

1891



1892

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
SECOND LEGISLATURE OF
THE STATE.

1891



1892

BY
C. M. BARTON,
SECY OF SENATE.



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PREFACE.

As a ready reference book for all state officials, members of the legislature and citizens of the State of Washington, as well as of the Union, the Legislative Hand-Book and Manual for 1891 and 1892 will be found invaluable. It contains the state constitution, revised and corrected, with a complete index, the new apportionment, state and national, the election figures of 1890, the new national and state census, a list of all federal and state officials of Washington, and the names and biographical sketches of the territorial officers, the builders of the state in the constitutional convention, and the early law makers and officials of the state, together with 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. It will be issued hereafter biennially.

C. M. BARTON.

OLYMPIA, February 20, 1891.

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. 1891.

O. C. WHITE, *State Printer.*

CONTENTS AND INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>
Admission into Union (proclamation)	119-20
Admission of states into Union, date of	251
Altitude of places in state	250
Amendments to United States constitution	26-32
Apportionment of the state, 1891	154-65
Apportionment (national)	380
Appropriations of public lands for state	245
Area of Washington	255
Area of counties in state	285-97
Assessable property in state	244
Associate justices of territory	227
Attorney general of territory	227
Attorneys of U. S. for territory	226
Auditors of territory	226
Banks of the state	234-39
Biographical sketches of state officers	122-26
Biographical sketches of members of constitu- tional convention	131-53
Biographical sketches of state senators	298-313
Biographical sketches of state representatives	313-40
Biographical sketches of U. S. senators	129-31
Biographical sketch of U. S. representative	130
Biographical sketches of members of supreme court	126-29
Birth of the state	256
Census of Washington	248-49
Census of Washington in 1855	256
Census of United States	252
Chief justices of territory	227
Coal shipments in state, 1890	244

	<i>Page.</i>
Committees of state senate (standing).....	357-58
Committees of house of representatives (standing).....	367-69
Constitution of United States.....	7-25
Constitution of State of Washington.....	52-114
Constitutional convention, members of.....	115
Constitutional convention, facts about members.....	117
Constitutional convention, clerks of.....	117
Constitutional convention, reports of.....	118
Constitutional convention, from counties.....	115
County officials, name of.....	285-97
Counties, wealth of.....	246-47
Counties, area of.....	285-97
Counties, population of.....	285-97
Counties, assessed acreage.....	285-97
Counties, value of land in.....	285-97
Counties, assessable property in.....	245-46
Crops of state.....	241
Custom house officers in state.....	282
Declaration of Independence.....	1-6
Delegates in congress from territory.....	225
Election figures (counties).....	258-61
Election figures (state).....	258-63
Electoral college of United States.....	253-254
Employes of state senate, 1891-92.....	375-76
Employes of house of representatives, 1891-92.....	376-77
Enabling act.....	35-51
Facts about Washington.....	255-57
First territorial legislature.....	279-81
Governors of the territory.....	225
Grand Army of Republic, officers.....	277
Hop product of state.....	242

	<i>Page.</i>
Land offices in state and officials of	283-84
Live stock statistics	256
Lumber exports of state for 1889 to all ports.....	243
Marshals of U. S. for territory	226
Message of acting Governor Laughton	166-224
Military of state and names of officers.....	270-76
Officers and employes of state senate	375-76
Officers and employes of state house of repre- sentatives	376-77
Output of coal	244
Pensions paid in state.....	256
Population of the United States.....	252
Population of Washington from 1853 to 1890, in- clusive	248-49
Population of each county.....	249
Population of cities and towns in state	248
Prosecuting and county attorneys of state	285
Public schools of state	247
Public lands of state	245
Railroads in state	232-33
Railroad development	232-33
Reporters of senate.....	378
Reporters of house of representatives.....	378
Rules of senate (standing).....	344-57
Rules of House (standing)	358-67
Rules (joint) of senate and house	342-44
Secretaries of the territory.....	226
Shipping of Puget Sound.....	228
Shipment of wheat (foreign), 1890.....	240
Shipment of flour, flax and barley	241-42
Shipment of coal	244
Shipment of lumber	242-43

