....	1,267		19,083	62,975	London.
Br. sh....	Earl Derby.....	961	32,345		40,400	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	North Riding....	1,571	44,990		55,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Mylomene.....	1,900	67,635		79,000	U. King'm.
Br. bk....	Earncliffe.....	1,676	53,974		77,000	Bristol.
Br. sh....	Drumburton....	1,840	65,142		81,405	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Star of Italy....	1,571	49,576		60,319	U. King'm.
Ger. bk..	Gutenberg.....	627	22,332		27,789	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Dimsdale.....	1,779	62,294		77,800	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Fiugal.....	2,485	88,175		110,000	Antwerp.
Br. sh....	Hawksdale.....	1,723	61,891		78,000	Antwerp.
Br. sh....	Lady Isabella...	1,402	51,069		63,000	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Simandra.....	1,500	50,905		65,000	Plymouth.
Br. sh....	Ventura.....	1,700	57,320		69,740	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	Annesley.....	1,642	52,155		65,000	U. King'm.
Br. bk....	Ivermark.....	1,324	49,248	28,085	91,297	U. King'm.
Br. sh....	MacMillan.....	1,507			59,300	Cardiff.

VALUE OF STATE TAXABLE PROPERTY.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Total value of taxable property for 1892.</i>	<i>Increase since 1891.</i>	<i>Decrease since 1891.</i>
Adams.....	\$1,771,609		\$121,761
Asotin.....	582,081		20,881
Chehalis.....	9,321,200		2,196,437
Clallam.....	3,284,708		488,598
Clarke.....	5,510,668		777,662
Columbia.....	3,839,503	\$193,403	
Cowlitz.....	3,977,430		190,797
Douglas.....	1,692,744	75,241	
Franklin.....	1,005,486		18,529
Garfield.....	1,556,307	25,252	
Island.....	1,163,830		359,561
Jefferson.....	5,146,038		814,101
King.....	57,127,701		6,234,366
Kitsap.....	2,881,801		789,812
Kittitas.....	4,606,367		599,555
Klickitat.....	1,735,114		95,400
Lewis.....	7,533,515		814,961
Lincoln.....	5,426,249		206,190
Mason.....	1,835,890		215,803
Okanogan.....	742,642	7,514	
Pacific.....	2,901,187		1,347,328
Pierce.....	45,984,187		15,327,541
San Juan.....	946,418		8,744
Skagit.....	8,532,854		2,671,015
Skannania.....	321,014	98,587	
Snohomish.....	9,933,822	1,113,980	
Spokane.....	34,294,027		5,607,621
Stevens.....	2,246,137		290,001
Thurston.....	10,037,697		1,449,454
Wahkiakum.....	784,527		130,063
Walla Walla.....	10,559,170	980,356	
Whatcom.....	15,079,264		2,997,539
Whitman.....	18,781,279	2,097,555	
Yakima.....	4,172,277	252,156	
Totals.....	\$285,317,743	\$4,844,044	\$43,773,720

PUGET SOUND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

During the twelve months of the year 1892 the exports from Puget Sound amounted to \$5,111,920 to the countries of Chili, China, Hawaii, Japan, Mexico, Peru, England, Ireland, British Columbia, Hong Kong, Aus-

tralia, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugese Africa, and others.

The imports during 1892 into Puget Sound amounted to \$781,811 from Belgium, China, France, Germany, Hawaii, Japan, England, Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, British India, Hong Kong and Asiatic Russia.

LIVE STOCK IN THE STATE.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Horses, mules and asses.....	176,008	\$5,960,965
Cattle.....	221,723	3,505,026
Hogs.....	49,168	147,605
Sheep.....	216,200	495,330

Whitman county leads in horses, mules and asses, having 34,207, and in cattle, 27,152. Yakima leads in sheep, 54,151, and Whitman in hogs, 8,077. The latter county also has the largest number of wagons and carriages, 4,416. King county has the largest aggregate value of personal property, \$7,359,895; Pierce next, \$5,531,429.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.

The national census, taken in the month of June, 1890, shows for Washington a population of 349,390, against 75,116 in 1880—a larger percentage of gain than any other state in the union except North Dakota, and outstripping Rhode Island, Vermont, South Dakota, Oregon, District of Columbia, Utah, Delaware, New Mexico and Montana, each of which in 1880 had a larger population than Washington. In the forty-seven states and territories in 1880 Washington Territory stood number 42. In the forty-nine in 1890, Washington is 34, having gained eight places, more than any

other state or territory in the union. The census of the counties taken in 1892 shows a remarkable increase over the national census of 1890.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>1880.</i>	<i>Incr.</i>	<i>Decr.</i>	<i>1892.</i>
Adams.....	2,098		2,098		2,185
Asotin.....	1,580		1,580		1,714
Chehalis.....	9,249	921	8,328		9,538
Clallam.....	2,771	638	2,133		4,243
Clarke.....	11,709	5,490	6,219		11,526
Columbia.....	6,709	7,103		394	6,397
Cowlitz.....	5,917	2,062	3,855		6,751
Douglas.....	3,161		3,161		4,286
Franklin.....	696		696		430
Garfield.....	3,897		3,897		3,573
Island.....	1,787	1,087	700		1,411
Jefferson.....	8,368	1,712	6,656		7,400
King.....	63,989	6,910	57,079		78,762
Kitsap.....	4,624	1,738	2,886		5,147
Kittitas.....	8,777		8,777		8,062
Klickitat.....	5,167	4,055	1,112		5,258
Lewis.....	11,499	2,600	8,899		13,041
Lincoln.....	9,312		9,312		9,540
Mason.....	2,826	639	2,187		3,536
Okanogan.....	1,467		1,467		2,548
Pacific.....	4,358	1,645	2,713		5,179
Pierce.....	50,940	3,319	47,621		67,721
San Juan.....	2,072	948	1,124		2,139
Skagit.....	8,747		8,747		8,960
Skamania.....	774	809		35	835
Snohomish.....	8,514	1,387	7,127		14,760
Spokane.....	37,487	4,262	33,225		33,418
Stevens.....	4,341	1,245	3,096		5,543
Thurston.....	9,675	3,270	6,405		11,081
Wahkiakum.....	2,526	1,598	928		2,761
Walla Walla.....	12,224	8,716	3,508		12,671
Whatcom.....	18,591	3,137	15,454		16,565
Whitman.....	19,109	7,014	12,095		22,569
Yakima.....	4,429	2,811	1,618		6,039
Totals.....	349,390	75,116	274,274	429	395,589

The United States census office gives the total increase in 30 years :

In 1860.....	11,594	In 1880.....	75,116
In 1870.....	23,955	In 1890.....	349,390

SOME WONDERFUL INCREASES.

In 1880 the largest body of urban population in the State of Washington was found at Walla Walla, which had a population of 3,588. The next largest body of urban population was Seattle, with a population of 3,533. Up to January 1, 1890, Seattle had increased 39,304, or 1,112.48 per cent. The population of Seattle in 1890 was 42,837. The same enormous increases are found in Tacoma and Spokane, the former having increased from 1,098 in 1880 to 36,006 in 1890, and the latter from 350 in 1880 to 19,922 in 1890. The population of the twenty cities and towns having 1,500 or more inhabitants in June, 1890, in the order of their rank, is as follows:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1880.	1890.	Number.	Per cent.
Seattle	King	42,837	3,533	39,304	1,112.48
Tacoma	Pierce	36,006	1,098	34,908	3,179.23
Spokane	Spokane	19,922	350	19,572	5,592.00
Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla...	4,709	3,588	1,121	31.24
Olympia	Thurston	4,698	1,232	3,466	281.33
Port Townsend...	Jefferson.....	4,558	917	3,641	397.06
Fairhaven	Whatcom.....	4,076	.....	4,076	.....
Whatcom	Whatcom.....	4,059	.....	4,059	.....
Vancouver.....	Clarke	3,545	1,722	1,823	105.87
Ellensburg	Kittitas.....	2,768	.....	2,768	.....
Centralia	Lewis	2,026	.....	2,026	.....
Snohomish	Snohomish	1,993	149	1,844	1,237.58
Dayton	Columbia.....	1,880	996	884	88.76
Puyallup	Pierce	1,732	297	1,435	483.16
Sprague.....	Lincoln.....	1,689	.....	1,689	.....
Colfax	Whitman.....	1,649	444	1,205	271.40
Aberdeen.....	Chehalis	1,638	.....	1,638	.....
Montesano.....	Chehalis	1,632	.....	1,632	.....
Blaine.....	Whatcom.....	1,563	.....	1,563	.....
North Yakima...	Yakima	1,535	.....	1,535	.....