	<i>Page.</i>
Ships built in 1890.....	229-31
State officers.....	264-69
State senators.....	370
State representatives.....	372-74
Superior judges.....	268
Surveyor general's (U. S.) of territory.....	225
Taxable property of state.....	244-45
Territories of U. S., organization of.....	251
Territorial officers.....	225-27
Tide land appraisers.....	379
Treasurers of the territory.....	226
United States senators and representative.....	129-30
United States officials in the state.....	282-84
Values of taxable property by counties.....	244-46
Votes by counties in 1888-89-90.....	258
Voting figures in past years.....	258
Voting figures official state election Nov. 4, 1890.....	259-60
Voting figures on first state ticket.....	261-62
Voting figures for U. S. senators.....	263
Wealth of Washington.....	250
Wheat exports for 1890.....	240-41

SPECIAL INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

	<i>Page.</i>
ABSCONDING DEBTORS—Not privileged from imprisonment for debt.....	54
ABSENCE—Of governor, duties devolve upon lieutenant governor.....	65
Of both these officers, upon secretary of state.....	65
Of judicial officer, when forfeiture of office.....	73
Of citizens in public service, or at certain institutions, not to affect residence.....	77
ACCEPTANCE—Of office under United States to vacate seat in legislature.....	59
ACCUSED—Rights of, in criminal prosecutions.....	55
Rights of, in removals from office by legislature.....	73
ACT—Not to be revised or amended unless set forth in full.....	63
When to become law.....	65
ACTIONS, SUITS, ETC.—Not to be affected by change in form of government.....	106
Pending, to be transferred to state courts.....	107, 108
Transfer of to superior court to take place, when.....	108
Transfer of to supreme court to take place, when.....	108
ADJOURNMENT OF LEGISLATURE—For want of a quorum.....	57
Restriction in powers of.....	58
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—By special acts prohibited.....	61
ADVICE AND CONSENT OF SENATE—Appointment of officers for state institutions to be by and with.....	95
ALIENATION OF FRANCHISE—Not to relieve corporation from liability.....	91
ALIENS—Ownership of lands by prohibited.....	62
Certain lands excepted.....	62
Corporations when.....	62
AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF TOWN—By special legislation, prohibited.....	60
AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—May be proposed in either house.....	102
Two-thirds vote necessary to entry on journal.....	102
To be entered on journal with ayes and noes.....	102
Must be ratified by majority of electors.....	103
Each amendment to be separately voted upon.....	103
To be published.....	103
AMENDMENT TO BILLS—May be made in either house.....	59
Amended acts to be set forth in full.....	63
Not to change original scope and object of bill.....	63
ANNULLMENT OF MARRIAGE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
APPELLATE JURISDICTION—Of supreme court.....	70
Of superior court.....	72-110
APPOINTMENT—To office under United States, effect on legislator if office is accepted.....	58
Of officers of state institutions to be made by governor.....	95

	<i>Page.</i>
APPORTIONMENT—Of legislators to be made after each census.....	50
Persons excluded.....	56
Of legislature.....	57
APPROPRIATIONS—Necessary to draw money from state treasury.....	81
Payment to be made, when.....	81
Sum and object to be specified.....	81
Can be made for capitol buildings, when.....	96
AREA RESERVED—Between harbor line and line of high tide.....	97
Restrictions on sale by state.....	97
ARMS—Right of people to bear.....	55
Meaning construed.....	55
ARMY—Standing, not to be kept.....	51
ARREST—Members of legislature privileged from.....	59
Except for certain crimes.....	59
Electors privileged from on election day, except.....	78
Members of militia privileged from, when.....	85
ARTIFICIAL LIGHT—Right of cities to contract debt for.....	82
ASSEMBLAGES OF PEOPLE—Right to assemble peaceably not to be abridged.....	52
ASSESSMENT—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
Uniform and equal rate of, to be established.....	79
ASSIGNMENT—Of counties to each judge of superior court.....	70, 71
ASSOCIATION—Included in term corporations.....	90
May organize to construct telegraph and telephone lines.....	93, 94
Combination to fix price, limit production, etc., of any product, prohibited.....	92, 93
ATTAINDER, BILLS OF—Prohibited.....	55
ATTORNEY GENERALS—When and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
Duties of.....	67
Salary of.....	67
May be removed for incompetency, etc., by legislature.....	73
Rights of accused.....	73
Liable to impeachment.....	78
AUDITOR—When and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
Duties of.....	67
Salary of.....	67
Must reside where.....	68
Office may be abolished by legislature.....	68
AYES AND NOES—To be taken in voting upon nominations by governor for officers of state institutions.....	95
And entered on the journal.....	95
On proposed amendment to constitution.....	95
To be entered on journal.....	95
[See Yeas and Nays.]	
BAIL—Excessive not to be required.....	53
Allowed on sufficient sureties.....	54
Except for capital offenses.....	54
BALLOT—All elections to be by.....	78
Form of for separate articles voted on.....	112
BANKING CORPORATIONS—Liability of stockholders of.....	91
Liability of any officer of, for receiving deposits after knowledge of insolvency of bank.....	92
BEDS AND SHOES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS—State asserts ownership.....	99
BIENNIAL—Session of legislature.....	58
BILL—No law except by.....	59
To embrace only one subject.....	59
May originate where.....	70