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The population of the United States, as fully determined by the census bureau in 1890, is as follows:

<i>States.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>1880.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Alabama.....	1,513,017	1,262,505	250,512	19.84
Arizona.....	59,620	40,410	19,180	47.43
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58
California.....	1,208,130	864,694	343,346	39.72
Colorado.....	412,198	194,327	217,871	112.12
Connecticut.....	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
Delaware.....	168,493	146,608	21,885	14.93
District of Columbia.....	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71
Florida.....	391,422	269,493	121,929	45.24
Georgia.....	1,837,353	1,542,180	295,173	19.14
Idaho.....	84,385	32,610	51,775	158.77
Illinois.....	3,826,351	3,077,871	748,480	24.32
Indiana.....	2,192,404	1,978,301	214,103	10.82
Iowa.....	1,911,896	1,624,615	287,281	17.68
Kansas.....	1,427,096	996,096	431,000	43.27
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	1,648,690	209,945	12.73
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	939,946	178,641	19.01
Maine.....	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87
Maryland.....	1,042,390	934,943	107,447	11.49
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,636,937	456,952	27.92
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	780,773	521,053	66.74
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	1,131,597	158,003	13.96
Missouri.....	2,697,184	2,168,380	510,804	23.56
Montana.....	132,159	39,159	93,000	237.49
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	452,402	606,508	134.06
Nevada.....	45,761	62,266	*16,505	*26.51
New Hampshire.....	376,530	346,991	29,539	8.51
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	1,131,116	313,817	27.74
New Mexico.....	153,593	119,565	34,028	98.46
New York.....	5,997,853	5,082,871	914,982	18.00
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	1,399,750	218,197	15.59
North Dakota.....	182,719	36,909	145,810	395.05
Ohio.....	3,672,316	1,198,062	474,254	14.83
Oklahoma.....	61,834	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	313,767	174,768	138,999	79.53
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	4,282,891	975,123	22.77
Rhode Island.....	345,506	276,531	68,975	24.94
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15.63
South Dakota.....	328,808	98,268	230,540	234.60
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	1,542,359	225,159	14.60
Texas.....	2,235,523	1,591,749	643,774	40.44
Utah.....	207,905	143,963	63,942	44.42
Vermont.....	332,422	332,286	136	.04
Virginia.....	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48
Washington.....	349,390	75,116	274,274	365.13
West Virginia.....	762,794	618,457	144,337	23.34
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	1,315,497	371,383	28.23
Wyoming.....	60,705	20,789	39,916	192.01
Totals.....	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,467	24.86

* Decrease.

THE LUMBER OUTPUT.

[From the Puget Sound Lumberman.]

The output for the year 1892, summarized, is as follows:

Output of lumber, feet.....	1,161,425,890
Output of lath.....	436,716,000
Output of shingles.....	1,883,868,750

The lumber output of 1892 shows a decrease of 214,000,000 as compared with 1891. The cause of this can be laid to the decreased local demand and the consequent shutting down of a number of mills. The dullness in the foreign demand of 1891 also caused the closing of several large cargo mills.

The output of shingles shows an increase of 957,000,000 in round numbers over 1891. The cause of this wonderful increase can be laid to the unparalleled eastern demand. There are three avenues through which our lumber finds its way — foreign, coastwise and eastern rail trade. The shipments of lumber and shingles in the year 1892 were as follows:

Lumber to foreign points, feet.....	105,002,710
Lumber to coastwise points, feet.....	263,666,523
Lumber by rail, feet.....	100,650,000
Shingles by rail.....	913,300,000
Shingles by water.....	8,608,000

The capital invested in lumbering and woodworking plants in Washington is over \$30,000,000, and the number of men employed in saw and shingle mills, woodworking factories and in the logging camps is about 12,000, to whom are paid in wages over \$7,000,000 yearly.

The industry may be summarized as follows:

No. sawmills in Washington.....	227
No. shingle mills in Washington.....	246
No. sash, door and other factories.....	73
New shingle mills added in 1892.....	127

The aggregate yearly capacity of the saw and shingle mills of Washington is as follows:

Sawmills.....	2,970,000,000
Shingle mills.....	3,723,000,000

Edward McTaggart, of Skagit county, is the lumber inspector for district No. 1, for two years from the last Mouday in January, 1893. Clinton Cutler, of Clarke county, is the lumber inspector for district No. 7, for two years from same date.

FOREST AREA OF THE STATE.

Following are the figures of the forest area of Washington:

<i>County.</i>	<i>No. acres of timber.</i>	<i>No. feet stand- ing.</i>	<i>Stumpage value.</i>
Asotin.....	128,000	1,280,000,000	\$1,280,000
Chehalis.....	1,230,080	39,173,440,000	29,080,000
Clallam.....	1,004,000	25,100,000,000	12,550,000
Clarke.....	268,500	5,101,522,000	3,571,065
Columbia.....	192,000	2,112,000,000	2,112,000
Cowlitz.....	521,460	10,429,200,000	6,257,520
Douglas.....	35,000	238,000,000	190,400
Garfield.....	71,680	788,481,000	788,481
Island.....	86,007	1,892,154,000	946,077
Jefferson.....	1,152,000	31,640,000,000	14,238,000
King.....	879,600	20,230,800,000	14,161,560
Kitsap.....	192,000	3,840,000,000	1,920,000
Kittitas.....	1,280,000	25,600,000,000	15,360,000
Klickitat.....	602,080	12,041,600,000	6,020,800
Lewis.....	1,413,600	30,392,400,000	15,196,200
Lincoln.....	140,800	985,600,000	788,480
Mason.....	460,800	12,441,600,000	7,464,960
Okanogan.....	4,500,000	22,500,000,000	18,000,000
Pacific.....	414,720	12,532,200,000	6,266,000
Pierce.....	668,400	15,205,100,000	10,643,570
San Juan.....	45,000	900,000,000	540,000
Skagit.....	596,800	15,817,585,000	11,863,189
Skamania.....	750,615	18,765,375,000	7,506,150
Snohomish.....	900,000	25,200,000,000	20,160,000
Spokane.....	427,000	4,270,000,000	5,124,000
Stevens.....	3,260,000	19,560,000,000	19,560,000
Thurston.....	321,000	3,346,000,000	6,250,500
Wahkiakum.....	102,840	2,180,208,000	1,635,156
Walla Walla.....	108,160	919,360,000	919,360
Whatcom.....	964,280	25,167,708,000	18,875,781
Whitman.....	72,000	683,000,000	683,000
Yakima.....	800,000	16,000,000,000	9,600,000
Total.....	23,588,512	410,333,335,000	\$269,561,329

THE COAL OUTPUT.

The mining inspectors of the state are David Edmunds, of Seattle, First district, and Joseph James, of Tacoma, Second district.

In the First district there were shipped to market in 1892,	
tons	765,118
In the Second district there were mined in 1892, tons.....	375,457
Total.....	1,140,575

Fifty-three lives were lost in the First district, forty-three of which were killed at Roslyn, and thirty-three non-fatal accidents. But two lives were lost in the Second district.

INDIAN AGENCIES OF THE STATE.

The compilation of the census by the various county assessors in 1892 show that there are 3,988 Indians and half breeds in the state. There are five Indian agencies in the state, as follows:

- Hal J. Cole, Colville agency, Fort Spokane.
- J. P. McGlinn, Neah Bay agency, Clallam county.
- Edwin Eells, Puyallup agency, Tacoma.
- C. C. Thornton, Tulalip agency, Suohomish county.
- Jay Lynch, Yakima agency, Fort Simcoe.

THE STATE'S CONVICTS.

The state penitentiary, located at Walla Walla, has the following named officials:

- Directors.*—F. W. Paine, F. M. Lowden, P. B. Johnson.
- Warden.*—John McClees.
- Clerk.*—J. C. Swash.

There were 445 convicts in the penitentiary on January 1, 1893, 72 married and 373 single, 41 illiterate, 15

read only, 20 received a collegiate education, the balance able to read and write. King county sent 107, Pierce 98, Spokane 61. The counties of Asotin, Island, Skamania and Wahkiakum sent none; 135 committed crimes against persons, 310 against property, 111 are foreign born. The convicts are kept at work making jute bags and manufacturing brick.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Gov. John H. McGraw.....	Commander-in-Chief.....		Olympia.
Brig. Gen. R. G. O'Brien.....	Adjutant General.....	Jan. 10, 1881	Olympia.
	Quartermaster General.		
	Commissary General.		
	Inspector General.		
	Chief of Ordnance.		
	Chief of Staff.		
Col. E. M. Carr.....	Assistant Adjutant General.....	May 12, 1890	Seattle.
Col. Henry Landes.....	Paymaster General.....	May 12, 1890	Port Townsend.
Col. Charles E. Claypool.....	Judge Advocate General.....	May 12, 1890	Tacoma.
Col. Edward Smith.....	Surgeon General.....	May 12, 1890	Seattle.
Col. J. Kennedy Stout.....	Chief Signal Officer.....	May 12, 1890	Spokane.
Col. C. L. F. Kellogg.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Oct. 1, 1891	Seattle.
Col. Wellington Clark.....	Assistant Inspector General.....	April 28, 1891	Walla Walla.
Col. Will L. Visscher.....	Assistant Commissary General.....	May 12, 1890	Tacoma.
Col. J. D. McIntyre.....	Chief Engineer.....	May 12, 1890	Seattle.
Lt. Col. Albert Whyte.....	Assistant Commissary General.....	Jan. 10, 1888	Tacoma.
Lt. Col. H. F. Garretson.....	Assistant Quartermaster General.....	June 12, 1888	Tacoma.
Lt. Col. Clinton P. Ferry.....	Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890	Tacoma.
Lt. Col. L. Frank Boyd.....	Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890	Spokane.
Lt. Col. Chas. Reichenbach.....	Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890	Tacoma.
Lt. Col. C. M. Atkins.....	Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890	Whatcom.
Major Chas. H. Ayer.....	Assistant Adjutant General.....	May 12, 1890	Olympia.
Capt. E. B. Wise.....	Aid-de-camp to Adjutant General.....	Aug. 1, 1890	Goldendale.
Capt. B. W. Coiner.....	Aid-de-camp to Adjutant General.....	Dec. 25, 1891	Tacoma.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON—CONTINUED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Brig. Gen. A. P. Curry.....	Commander Brigade.....	Jan. 7, 1889	Spokane.
Lt. Col. E. J. Fellows.....	Assistant Adjutant General.....	Oct. 21, 1891	Spokane.
Lt. Col. S. W. Scott.....	Assistant Inspector General.....	April 28, 1887	Seattle.
Lt. Col. J. A. Hatfield.....	Assistant Commissary General.....	Feb. 27, 1892	Seattle.
Lt. Col. Marshall K. Snell.....	Assistant Quartermaster General.....	Mar. 18, 1891	Tacoma.
Lieut. C. F. Lake.....	Aid-de-camp.....	June 17, 1892	Spokane.
Lieut. William E. Cromwell.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Mar. 18, 1891	Tacoma.
Lieut. Ellsworth P. Gillette.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Feb. 27, 1892	Spokane.
Capt. Wallace Mount.....	Brigade Paymaster.....	April 14, 1892	Sprague.

FIRST REGIMENT (HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE).

Joseph Greene.....	Colonel.....	Mar. 24, 1892	Seattle.
William S. Shank.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Mar. 24, 1892	Tacoma.
Fred A. Gaus.....	Major.....	Jan. 4, 1891	Tacoma.
Major L. R. Dawson.....	Surgeon.....	June 29, 1890	Seattle.
Rev. L. H. Wells.....	Captain and Chaplain.....	May 23, 1887	Tacoma.
First Lieut. H. D. Allison.....	Commissary.....	Mar. 2, 1892	Anacortes.
First Lieut. Herman Chapin.....	Quartermaster.....	June 27, 1891	Seattle.
Dr. H. E. Henderson.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon.....	Mar. 2, 1892	Seattle.
First Lieut. Chas. B. Esplin, jr.....	Adjutant.....	Feb. 19, 1892	Seattle.
First Lieut. Jas. Ross.....	Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	Mar. 24, 1892	Tacoma.

COMPANY A.

C. S. Reinhart.....	Captain.....	Dec. 11, 1891	Olympia.
Mark E. Reed.....	First Lieutenant.....	Dec. 11, 1891	Olympia.
Walter J. Milroy.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Dec. 11, 1891	Olympia.

COMPANY B.

Lawrence S. Booth.....	Captain.....	June 27, 1891	Seattle.
William M. Calhoun.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 27, 1891	Seattle.
George H. Fortson.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 3, 1892	Seattle.

COMPANY C.

I. M. Howell.....	Captain.....	April 15, 1892	Tacoma.
Willie F. Clark.....	First Lieutenant.....	April 15, 1892	Tacoma.
J. G. Jolly.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 4, 1892	Tacoma.

COMPANY D.

Frank L. Hilton.....	Captain.....	Mar. 14, 1892	Seattle.
William Crist.....	First Lieutenant.....	Mar. 14, 1892	Seattle.
George W. Saum.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Mar. 14, 1892	Seattle.

COMPANY E.

E. S. Ingraham.....	Captain.....	Feb. 18, 1891	Seattle.
F. L. Stinson.....	First Lieutenant.....	Feb. 18, 1891	Seattle.
H. H. Smith.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Feb. 18, 1891	Seattle.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON—CONTINUED.

COMPANY F.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
J. J. Weisenberger.....	Captain.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Whatcom.
W. C. Gregory.....	First Lieutenant.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Whatcom.
William M. Leach.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Whatcom.

COMPANY G.

Chas. W. Billings.....	Captain.....	April 15, 1892	Tacoma.
E. S. Stafford.....	First Lieutenant.....	Feb. 20, 1891	Tacoma.
M. M. Bartlett.....	Second Lieutenant.....	April 15, 1892	Tacoma.

COMPANY H.

Frank Morris.....	Captain.....	Mar. 27, 1890	Vancouver.
M. S. Wintler.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 20, 1891	Vancouver.

COMPANY I.

George H. Jones.....	Captain.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Port Townsend.
Charles B. Wood.....	First Lieutenant.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Port Townsend.
N. S. Snyder.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Port Townsend.

COMPANY K.

George D. Allen.....	Captain.....		
Charles T. Delosh.....	First Lieutenant.....	Feb. 16, 1892	Aberdeen.
	Second Lieutenant.....	Sept. 17, 1890	Aberdeen.

SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT (HEADQUARTERS, GOLDENDALE).

Enoch W. Pike.....	Colonel.....	June 1, 1888	Goldendale.
M. McCarthy.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	April 27, 1891	Walla Walla.
E. H. Fox.....	Major.....	June 1, 1892	Tekon.
Dr. J. H. Hudgen.....	Major and surgeon.....	April 11, 1887	Waitsburg.
Dr. Allen Bonebrake.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon.....	Nov. 1, 1889	Goldendale.
Rev. J. T. Bsholman.....	Captain and Chaplain.....	Nov. 1, 1889	North Yakima.
Lieut. N. B. Brooks.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant.....	Nov. 10, 1890	Goldendale.
Edwin S. Isaacs.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.....	July 27, 1890	Walla Walla.
F. J. Elsensohn.....	First Lieutenant and Commissary.....	Mar. 1, 1891	Pomeroy.
George W. Barker.....	First Lieut. and Insp. Small Arms Practice...	Oct. 1, 1890	Dayton.

COMPANY A.

J. E. Frost.....	Captain.....	Oct. 4, 1890	Ellensburgh.
J. P. Becker.....	First Lieutenant.....	Oct. 4, 1890	Ellensburgh.
J. T. Armstrong.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Oct. 4, 1890	Ellensburgh.

COMPANY B.

R. D. McCully.....	Captain.....	Mar. 24, 1891	Goldendale.
H. C. Jackson.....	First Lieutenant.....	Mar. 24, 1891	Goldendale.
H. C. Phillips.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Mar. 24, 1891	Goldendale.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON—CONTINUED.

COMPANY C.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
George W. Billington.....	Captain.....	Sept. 7, 1889	Centerville.
William H. Hodson.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 11, 1892	Centerville.
Charles H. Weld.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Feb. 28, 1891	Centerville.

COMPANY D.

H. G. Shulam.....	Captain.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Waitsburg.
C. S. Smith.....	First Lieutenant.....	May 12, 1892	Waitsburg.
W. J. Fletcher.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 27, 1891	Waitsburg.

COMPANY E.

F. Dudley Eshelman.....	Captain.....	May 2, 1892	North Yakima.
B. B. Combs.....	First Lieutenant.....	May 2, 1892	North Yakima.
Joseph C. Liggett.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 2, 1892	North Yakima.

COMPANY F.

John Carr.....	Captain.....	May 11, 1887	Dayton.
	First Lieutenant.....		
C. A. Booker.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Aug. 4, 1890	Dayton.

COMPANY G.

E. W. Lyons.....	Captain.....	May 10, 1892	Spokane.
A. W. McCallum.....	First Lieutenant.....	Sept. 22, 1891	Spokane.
A. T. Brown.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Sept. 22, 1891	Spokane.

COMPANY H.

Harry St. George.....	Captain.....	Oct. 2, 1899	Pomeroy.
Elmer R. Brady.....	First Lieutenant.....	Oct. 2, 1899	Pomeroy.
J. W. Murphy.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Oct. 2, 1899	Pomeroy.

COMPANY I.

W. B. Buffum.....	Captain.....	May 17, 1892	Clyde.
Perry J. Lyons.....	First Lieutenant.....	May 17, 1892	Clyde.
S. P. Young.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 17, 1892	Clyde.

COMPANY K.

J. W. Stearna.....	Captain.....	June 17, 1892	Tekon.
Henry D. Kay.....	First Lieutenant.....	Aug. 25, 1891	Tekon.
Charles F. Kay.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 2, 1892	Tekon.

FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION (HEADQUARTERS, SPOKANE).

Charles B. Johnson.....	Major.....	June 28, 1890	Spokane.
Henry B. Schwellenbach.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant.....	May 11, 1891	Spokane.
Rev. W. A. Shanklin.....	Captain and Chaplain.....	June 6, 1891	Spokane.
J. M. Dougan.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.....	May 24, 1892	Tacoma.
Dr. J. A. Beebe.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon.....	July 1, 1890	Tacoma.
.....	Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	.....	.....

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON—CONCLUDED.

TROOP A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
A. W. Lindsay.....	Captain.....	Oct. 12, 1891	Sprague.
Edward H. Peterson.....	First Lieutenant.....	Oct. 12, 1891	Sprague.
Frank Gehres.....	Second Lieutenant.....	Oct. 12, 1891	Sprague.

TROOP B.

James M. Ashton.....	Captain.....	June 27, 1890	Tacoma.
Everett C. Griggs.....	First Lieutenant.....	May 25, 1892	Tacoma.
Pierre N. Boeringer.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 25, 1892	Tacoma.

FOUR PARTY PLATFORMS.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC, PROHIBITION AND PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1892.

There are many self evident reasons why, at the close of a presidential contest, the platforms of the parties should be conveniently presented for reference and comparison. There were several unique features in connection with the presidential struggle of 1892. It was the first time in many years that four parties, occupying such comparative prominence as factors were arrayed in the contest, and the presidential candidate of every one of them was nominated on the first ballot. It was the first time in the history of the country when two of the candidates were men who had been elected and served as president, so that election meant reelection for either.

The platforms follow in the order in which the national conventions met:

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted at Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1892.

The representatives of the republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

1. We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain

that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be duties levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the price of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as manifested by their attacks on wool, lead and lead ore, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

2. The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country—its farmers and its workingmen—demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other dollar. We commend the wise

and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure such an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

3. We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated on American citizens for political reasons in certain states of the union.

4. We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships, and the construction of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense. We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

5. We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce

and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employes engaged in state commerce, and in mining and manufacturing.

6. The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

7. We declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

8. We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action taken on this issue, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

9. We approve the policy of extending to towns and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment.

10. We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the republican party of the laws regulating the same.

11. The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to build up and main-

tain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the government of the United States.

12. We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest possible moment, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officeholders appointed in the territories should be selected from the residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as possible.