	<i>Page.</i>
BILL — <i>concluded.</i>	
Requisites at final passage of.....	59
Limitation of time for introduction.....	63
To be presented to governor for approval.....	65
Governor may sign or veto.....	65
Passage over veto.....	65
When to become law.....	65
BONDS —County, city, township, etc., not to own stock or bonds of corporation.....	82
Of corporations not to be issued except for money, property or labor.....	90
Executed to the territory to pass to the state.....	107
BOUNDARIES OF STATE	104
BRIBERY —To be punished, how.....	61
Compulsory testimony in cases of.....	61
A disqualification for office.....	61
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE, ETC. —Established by legislature.....	63
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS —Established by legislature.....	100
CANAL COMPANIES —[See Railroads.]	
CAPITOL BUILDINGS —No appropriation to be made for, until when.....	96
CAPITAL OFFENSES —Billable when.....	54
CENSUS —[See Enumeration of Inhabitants.]	
CERTIORARI —Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
CHANGE IN NAME —By special legislation prohibited.....	60
CHARTER —Cannot be amended by special legislation.....	60
Void for want of organization.....	90
Not to be extended.....	90
CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT —Who to be.....	69
Must preside on trial of impeachment, when.....	76
CITY —Power to levy tax for local improvements.....	80
Power to assess and collect taxes.....	80
Assessment, how ascertained.....	81
Charter of, how obtained.....	87
To be submitted to electors of.....	87
Approval of majority of electors necessary.....	87
To be published.....	87
Election upon adoption to be upon notice.....	87
May be amended.....	87
Alternate articles may be voted upon separately.....	87
CIVIL ACTIONS —Limitation by special acts prohibited.....	61
Number of jurors in.....	54
Number necessary for verdict.....	54
Parties may waive jury.....	54
CLASSIFICATION —Of judges of supreme court by lot.....	69
CLERK —Of supreme court, judges to appoint.....	75
But legislature may provide for election of.....	75
Salary of, to be provided by law.....	75
COLLECTION OF TAXES —Time not to be extended by special acts.....	90
COMBINATION —By common carrier to share earnings prohib- ited.....	92
To affect price, production or transportation of any com- modity prohibited.....	94
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF —Of military.....	65
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS —When and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
Salary of.....	68
Duties of.....	68
Office may be abolished by legislature.....	68