13. We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

14. The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharge of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

15. We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

16. Ever mindful of the service and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

17. We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Chicago, Ill., June 22, 1892.

1. The representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now when the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of federal control of elections to which the republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. it strikes at the north as well as the south, and injures the colored citizens even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading republican senator as "the most

infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt for that verdict the republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill, and the usurpation of despotic control over the elections in all the states.

Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus, emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

3. We denounce republican protection as a fraud—a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the

Fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of the laboring man to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantage to the countries participating is a time honored doctrine of the democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of

prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our own people.

5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade; but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

6. The republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

7. We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mint-

age; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and the laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

8. We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on state bank issues be repealed.

9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self government.

10. The democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the **American** continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation

or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense, and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects; and we call upon our national government, in the interests of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means to use its prompt and best effort to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as a dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

13. This convention hereby reviews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially, and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

14. The federal government should care for and im-

prove the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure to the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater; and when any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government, such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

15. For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal, and its protection against foreign control, as of great importance to the United States.

16. Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invited the coöperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of a fundamental democratic doctrine, that the largest individual liberty consistent with

the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood; and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be *bona fide* residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

19. We favor legislation by congress and state legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employés and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the republican party, and particularly the republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

20. We are in favor of the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Adopted at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1892.

The prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

1. The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home-life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

2. No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

3. The money of the country should consist of gold, silver and paper, and should be issued by the general government only, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its vol-

ume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita, and made to increase with our increase in population.

4. Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden on what the people possess instead of what they consume.

5. Railroad, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

6. Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent; therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

7. Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

8. Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the republican and democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

9. All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

10. Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

11. Speculations in margins, the cornering of grain, money and products, and the formation of pools, trusts

and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

12. We pledge that the prohibition party if elected to power will ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

13. We stand unequivocally for the American public school, and opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain a homogeneous and harmonious people.

14. We arraign the republican and democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders; as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders of the past to whom they do homage with the lips; as recreant to the "higher law," which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life; and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened progressive patriotism. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "the one conspicuous failure of American politics," follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under republican and democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations and both are alike guilty; each protests when out of power against the infraction of the civil service laws, and each, when in power, violates those laws in letter and in spirit; each profess fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even the tariff issue, as represented in the democratic Mills bill and the republican McKinley bill, is no longer treated by them as an issue upon great and divergent principles of government, but is a mere catering to

different sectional and class interests. The attempt in many states to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose, and to so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the right of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition of both parties for the vote of the slums, and their assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbiters of the destinies of the nation. We renew our protests against these perilous tendencies, and invite all citizens to join us in the upbuilding of a party that has shown in five national campaigns that it prefers temporary defeat to an abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

15. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in all national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

16. *Resolved*, That we favor a liberal appropriation by the federal government for the World's Columbian Exposition, but only on the condition that the sale of intoxicating drinks upon the exposition grounds is prohibited, and the exposition be kept closed on Sunday.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Adopted at Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the people's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, put forth in the name and on behalf of the people

of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our coöperation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation and bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right to organize for self protection, imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are bodily stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of those in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold bearing bonds thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized

on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand general and chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resent-

ment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars' worth of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore:

First.—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second.—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third.—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employés.

Finance.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmers' alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

1. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

2. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

3. We demand a graduated income tax.

4. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

5. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph, telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.—The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Your committee on platform and resolutions beg leave unanimously to report the following:

WHEREAS, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

1. *Resolved*, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. *Resolved*, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of

the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. *Resolved*, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

4. *Resolved*, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

5. *Resolved*, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6. *Resolved*, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

7. *Resolved*, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

8. *Resolved*, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

9. *Resolved*, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

STATES.	1892.			1888.		
	Electoral vote.....	Cleve- land.....	Harris- son.....	McCook.....	Harris- son.....	Cleve- land.....
Alabama.....	11	11				10
Arkansas.....	8		8			17
California.....	9	8	1		8	
Colorado.....	4			4	3	
Connecticut.....	6	6				6
Delaware.....	3	3				3
Florida.....	4	4				4
Georgia.....	13	13				13
Idaho.....	3			3		
Illinois.....	24	24			22	
Indiana.....	15	15			15	
Iowa.....	13		13		13	
Kansas.....	10			10	9	
Kentucky.....	13	13				13
Louisiana.....	8	8				8
Maine.....	6		6		6	
Maryland.....	8	8				8
Massachusetts.....	15		15		14	
Michigan.....	14	5	9		13	
Minnesota.....	9		9		7	
Mississippi.....	9	9				9
Missouri.....	17	17				16
Montana.....	3		3			
Nebraska.....	8	8			5	
Nevada.....	3			3	3	
New Hampshire.....	4		4		4	
New Jersey.....	10	10				9
New York.....	36	36			35	
North Carolina.....	11	11				11
North Dakota.....	3	1	1	1		
Ohio.....	23	1	22		23	
Oregon.....	4		3	1	3	
Pennsylvania.....	32		32		30	
Rhode Island.....	4		4		4	
South Carolina.....	9	9				9
South Dakota.....	4		4			
Tennessee.....	12	12				12
Texas.....	15	15				13
Vermont.....	4		4		4	
Virginia.....	12	12				12
Washington.....	4		4			
West Virginia.....	6	6				6
Wisconsin.....	12	12			11	
Wyoming.....	3		3			
Total.....	444	277	145	22	233	168

Necessary for a choice in 1892, 223.

TERRITORY AND STATE ELECTION FIGURES.

Years.	Votes.	Years.	Votes.
1854.....	1,682	1882.....	19,498
1869.....	5,373	1884*.....	41,842
1870.....	6,182	1886†.....	47,230
1872.....	7,801	1888.....	16,353
1874.....	8,594	1889 (first state governor).....	58,543
1876.....	9,907	1890 (congressional).....	54,803
1878.....	12,647	1892 (governor).....	89,897
1880.....	15,823		

* With woman suffrage.

THREE YEARS' ELECTION FIGURES.

Counties.	1889.	1890.	1892.
Adams.....	401	377	571
Asotin.....	296	266	372
Chehalis.....	1,509	1,966	2,394
Clallam.....	455	935	1,339
Clarke.....	1,911	1,799	2,627
Columbia.....	1,319	1,276	1,539
Cowlitz.....	1,020	1,184	1,758
Douglas.....	619	554	1,023
Franklin.....	128	133	124
Garfield.....	935	797	909
Island.....	279	304	404
Jefferson.....	1,503	1,404	1,393
King.....	7,808	7,386	14,994
Kitsap.....	915	808	1,445
Kititas.....	2,510	1,737	2,321
Klickitat.....	1,064	1,070	1,304
Lewis.....	2,090	1,573	3,263
Lincoln.....	1,968	1,780	2,496
Mason.....	626	682	916
Okanogan.....	533	562	1,195
Pacific.....	643	771	1,452
Pierce.....	7,974	6,763	11,116
San Juan.....	369	471	650
Skagit.....	1,518	1,763	2,934
Skaunmia.....	134	107	219
Snohomish.....	1,536	1,760	4,621
Spokane.....	5,508	4,557	7,554
Stevens.....	806	936	1,681
Thurston.....	1,789	1,697	2,518
Wahkiakum.....	432	345	564
Walla Walla.....	2,616	2,224	2,897
Whatcom.....	2,296	2,542	4,111
Whitman.....	3,969	3,236	5,757
Yakima.....	1,069	933	1,536
Totals.....	†58,543	‡54,803	†89,897

* The vote for congressman.

† The vote for governor with scattering.

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND PRESIDENT,
NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

Office.	Vote.	Plu- rality.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.		
<i>Republican</i> —		
John S. McMillin	36,470	6,626
George V. Calhoun.....	36,457	6,613
Chester F. White.....	36,242	6,398
Ignatius A. Navarre.....	36,138	6,294
<i>Democratic</i> —		
Louis K. Church.....	29,814	.....
Franklin D. Arnold.....	29,828	.....
Lew. H. Plattor.....	29,703	.....
John W. Stearns.....	29,770	.....
<i>People's Party</i> —		
William Lee, sr.....	19,065	.....
James Bassett.....	19,093	.....
P. D. Barrows.....	19,054	.....
William J. Caldwell.....	19,105	.....
<i>Prohibition</i> —		
A. Macready.....	2,508	.....
D. R. Bigelow.....	2,552	.....
J. W. Peter.....	2,506	.....
H. N. Belt.....	2,553	.....
CONGRESSMEN.		
<i>Republican</i> —		
John L. Wilson.....	35,463	4,794
William H. Doolittle.....	35,173	4,504
<i>Democratic</i> —		
James A. Munday.....	27,266	.....
Thomas Carroll.....	30,669	.....
<i>People's Party</i> —		
J. C. Van Patton.....	19,897	.....
M. F. Knox.....	20,091	.....
<i>Prohibition</i> —		
C. E. Newberry.....	2,411	.....
A. C. Dickinson.....	2,395	.....
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.		
<i>Republican</i> —		
Thomas J. Anders.....	35,862	7,862
Elmon Scott.....	34,647	6,647
<i>Democratic</i> —		
Eugene K. Hanna.....	28,000	.....
Wm. H. Brinker.....	27,363	.....
<i>People's Party</i> —		
G. W. Gardiner.....	20,400	.....
Frank T. Reid.....	20,396	.....
GOVERNOR.		
John H. McGraw, Republican.....	33,228	4,280
H. J. Snively, Democrat.....	28,948	.....
C. W. Young, People's Party.....	23,780	.....
R. S. Greene, Prohibition.....	3,941	.....
Total.....	89,897	.....

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Vote.</i>	<i>Plu- rality.</i>
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
F. N. Luce, Republican.....	34,624	6,101
H. C. Willison, Democrat.....	28,523	
C. P. Twiss, People's Party.....	21,236	
D. G. Stroug, Prohibition.....	3,021	
Total.....	87,404	
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
James H. Price, Republican.....	35,220	6,601
John McReavy, Democrat.....	28,619	
Lyman Wood, People's Party.....	21,233	
W. H. Gilstrap, Prohibition.....	2,600	
Total.....	87,672	
TREASURER.		
O. A. Bowen, Republican.....	35,413	6,870
Harrison Clothier, Democrat.....	28,543	
W. C. P. Adams, People's Party.....	20,990	
G. W. Stewart, Prohibition.....	2,617	
Total.....	87,563	
AUDITOR.		
I. R. Grimes, Republican.....	35,414	7,064
Samuel Bass, Democrat.....	28,350	
Charles C. Bodolph, People's Party.....	20,683	
Christian Carlou, Prohibition.....	2,622	
Total.....	87,069	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
W. C. Jones, Republican.....	35,667	7,760
R. W. Starr, Democrat.....	27,907	
Govnor Teas, People's Party.....	20,792	
Everett Smith, Prohibition.....	2,763	
Total.....	87,129	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Charles W. Bean, Republican.....	35,468	6,853
J. R. Morgan, Democrat.....	28,615	
J. M. Smith, People's Party.....	20,233	
W. M. Heiney, Prohibition.....	2,538	
Total.....	86,854	
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.		
W. T. Forrest, Republican.....	35,778	7,812
F. S. Lewis Democrat.....	27,966	

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS—CONCLUDED.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Vote.</i>	<i>Plu- rality.</i>
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS—Concluded.		
T. M. Calloway, People's Party.....	20,516	.....
R. M. Gibson, Prohibition.....	2,539	.....
Total.....	86,799	.....
STATE PRINTER.		
O. C. White, Republican.....	35,525	7,775
Joseph A. Borden, Democrat.....	27,750	.....
A. J. Murphy, People's Party.....	20,339	.....
W. H. Boothroyd, Prohibition.....	2,560	.....
Total.....	86,074	.....
* CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.		
For amendment.....	13,625	.....
Against amendment.....	35,207	21,582
Total.....	48,832	.....

*To increase the bonded indebtedness of the state.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1892-1889.

Counties.	1892.					1889.		
	McGraw	Surely	Young	Greene	Total	Ferry	Skagitt	Total
Adams.....	226	132	207	6	571	261	140	401
Asotin.....	183	143	25	21	372	171	125	296
Chehalis.....	793	796	663	142	2,394	897	615	1,512
Clallam.....	526	391	408	14	1,339	222	232	454
Clarke.....	890	1,091	484	162	2,627	1,216	692	1,908
Columbia.....	571	647	209	112	1,539	666	648	1,314
Cowlitz.....	646	500	547	65	1,758	663	355	1,018
Douglas.....	353	263	383	24	1,023	353	265	618
Franklin.....	27	52	43	2	124	38	89	127
Garfield.....	322	300	237	50	909	517	418	935
Island.....	130	106	130	38	404	180	100	280
Jefferson.....	568	624	190	21	1,303	807	633	1,500
King.....	7,773	3,222	3,496	503	14,994	4,319	3,398	7,717
Kittitas.....	774	784	724	39	2,321	1,339	1,158	2,497
Kitsap.....	501	291	567	86	1,445	619	289	908
Klickitat.....	537	264	411	72	1,304	686	382	1,068
Lewis.....	1,168	1,041	823	231	3,263	1,219	868	2,087
Lincoln.....	858	860	697	81	2,496	1,104	863	1,967
Mason.....	352	349	103	22	816	322	304	626
Okanogan.....	594	440	155	6	1,195	322	211	533
Pacific.....	721	560	111	60	1,452	494	150	644
Pierce.....	1,790	5,034	3,770	522	11,116	4,362	3,608	7,970
Sau Juan.....	341	191	81	34	650	264	104	368
Skagit.....	1,103	793	809	139	2,934	949	570	1,519
Skamania.....	81	97	38	3	219	62	72	134
Snohomish.....	1,388	1,311	1,704	118	4,621	880	659	1,539
Spokane.....	3,214	2,267	1,808	265	7,554	3,256	2,272	5,528
Stevens.....	633	480	552	16	1,681	460	350	810
Thurston.....	784	797	671	266	2,518	1,067	725	1,792
Wahkiakum.....	252	230	74	8	564	284	149	433
Walla Walla.....	1,211	1,322	88	276	2,897	1,433	1,186	2,619
Whatecom.....	1,331	1,123	1,431	226	4,111	1,534	742	2,276
Whitman.....	2,063	1,843	1,563	288	5,757	2,149	1,841	3,990
Yakima.....	504	604	405	23	1,536	537	519	1,056
Totals.....	33,228	28,948	23,780	3,941	89,897	33,711	24,732	58,442

McGraw's plurality, 4,280.

Ferry's majority, 8,979.

* The total vote for governor in 1889, with scattering, was 58,543.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

COUNTY.	ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.				Total vote for the four highest electors for president.....
	<i>John S. McMillan</i>	<i>Louis K. Churchill</i>	<i>William J. Caldwell</i>	<i>H. N. Bell</i>	
	Rep.	Dem.	P. P.	Pro.	
Adams.....	244	139	181	6	570
Asotin.....	194	143	16	15	368
Celhalis.....	990	800	525	43	2,358
Clallam.....	518	448	383	7	1,356
Clarke.....	1,069	996	449	91	2,575
Columbia.....	615	672	185	93	1,565
Cowlitz.....	738	556	430	36	1,760
Douglas.....	345	253	298	19	915
Franklin.....	28	51	34	3	119
Garfield.....	351	288	224	45	908
Island.....	161	127	93	16	397
Jefferson.....	610	665	98	17	1,390
King.....	6,520	4,925	2,801	467	14,713
Kitsap.....	438	370	400	58	1,266
Kittitas.....	855	800	573	32	2,260
Klickitat.....	616	279	367	48	1,310
Lewis.....	1,350	1,014	718	172	3,254
Lincoln.....	915	931	523	66	2,435
Mason.....	352	356	124	6	838
Okanogan.....	577	425	146	5	1,153
Pacific.....	759	559	86	39	1,443
Pierce.....	3,954	3,621	2,793	297	11,665
San Juan.....	348	226	45	15	634
Skagit.....	1,246	923	665	69	2,903
Skamania.....	91	99	34	5	229
Snohomish.....	1,488	1,390	1,302	80	4,260
Spokane.....	3,367	2,247	1,616	178	7,408
Stevens.....	622	501	529	18	1,670
Thurston.....	1,043	810	541	107	2,501
Wahkiakum.....	239	224	49	4	516
Walla Walla.....	1,362	1,313	88	126	2,889
Whitman.....	1,709	1,161	1,080	168	4,118
Yakima.....	2,131	2,061	1,339	188	5,719
Yakima.....	625	498	370	14	1,507
Totals.....	36,470	29,844	19,105	2,553	87,972

POSTOFFICES IN THE STATE.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

[From the United States Postoffice Guide.]

ADAMS.	Westport.	Pioneer.
Bemis.	Wynooche.	Proebstel.
Delight.		Ridgefield.
Fletcher.	CLALLAM.	Sara.
Griffith.	Beaver.	Vancouver.
Hatton.	Blyn.	Washougal.
Lind.	Boston.	
Paha.	Clallam Bay.	COLUMBIA.
Ritzville.	Collins.	Alto.
Washtucna.	Dungeness.	Covello.
Willis.	East Clallam.	Dayton.
	Fairholme.	Huntsville.
ASOTIN.	Forks.	Marengo.
Anatone.	Forrest.	Perry.
Asotin.	Gettysburg.	Riparia.
Hanson Ferry.	Lapush.	Starbuck.
	McDonald.	
	McNeel.	COWLITZ.
CHEHALIS.	Neah Bay.	Caples.
Aberdeen.	Ozette.	Carrollton.
Artic.	Port Angeles.	Castle Rock.
Axford.	Port Crescent.	Catlin.
Bluffton.	Port Williams.	Freeport.
Canto.	Pysht.	Jackson.
Cedarville.	Quillayute.	Kalama.
Connie.	Rena.	Kelso.
Copalis.	Seguin.	Kerns.
Cosmopolis.	Sold Duck.	Lexington.
Damon.	Suez.	Mount Coffin.
Elma.	Tatoosh.	Oak Point.
Granville.	Washington Harbor.	Olequa.
Gray's Harbor.	Wenomah.	Sightly.
Hoquiam.	Winton.	Silver Lake.
Humpstulips.		Stella.
Juno.	CLARKE.	Toutle.
Laidlaw.	Amboy.	Tower.
Markham.	Barberton.	Tucker.
Melbourne.	Battle Ground.	Woodland.
Montesano.	Brush Prairie.	
Morris.	Etna.	DOUGLAS.
Oakville.	Felida.	Barry.
Ocosta.	Fern Prairie.	Bridgeport.
Otter.	Fisher's.	Coulee City.
Porter.	Hayes.	Douglas.
Queets.	Hockiuson.	Hartline.
Quiniault.	Hopewell.	Leahy.
Satsop.	La Camas.	Lincoln.
Sharon.	La Center.	Orondo.
Sunmit.	Lewisville.	Port Columbia.
Vesta.	Manor.	

POSTOFFICES IN STATE—CONTINUED.