	<i>Page.</i>
COMMISSIONS — To be signed by governor.....	66
To be attested by secretary of state.....	66
COMMON CARRIERS — Railroad, canal and other transportation companies are.....	92
And subject to legislative control.....	92
Telegraph and telephone companies are.....	93
COMMON SCHOOL FUND — Revenue and income to be applied to common schools.....	83
Principal to remain permanent.....	83
Derived from what source.....	83
Legislature may provide for enlarging.....	83
Losses occasioned by default, fraud, etc., to become a per- manent funded debt against state.....	84
Interest to be paid on debt, what.....	84
Not to be loaned to any one.....	99
How to be invested.....	99
COMMON SCHOOLS — Not subject to private or special acts.....	60, 61
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE — Each case of, to be reported by governor to legislature.....	65
With reasons for granting the same.....	65
COMMUTATION OF STATE TAXES — Prohibited.....	87
COMMUTATION TICKETS — May be at special rates.....	92
COMPENSATION — To be first made on taking property for public use.....	54
To be made for right-of-way to use of corporations.....	54
To be ascertained by a jury.....	54
Of members of the legislature.....	59
Extra compensation to any public officer cannot be granted.....	60
Of public officers not to be changed during term.....	60, 68
CONDITIONS — On foreign corporations.....	91
CONFESSION IN OPEN COURT — Effect in treason.....	55
CONGRESS — Member of, not eligible to legislature.....	58
Legislators elected to, must vacate seat.....	58
To have exclusive legislation over lands of U. S.....	104, 105
Subject to certain conditions.....	104, 105
To have control of Indian lands.....	105
CONSENT OF GOVERNED — Origin of just powers of government.....	52
CONSOLIDATION — Of competing line of railroad prohibited.....	93
CONSTABLES — Legislature to fix salaries of certain.....	87
CONSTITUTION — Of United States, supreme law of land.....	52
Of state, provisions mandatory.....	55
Modes of amending.....	103
Mode of revising.....	103
To be submitted to people.....	103
To go into effect, when.....	111
Terms of officers, when to begin.....	111
CONTEMPT AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR — Each house may pun- ish for.....	58
CONTRACTS — Affecting price, production or transportation of any commodity prohibited.....	94
Existing not to be affected by change of government.....	106
CONVENTION TO REVISE OR AMEND — How and when formed ..	108
To consist of.....	103
CONVICTION — Not to work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.....	54
On impeachment, two-thirds senators must concur.....	76
CONVICIT LABOR — Not to be let out by contract.....	61
To be provided for by legislature.....	61
CO-PARTNERSHIP — Not to be combine, etc., to affect the price, production or transportation of any commodity.....	94
CORONERS — May or may not be salaried officers.....	87
CORPORATE POWERS — Cannot be granted by special legislation..	61
CORPORATIONS — Equal privileges and immunities to.....	58

<i>CORPORATIONS—concluded.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
To pay compensation for right-of-way.....	54
Shall not be relieved from debt by special acts.....	61
When alien.....	62
Property to be taxed like that of individuals.....	70
State not to surrender power to tax.....	79
To be formed under general laws.....	90
Laws relating to may be altered, amended or repealed.....	90
May be regulated or restrained in their business.....	90
Certain existing charters and franchises to be invalid.....	90
Liability of stockholders of.....	90, 91
Banking and insurance companies excepted.....	90
Stockholders may be joined as parties defendant.....	90
Terin includes associations and joint stock companies.....	90
May sue and be sued.....	90
Restriction on issue of stock or bonds.....	90
Consent of stockholders necessary to increase of stock of... ..	90
Notice to be given on increase of stock.....	90
Foreign corporations not to be favored.....	91
Not relieved from liability by lease or alienation of franchise.....	91
State not to subscribe for stock of.....	91
Subject to right of eminent domain.....	91
Not to issue anything but lawful money of United States....	91
Liabilities of stockholders in banking, insurance and joint stock companies.....	91
Liabilities of officers of banks for receiving deposits after knowledge of insolvency.....	92
Right to organize and construct telegraph and telephone lines.....	94
Combinations affecting the price, production or transportation of any commodity prohibited.....	94
CORRUPTION IN OFFICE —Who may be removed for.....	75
CORRUPTION OF BLOOD —Conviction not to work.....	54
COUNTY —Assignment of judges of superior court.....	71
Existing to be legal subdivisions of state.....	85
Restrictions on formations of new.....	85
Majority of the voters necessary to reduce territory of.....	85
Debts to be apportioned on enlargement or division of.....	85
Not to apply to certain property or to affect creditors.....	85
Legislature to provide a system of government for.....	86
Organization under township.....	86
Not to be relieved of proportionate share of taxes.....	87
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWNSHIP —Power to contract debts.....	\$1, 82
Limit of indebtedness.....	\$1, 82
Assent of three-fifths of voters necessary.....	\$1, 82
Assessment, how ascertained.....	\$1, 82
Restriction as to purpose.....	\$1, 82
May contract additional debts for water, etc.....	\$1, 82
Not to give or loan its credit, except.....	82
Not to own stock or bonds of a corporation.....	84
May enforce local police and sanitary regulations.....	89
To assess and collect taxes.....	89
Use of money by official a felony.....	89
All moneys to be deposited with the treasurer.....	89
COUNTY CLERK —To be clerk of superior court.....	76
Legislature to provide for election of.....	86
To prescribe duties; fix term and compensation.....	86
To provide for strict accountability.....	88
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS —May fill vacancies in county, township, etc., offices.....	87
COUNTY LINES —Change of, by special acts prohibited.....	61
COUNTY OFFICERS —Time of election of.....	78