Saint Andrews.	Chautauqua.	West Seattle.
Silica.	Cherry Valley.	White.
Troy.	Christopher.	Woodinville.
Waterville.	Columbia City	Yesler.
	Covington.	
	Derby.	
FRANKLIN.	Des Moines.	KITSAP.
Pasco.	Durham.	Anderson.
	Duwamish.	Bangor.
GARFIELD.	Eagle Gorge.	Bremerton.
Alpowa.	Eddyville.	Brownsville.
Chard.	Enumclaw.	Butler.
Gould City.	Fall City.	Charleston.
Ilia.	Franklin.	Chico.
May View.	Fremont.	Colby.
Pataha City.	Green River.	Crosby.
Peola.	Hot Springs.	Crystal Springs.
Ping.	Houghton.	Kingston.
Pomeroy.	Inglewood.	Madrone.
	Juanita.	Olalla.
	Kangley.	Pearson.
	Kent.	Point-no-Point.
ISLAND.	Kirkland.	Port Blakeley.
Clinton.	Latona.	Port Gamble.
Coupeville.	Lester.	Port Madison.
Langley.	Lisbeula.	Poulsbo.
Oak Harbor.	Maple Valley.	Rolling Bay.
San de Fuca.	Maywood.	Silverdale.
Sandy Point.	Maury.	Seabeck.
Useless.	Monohan.	Seabold.
Utsalady.	Newcastle.	Sidney.
	North Bend.	Tracyton.
	Northup.	
JEFFERSON.	Novelty.	KITTITAS.
Bogachiel.	O'Brien.	Cle Elum.
Brinnon.	Olney.	Easton.
Center.	Orillia.	Elensburgh.
Duckabush.	Osceola.	Liberty.
Hadlock.	Palmer.	McCallum.
Junction City.	Palselie.	Martin.
Leland.	Pontiac.	Mission.
Pleasant Harbor.	Quartermaster.	Peshastin.
Port Discovery.	Raveuna.	Rock Island.
Port Ludlow.	Redmond.	Ronald.
Port Townsend.	Renton.	Roslyn.
Quilcene.	Richmond.	Teanaway.
	Ross.	Thorp.
	Seattle.	Wenatchee.
	Sherwood.	
KING.	Slaughter.	
Adelaide.	Snoqualmie.	KLICKITAT.
Ballard.	South Park.	Bickleton.
Bellevue.	South Seattle.	Block House.
Birch.	Star Lake.	Canyon.
Black Diamond.	Stuck.	Centerville.
Black River.	Sunnydale.	Cleveland.
Boise.	Tolt.	Columbus.
Bothell.	Vanasselt.	Crimea.
Boulevard.	Vashon.	Dot.
Buenna.	Wabash.	
Cedar Mountain.		

POSTOFFICES IN STATE—CONTINUED.

Fulda.
 Gilmer.
 Glenwood.
 Goldendale.
 Hartland.
 Lyle.
 Pleasant.
 Scott.
 Trout Lake.
 White Salmon.

LEWIS.

Agate.
 Ainslie.
 Alpha.
 Bremier.
 Boisfort.
 Centralia.
 Chehalis.
 Cinebar.
 Claquato.
 Cora.
 Cowlitz.
 Dryad.
 Eagleton.
 Ethel.
 Fayette.
 Ferry.
 Fulton.
 Gleneden.
 Independence.
 Harmony.
 Knab.
 Ladew.
 Little Fall.
 Morton.
 Mossy Rock.
 Napavine.
 Newaukum.
 Osborn.
 Pe Ell.
 Rankin.
 Salkum.
 Silver Creek.
 Sulphur Springs.
 Swofford.
 Tidon.
 Toledo.
 Vance.
 Verndale.
 Wildwood.
 Wilson.
 Windom.
 Winlock.

LINCOLN.

Almira.
 Clark.

Crab Creek.
 Crescent.
 Creston.
 Davenport.
 Earl.
 Egypt.
 Fairview.
 Grand Coulee.
 Harrington.
 Hesseltine.
 Kelly.
 Larene.
 Layton.
 Lemars.
 Miles.
 Minnie Falls.
 Mondovi.
 Parrott.
 Reardan.
 Rockdale.
 Sassin.
 Sedalia.
 Sherman.
 Sprague.
 Wilbur.

MASON.

Allyn.
 Arcadia.
 Clifton.
 Dewatto.
 Grove.
 Harrison.
 Helmer.
 Hoodspert.
 Kamilche.
 Lilliwaup Falls.
 Mason.
 Matlock.
 New Kamilche.
 Pickering.
 Shelton.
 Union City.
 Victor.

OKANOGAN.

Alma.
 Bridge Creek.
 Chelan.
 Chelan Falls.
 Clover.
 Concouully.
 Golden.
 Icicle.
 Loomis.
 Loop Loop.
 Malott.
 Moore.

Ophur.
 Ruby.
 Silver.
 Sooyoos.
 Stehekin.
 Thompson.
 Winthrop.

PACIFIC.

Bay Center.
 Brooklyn.
 Bruceport.
 Clinook.
 Frankfort.
 Fort Canby.
 Ilwaco.
 Knappton.
 Lebam.
 Long Beach.
 Nasel.
 North Cove.
 Oysterville.
 Riverside.
 Sealand.
 Smithland.
 South Bend.
 Sunshine.
 Willapa.

PIERCE.

Alderton.
 Artondale.
 Balch.
 Benston.
 Bismarck.
 Buckley.
 Burnett.
 Carbonado.
 Delano.
 Dieringer.
 Elbe.
 Excelsior.
 Fern Hill.
 Fox Island.
 Eatonville.
 Fort Steilacoom.
 Harts.
 Hillhurst.
 Gig Harbor.
 Kapousen.
 Lake Bay.
 Lake Park.
 Lake City.
 Lake Tapps.
 Lake View.
 Leber.
 Long Branch.
 McMillan.

POSTOFFICES IN STATE—CONTINUED.

Marion.
Meridian.
Meta.
Midland.
Minter.
Muck.
Orting.
Parkland.
Purdy.
Puyallup.
Rigney.
Rosedale.
Roy.
South Prairie.
Springfield.
Steilacoom City.
Sumner.
Sylvan.
Tacoma.
Tanwax.
Vaughn.
Wapato.
Wilkeson.
Wollochet.

SAN JUAN.

Argyle.
Decatur.
Doe Bay.
East Sound.
Friday Harbor.
Griswold.
Lopez Island.
Newhall.
Ocean.
Olga.
Orcas Island.
Port Stanley.
Richardson.
Roche Harbor.
Thatcher.
Waldron.
West Sound.

SKAGIT.

Anacortes.
Avon.
Baker.
Bay View.
Belfast.
Birdsview.
Burlington.
Clear Lake.
Edison.
Eldorado.
Fidalgo.
Fidalgo City.
Fir.

Fredonia.
Gault.
Gibraltar.
Guemes.
Hamilton.
La Conner.
Lookout.
Lyman.
McMurray.
Mansford.
Marblemount.
Montboare.
Mount Vernon.
Padilla.
Phelps.
Prairie.
Rosario.
Samish.
Sauk.
Sedro.
Skagit.

SKAMANIA.

Cape Horn.
Cascades.
Chenowith.
Home Valley.
Marr's Landing.
Mount Pleasant.
Nelson.
Skye.

SNOHOMISH.

Arlington.
Cedarhome.
Darrington.
Dean.
Edmonds.
Everett.
Florence.
Galena.
Getchell.
Granite Falls.
Haller City.
Hartford.
Index.
Lowell.
Machias.
Marysville.
Monroe.
Mosher.
Monte Cristo.
Mukilteo.
Norman.
Orient.
Oso.
Pilchuck.
Pomona.
Silverton.

Snohomish.
Stanwood.
Stillaguamish.
Sultan City.
Trafton.
Tulalip.
Valata.
Wallace.
Wana.
Yew.

SPOKANE.

Chattaroy.
Cheney.
Chester.
Deep Creek Falls.
Deer Park.
Dragoon.
East Spokane.
Elk.
Fairfield.
Hazard.
Jamieson.
Latah.
Lockwood.
Logan.
Marshall.
Mead.
Medical Lake.
Menominee.
Mica.
Milan.
Paradise.
Peone.
Plaza.
Rockford.
Spangle.
Spokane Bridge.
Spokane.
Trent.
Tyler.
Waverly.
Wayside.
Welch.
West Branch.

STEVENS.

Addy.
Bossburg.
Calispell.
Chewelah.
Colville.
Daisy.
Fruitland.
Goodwin.
Harvey.
Hunters.
Loon Lake.
Marcus.

POSTOFFICES IN STATE—CONCLUDED.

Northport.
Scotia.
Spencer.
Springdale.
Usk.
Valley.
Walker's Prairie.

THURSTON.

Bucoda.
Coinmo.
Gate City.
Grand Mound.
Lacey.
Little Rock.
Meadow.
Olympia.
Puget City.
Rainier.
Rochester.
Sherlock.
South Union.
Tenino.
Yelm.

WAHKIAKUM.

Brookfield.
Cathlamet.
Deep River.
Eagle Cliff.
Gray's River.
Oneida.
Skamokawa.
Waterford.

WALLA WALLA.

Berryman.
Clyde.
College Place.
Dixie.
Eureka.
Prescott.
Touchet.
Valley Grove.
Waitsburg.
Walla Walla.
Wallula.

WHATCOM.

Acme.
Beach.
Birch Bay.
Blaine.
Blue Canyon.
Chuckanut.
Clearbrook.
Custer.
Delta.
Deming.
Enterprise.
Everson.
Fairhaven.
Geneva.
Goshen.
Hardan.
Haynie.
Hillsdale.
Hollingsworth.
Keese.
Laurel.
Lawrence.
Licking.
Lummi.
Lynden.
Mountain View.
New Whatcom.
Nooksack.
Roeder.
Saxon.
Seniahmoo.
Silver Beach.
Sumas City.
Timon.
Van Buren.
Van Zandt.
Van Wyck.
Wahl.
Welcome.
West Ferndale.
Wickersham.
Wiser.
Yager.

WHITMAN.

Alki.
Almota.

Belmont.
Colfax.
Colton.
Diamond.
Dunlor.
Elberton.
Endicott.
Farmington.
Garfield.
Guy.
Hooper.
Johnson.
Oakesdale.
Palouse.
Pampa.
Penawawa.
Pine City.
Pullman.
Rosalia.
Saint John.
Staley.
Steptoe.
Sunset.
Tekoa.
Thornton.
Uniontown.
Wawawai.
Whelan.
Wilcox.
Winona.

YAKIMA.

Ahtanum.
Cowiche.
Fort Simcoe.
Kennewick.
Kiona.
North Yakima
Prosser.
Tampico.
Toppenish.
Wenas.
Yakima.
Zillah.

STATE OFFICERS, 1893.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Senator	Watson C. Squire.....	Seattle.
Senator	John B. Allen.....	Walla Walla.
Representative	John L. Wilson.....	Spokane.
Representative	W. H. Doolittle.....	Tacoma.
Governor	John H. McGraw.....	Olympia.
Lieutenant Governor.....	F. H. Luce.....	Davenport.
Secretary of State.....	J. H. Price.....	Olympia.
Treasurer.....	O. A. Bowen.....	Olympia.
Auditor.....	L. R. Grimes.....	Olympia.
Attorney General.....	W. C. Jones.....	Spokane.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	C. W. Bean.....	Olympia.
Commissioner of Public Lands.....	W. T. Forrest.....	Olympia.
State Printer.....	O. G. White.....	Olympia.
Adjutant General.....	R. G. O'Brien.....	Olympia.
Librarian.....	P. D. Moore.....	Olympia.
Fish Commissioner.....	James Crawford.....	Vancouver.
Game Warden	L. S. Sherwood.....	Colville.
Pilot Commissioners, Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound.....	{ Chas. H. Jones.....	Port Townsend.
	{ Eugene Biondi.....	Port Townsend.
	{ John Barneson.....	Port Townsend.
Pilot Commissioners, Columbia river and bar.....	{ Alfred E. King.....	Ilwaco.
	{ J. L. Stout.....	Ilwaco.
	{ Edward Spencer.....	Long Beach.
Trustees State Reform School.....	{ John Dobson.....	Chehalis.
	{ L. F. Compton.....	Seattle.
	{ J. W. Goodell.....	Willapa.
Board of Health, Puget Sound District.....	{ Henry Landes.....	Port Townsend.
	{ Robert C. Hill.....	Port Townsend.
	{ Thomas Jackman.....	Port Townsend.

Medical Examining Board.....	J. W. Benn.....	Ellensburg.
	J. H. McDonald.....	Ellensburg.
	H. B. Bagley.....	Seattle.
	A. B. Kibbe.....	Seattle.
	J. D. Minkler.....	Centralia.
	C. S. Penfield.....	Spokane.
	H. R. Keylor.....	Walla Walla.
	W. H. Dewey.....	Tacoma.
	W. A. Newell.....	Olympia.
	P. B. Johnson.....	Walla Walla.
Regents State University.....	A. A. Phillips.....	Olympia.
	J. J. Browne.....	Spokane.
	James R. Hayden.....	Seattle.
	David Kellogg.....	Seattle.
	Wm. H. Wood.....	Seattle.
Trustees Western Washington Hospital for Insane.....	Frank Allyn.....	Tacoma.
	W. J. Pife.....	Tacoma.
	Geo. D. Shuman.....	Olympia.
	A. B. Stewart.....	Seattle.
	Albert S. Cole.....	Whatcom.
Trustees Washington Soldiers' Home.....	W. R. Dunbar.....	Goldendale.
	G. H. Boardman.....	Tacoma.
	A. H. Adams.....	Olympia.
	Dr. T. M. Young.....	Seattle.
	B. F. Shaw.....	Vancouver.
Trustees School for Defective Youth.....	J. R. Thompson.....	Vancouver.
	J. R. Smith.....	Vancouver.
	W. Byron Daniels.....	Vancouver.
	J. D. Geoghegan.....	Vancouver.
	Chatfield Knight.....	Vancouver.
Board of Horticulture.....	Henry Bucey.....	Tacoma.
	E. L. Von Golren.....	East Sound.
	Simon W. Maxey.....	Ellensburg.
	D. M. Jesse.....	Walla Walla.
	H. H. Spaulding.....	Almota.
T. J. Blackburn.....	Vashou.	

STATE OFFICERS, 1893—CONCLUDED.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
State Land Commission.....	W. T. Forrest.....	Olympia.
	J. H. Price.....	Olympia.
	L. R. Grimes.....	Olympia.
Harbor Line Commission.....	W. F. Prosser.....	North Yakima.
	D. C. Guernsey.....	Dayton.
	James Power.....	La Conner.
	Eugene Semple.....	Seattle.
	Wm. A. Sternberg.....	Tacoma.
Tide Land Commission.....	J. H. Price (<i>ex officio</i>).....	Olympia.
	L. R. Grimes (<i>ex officio</i>).....	Olympia.
	B. L. Sharpstein.....	Walla Walla.
	C. H. Warner.....	Colfax.
Trustees Ellensburgh Normal School.....	Austin Mires.....	Ellensburgh.
	W. R. Abrams.....	Ellensburgh.
	T. J. Newland.....	Ellensburgh.
	J. H. McGraw (<i>ex officio</i>).....	Olympia.
	C. W. Bean (<i>ex officio</i>).....	Olympia.
Mining Bureau.....	Fred W. Agatz.....	Ellensburgh.
	John H. McGraw.....	Olympia.
	F. H. Luce.....	Davenport.
	O. A. Bowen.....	Olympia.
Directors State Penitentiary.....	Frank M. Lowden.....	Walla Walla.
	Frank W. Paine.....	Walla Walla.
	P. B. Johnson.....	Walla Walla.
Trustees Eastern Washington Hospital for Insane.....	Wilson Lockhart, M. D.....	Spokane.
	Chas. McDouall.....	Medical Lake.
	D. F. Percival.....	Cheney.
Fish Hatchery Commission.....	F. H. Luce.....	Davenport.
	Jas. Crawford.....	Vancouver.
	O. A. Bowen.....	Olympia.

Trustees Cheney Normal School.....	Louis Walter.....	Cheney,
	W. E. Weygant.....	Cheney.
	W. H. H. McClure.....	Palouse.
	H. F. Suksdorf.....	Spangle.
	S. A. Wells.....	Spokane.
	C. W. Bean.....	Olympia.
Board of Education	Geo. D. Atkinson	Seattle.
	D. Bemiss	Spokane.
	R. C. Kerr.....	Walla Walla.
	B. W. Brintnall	Olympia.
Coal Mine Inspectors.....	David Evans.....	Seattle.
	Joseph James.....	Tacoma.
	John H. McGraw.....	Seattle.
University Land and Building Commission.....	John Arthur.....	Seattle.
	C. F. Leavenworth.....	Olympia.
	James R. Hayden.....	Seattle.
	John McReavy.....	Union City.
	S. B. Conover.....	Port Townsend.
Regents Agricultural College and School of Science.....	A. H. Smith.....	Tacoma.
	E. J. Fellows.....	Spokane.
	J. H. Bellinger.....	Coffey.
	D. E. Lesh.....	North Yakima.
Timber Inspector, First district, comprising the counties of Whatcom, Island, Snohomish and Skagit.....	Edward McTaggart.....	Skagit County.
Timber Inspector, Seventh district, comprising the counties of Clarke, Skamania, Yakima and Klickitat.....	Clinton Cutler.....	Clarke County.

STATE CLERKS AND EMPLOYES.

Governor's Office.—E. C. Macdonald, Private Secretary; E. G. Harts-horn, Messenger.

Auditor's Office.—Louis E. Grimes, Deputy Auditor; W. S. Lyle, Geo. D. Evans, Clerks.

Secretary of State's Office.—Brad W. Davis, Chief Clerk; W. W. Mott, Clerk of Insurance Department; Mrs. A. Daily, Recording Clerk; M. G. Royal, Stenographer; J. W. Reeves, Messenger.

Treasurer's Office.—A. A. Lindsley, Deputy Treasurer.

Commissioner Public Lands.—W. A. Westover, Chief Clerk; J. C. Kennedy, General Clerk.

Superintendent Public Instruction.—Mrs. Sarah E. Bean, Clerk.

Adjutant General.—Chas. E. Burr, Chief Clerk; Lizzie E. Brown, Stenographer; W. S. Bedford, Storckeeper and Armorer.

Supreme Court.—C. S. Reinhart, Clerk; John James, jr., Bailiff and Deputy Clerk; May L. Sylvester and Louise Ayer, Stenographers.

State Librarian.—Lindley E. Moore, Assistant.

IMPORTANT PLANKS.

The internal improvement planks in the state plat-forms of the republican and democratic parties, which caused so much discussion in the state in the campaign of November, 1892, were as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

We recognize the importance to our people of the im-provement of our rivers and harbors, and we especially commend as worthy of the attention of congress the Columbia river, the harbors of our Pacific coast and of Puget Sound and of the ship canal connecting Puget Sound with Lake Washington; we condemn the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing an appropriation for the opening of the Columbia river and the Lake Washington ship canal, and we most heartily approve the course of Senators Allen and

Squire, and of Representative Wilson in their advocacy of those measures; we are heartily in favor of the speedy opening to settlement of the Puyallup and other Indian reservations within this state.

DEMOCRATIC.