COUNTY OFFICERS— <i>continued.</i>	Page.
Election to be biennial.....	78
Legislature to provide for election of.....	86
Duties and term of office to be prescribed by law.....	86
Compensation to be regulated.....	86
Accountability for fees.....	86
Not to hold office for more than two terms in succession.....	87
Legislature to fix salaries of.....	87
Who may or may not be salaried officers.....	87
Guilty of felony for using money of county.....	89
COUNTY SEAT—Change of by special act prohibited.....	91
Proceedings for removal of.....	85
Three-fifths vote required.....	85
Proposition can be made but once in four years.....	85
COURT COMMISSIONERS—Judge of supreme court may appoint.....	75
Authority and duties of.....	75
COURTS—Of record, what.....	73
Inferior, legislature may prescribe jurisdiction of.....	74
CREDIT—Of state not to be given or loaned.....	81
Of county, city, etc., not to be given or loaned.....	82
CRIME—Persons charged with to be bailable.....	54
CRIMINAL ACTIONS—No person to be compelled to testify against himself.....	53
Rights of accused in.....	55
Limitation of by special acts prohibited.....	61
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
Upon change in form of government to be prosecuted in name of state.....	107, 108
CRUEL PUNISHMENT—Not to be inflicted.....	53
DAMAGE—Not to be done for public use without compensation.....	51
DEBATE—Member of legislature not to be liable for words spoken in.....	59
DEBTS—Imprisonment for not allowed.....	54
Absconding debtors excepted.....	54
DEEDS—Cannot be made valid by special legislation.....	60
DEFECTS AND OMISSIONS IN LAWS—To be reported by governor, how.....	76
DEFENSE—Rights of accused.....	55-73
DEFICITS OR FAILURES IN THE REVENUE—State may contract debts to meet.....	84
DISABILITY—Property of person under, cannot be affected by special legislation.....	61
DISAPPROVAL OF BILLS—By governor.....	65
DISCRIMINATION—In charges for transportation by any com- mon carrier prohibited.....	92, 96
In the receipt and transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone companies prohibited.....	93
By a railroad in favor of any telegraph company prohib- ited.....	93
By a railroad in favor of any express company prohibited.....	94
DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR—Each house may punish for.....	58
DISQUALIFICATION—On conviction for bribery of voters.....	61
On conviction for impeachment.....	77
DISTRICT COURT—Records in actions to be transferred to su- perior court, when.....	109
To continue until superseded by superior court.....	108
Duty of clerk in transmitting papers to county clerk.....	108
DISTRICT OFFICERS—Legislature to provide for election of.....	86
To prescribe duties, fix term and compensation, etc.....	88
Time of election of.....	78
Of territory to hold office until, when.....	111