We favor and recommend such just and liberal appropriations for coast protection and general improvements as shall be for the benefit of the state. We condemn any expenditure of the public moneys having for its purpose the advancement of private enterprise.

We strongly condemn the course of Senators Allen and Squire in advocating the appropriation for the Lake Washington ship canal, to the exclusion of needed appropriations for the necessary improvement of our rivers and harbors.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892.

Cleveland and Stevenson.....	5,554,267
Harrison and Reid.....	5,175,201
Weaver and Field.....	1,042,531
Bidwell and Cranfil.....	269,299
Scattering.....	33,332

FEDERAL STATIONS.

There are three life saving stations on the Pacific coast of Washington, one at Shoalwater Bay (Willapa Harbor), near the light house boat landing, one at Ilwaco Beach, thirteen miles north of Cape Hancock, one at Cape Disappointment (Hancock), Baker's Bay, one-half mile northeast of light. John Brown is keeper of the first, Richard Turk of the second and Alfred T. Harris of the last named.

The United States military posts in the state are at Vancouver, Walla Walla, Fort Spokane (twenty-five miles from Davenport), Fort Townsend (near Port Townsend). There is a United States ordnance depot at Vancouver.

A United States naval station has been established at Port Orchard opposite Sidney, the county seat of Kitsap county.

VOTES FOR U. S. SENATORS.

NOVEMBER, 1889, IN THE LEGISLATURE.

<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Senate.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Watson C. Squire (Republican).....	30	46	76
John B. Allen (Republican).....	25	46	71
George Turner (Republican).....	6	14	20
J. W. Sprague (Republican).....	3	10	13
C. S. Voorhees (Democrat).....	1	8	9
Walter J. Thompson (Republican).....	0	3	3
C. W. Griggs (Democrat).....	1	8	9
Thomas H. Brents (Republican).....	0	1	1
John F. Gowey (Republican).....	0	1	1

Watson C. Squire and John B. Allen were elected. In the United States Senate the former drew the short term, expiring March 4, 1891. The latter drew the long term, expiring March 4, 1893.

JANUARY, 1891, IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Vote taken in each house separately.

<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Senate.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Watson C. Squire (Republican).....	15	43	58
William H. Calkins (Republican).....	14	15	29
Thomas Carroll (Democrat).....	4	17	21
Charles E. Loughton (Republican).....	1		1
Edward Eldridge (Republican).....		1	1
Totals.....	34	76	110

NOTE.—No election: no majority in senate.

JOINT BALLOT.

Watson C. Squire (Republican).....	58
William H. Calkins (Republican).....	30
Thomas Carroll (Democrat).....	21
Charles E. Laughton (Republican).....	1

Total..... 110

Necessary to a choice, 56.

Watson C. Squire was elected for six years.

NOTE.—Two members of the legislature not voting were John Davis, of Kittitas, dead, and L. B. Andrews, of King, sick.

JANUARY, 1893, IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Vote taken in each house separately.

<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Senate.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
John B. Allen (Republican).....	15	34	49
George Turner (Republican).....	9	17	26
Chauncey W. Griggs (Democrat).....	9	18	27
Govnor Teats (People's Party).....		9	9
Totals.....	33	78	111

Necessary to a choice, 56; no election.

JOINT BALLOTS, JANUARY, 1893.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. of ballots.</i>	<i>John B. Allen.</i>	<i>Geo. Turner.</i>	<i>C. W. Griggs.</i>	<i>Govnor Teats.</i>	<i>J. T. Wilson.</i>	<i>R. O. Dunbar.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
January 18.....	3	49	26	27	9			111
January 18.....	2	48	27	27	9			111
January 19.....	5	47	28	27	9	1		112
January 19.....	1	47	27	27	9	1		112
January 19.....	8	47	28	27	9	1		112
January 20.....	1	49	26	27	9			111
January 20.....	1	51	25	27	9			112
January 21.....	1	51	24	27	9			111
January 21.....	1	52	24	27	9			112
January 22.....	2	51	25	27	9			112
January 24.....	2	51	25	27	9			112
January 25.....	2	51	25	27	9			112
January 26.....	2	50	25	27	9		1	112
January 27.....	2	48	24	26	9		1	108
January 28.....	2	34	16	21	8		1	80
January 30.....	2	33	15	21	9		1	79
January 31.....	2	47	23	25	9		1	105

JOINT BALLOTS—CONTINUED.

Date.		No. of Ballots.	Geo. Turner.	C. W. Young.	Gov. Tord.	R. O. Dunbar.	C. W. Young.	K. P. Helker.	M. P. Hard.	Total.
February 1	2	45	22	24	9	1				101
February 2	2	49	25	27	8	1				110
February 3	2	49	23	27	8	1				108
February 4	2	46	23	23	8					100
February 6	1	41	17	23			7			88
February 6	1	46	21	24			8			99
February 7	2	48	23	27		1	9			108
February 8	1	47	20	27		1	9	1	1	106
February 8	1	48	21	27		1	9			106
February 9	2	48	22	26		1	9			106
February 10	2	49	22	27		1	9			108
February 11	2	32	16	17		1	8			74
February 13	1	26	13	14		1	1			62
February 13	1	25	13	14		1	8			61
February 14	1	33	15	19		1	8			76
February 15	2	32	15	19		1	9			76

Date.		No. of Ballots.	Geo. Turner.	C. W. Young.	R. O. Dunbar.	J. F. Knob.	A. F. Van de Vande.	J. B. McMillan.	C. S. Voorhees.	S. Judson.	Samuel Dent.	H. F. Shaw.	Total.
February 16	2	35	16	20	9	1							81
February 17	2	36	15	23	8	1							83
February 18	1	20	8	17	6								51
February 20	2	33	16	18	1	1							75
February 21	2	46	22	24	1	1							102
February 23	1	46	20	25	1	1	9	1					104
February 23	1	47	21	25	1	1	9						104
February 24	2	42	19	22		1			1	1			95
February 25	1	41	17	20		1			1	1			91
February 25	1	41	17	21		1				1	1		91

JOINT BALLOTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of ballots.	John B. Allen	Geo. Turner	C. W. Griggs	M. F. Knox	J. C. Van Patton	R. I. Sharp-stein	P. H. Winston	R. O. Dunbar	R. C. McCroskey	C. H. Warner	L. C. Gilman	A. M. Cannon	C. E. Clapp	Total
February 27	2	40	20	20	3	5	1	1	1						91
February 28	1	47	22	25		9	1		1						105
February 28	1	47	22	24		9	1		1	1					105
March 1	2	46	21	24		9			1	1	1				103
March 2	1	47	23	25		9			1	1	1				107
March 2	1	47	23	24		9			1	2	1				107
March 3	1	49	21	21		9			1	1		5	1		108
March 3	1	49	20	21		9			1	1		5	1	2	108

On March 4th the ballot, which was the ninety-second of the session, stood as follows:

John B. Allen	38	J. W. Arrasmith	2
Geo. Turner	15	R. O. Dunbar	1
L. C. Gilman	15	Clarence W. Ide	1
C. W. Griggs	13	John R. Kinnear	1
J. C. Van Patton	8		
F. D. Nash	3	Total	97

The ninety-third ballot, March 4th, was as follows:

John B. Allen	38	W. R. Hoole	1
Geo. Turner	15	F. W. Hastings	1
C. W. Griggs	14	P. B. Egbert	2
L. C. Gilman	12	C. L. Webb	1
J. C. Van Patton	7	Clarence W. Ide	1
T. J. Smith	3		
John R. Kinnear	1	Total	97
H. C. Cooper	1		

ERRATA.

On page 254, at the end of the sketch of the life of Will R. White, the words "is the youngest member of the legislature" should be omitted. That distinction belongs to Chris T. Roscoe, of Snohomish, Mr. White next.

On page 143, after the name of Charles Hopkins, it should read "1875 to 1884," then "J. W. George, 1884 to 1886."

On page 146 the name of "L. L. Davis" should be "L. H. Davis." He was the grandfather of Chief Clerk Davis, of the secretary of state's office.

On page 131 there should be added the name of C. T. Fay, deceased since adjournment of the constitutional convention.

James Monogue, of Scattle, has been appointed lumber inspector of district No. 2, *vice* C. W. Rich.

JOINT BALLOTS—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of ballots	Tho. B. Allen.....	Geo. Turner'	C. W. Griggs	J. C. Van Patton..	L. C. Gorman	R. O. Dunbar.....	J. R. Kinnear	R. C. McCroskey ..	T. J. Smith	B. F. Shaw	L. K. Church	W. C. Jones	S. W. De Lacey.....	B. L. Sharpstein..	J. M. Frink.....	Total
March 6.....	1	45	22	15	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104
March 6.....	1	44	20	15	9	9	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	104
March 7.....	1	47	20	7	9	...	1	...	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	104
March 7.....	1	46	19	7	9	...	1	...	20	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	104
March 8.....	1	48	20	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	20	...	109
March 8.....	1	47	21	7	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	1	109

LAST BALLOTS, MARCH 9.

100th ballot.		101st ballot.	
John B. Allen.....	50	John B. Allen.....	50
George Turner.....	23	George Turner.....	24
B. F. Shaw.....	17	B. F. Shaw.....	15
J. C. Van Patton	9	J. C. Van Patton.....	9
C. W. Griggs	7	C. W. Griggs.....	8
W. C. Jones	2	Henry Drum.....	3
R. O. Dunbar.....	1	R. O. Dunbar.....	1
B. L. Sharpstein.....	1	B. L. Sharpstein.....	1
Hugh C. Wallace.....	1		
Total	111	Total	111

Necessary for a choice, 57—no election; 41 persons were voted for. The legislature adjourned *sine die*.