	<i>Page.</i>
DISTRICT OFFICERS— <i>concluded.</i>	
Official bonds to be unaffected by the change in form of government.....	111
Elections to be biennial.....	78
DIVORCE—Legislature not to grant.....	60
DRUGS AND MEDICINE—Legislature to regulate sale of.....	100
DUE PROCESS OF LAW—No person to be deprived of life, liberty, etc., without.....	52
EARNINGS—Combinations by common carriers to share, prohibited.....	92
EDUCATION—State to make provisions for.....	82
No distinction on account of race, color or sex.....	89
ELECTIONS—To be free, equal and undisturbed.....	54
Of representatives, when.....	57
To be biennial.....	57
Of senators.....	57
Each house to be judge of election of its own members.....	57
By legislature to be given voice.....	60
For state officers, how declared.....	64
Legislature to decide contested elections for certain state offices.....	64
Of judges of supreme court.....	69
Who may vote at.....	77
Who not entitled.....	77
To be by ballot.....	78
Time of, for county, district and state officers.....	78
To be biennial.....	78
Of officers under this constitution, time of.....	108
Of officers not provided for in constitution, time of.....	110
Evidence, how taken in contested (first) elections for judge of superior court.....	110
First election of representative to congress.....	110
First election to be according to laws of territory.....	111
ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—Not to be denied at school elections on account of sex.....	77
Who excluded from.....	77
ELECTOR—Who qualified.....	77
Who not qualified.....	77
Residence not lost in certain cases.....	77, 78
Privileged from arrest, when.....	78
Exempt from military duty, when.....	78
Legislature to secure secrecy in voting.....	78
EMINENT DOMAIN—Compensation to be first secured in taking property for public use.....	54
Or in damaging same.....	54
Corporation must make compensation for right-of-way.....	54
Corporations and franchises subject to.....	91
Right extended to telegraph and telephone companies.....	93
EMOLUMENTS, PRIVILEGES AND POWERS—Hereditary, prohibited.....	55
EMPLOYMENTS DANGEROUS TO LIFE, ETC.—Legislature to protect persons in.....	63
ENACTING CLAUSE—Of statutes.....	59
ENUMERATION OF INHABITANTS—Legislature to provide for, when.....	56
Who to be excepted in.....	56
To be basis of new apportionment of senators, etc.....	56
ENUMERATION OF RIGHTS—Not to deny others reserved.....	56
EQUITY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
EVIDENCE—No person to be compelled to give evidence against himself.....	53

	<i>Page.</i>
EVIDENCE — <i>concluded.</i>	
Necessary to convict for treason.....	55
How to be taken in case of contested (first) election of superior court judges.....	110
EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION — Of congress over certain lands of U. S.....	104
Subject to conditions.....	104
Over Indian lands.....	104
EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES — Prohibited.....	53
To be invalid, when.....	90
EXCURSION AND COMMUTATION TICKETS — May be at special rates.....	92, 93
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT — Shall consist of what.....	63
Secretary of state to keep records of.....	67
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS — How and when chosen.....	63
EXECUTIVE POWER — Supreme, vested in governor.....	64
EXEMPTIONS — From military duty of certain persons.....	85
Of homestead from forced sale.....	100
EXPENSES — State may contract debt to meet.....	80
Of constitutional convention to be provided for.....	112
EX POST FACTO LAW — Prohibited.....	55
EXPRESS COMPANIES — To be allowed transportation, etc., on railroads on equal terms.....	94
EXPULSION OF MEMBER — Power of each house.....	58
Restriction of power.....	58
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES — By special act prohibited.....	60
EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBT — By special act prohibited.....	61
EXTRA COMPENSATION TO PUBLIC OFFICERS — Prohibited.....	60
EXTRA SESSIONS OF LEGISLATURE — When convened.....	65
FACTORIES — Legislature to protect employes in.....	63
FEDERAL OFFICER — Not eligible to the legislature.....	58
FEES — Prohibited to justice of the peace.....	73
Prohibited to judicial officer, except.....	74
FELONY — For public officer to use or make profit out of public money.....	89
FERRIES — Cannot be authorized by special legislation.....	60
FICTITIOUS ISSUE OF STOCK OR INDEBTEDNESS — To be void.....	90
FINES — Excessive not to be required.....	53
Not to be remitted by special act.....	61
Governor to have power to remit.....	65
Governor to report to legislature names and amounts of fines remitted.....	65
With reasons for remitting.....	65
Accrued to territory to inure to state.....	107
FISCAL STATEMENT — To be published annually.....	80
FORCEFUL ENTRY AND DETAINER — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS — Not to be favored.....	91
FORFEITURE — Of estate, conviction not to work.....	53
Cannot be remitted by special legislation.....	55
Governor to have power to remit.....	65
And must report to the legislature.....	65
Legislature not to remit forfeiture of franchise or charter.....	90
Of franchise for violation of provision against combinations.....	94, 95
Accrued to territory to inure to state.....	107
FORTS, MAGAZINES, ETC. — Congress to have exclusive control of.....	104, 105
FRANCHISE — Granting irrevocably prohibited.....	54
State not to surrender power to tax.....	79

	<i>Page.</i>
FRANCHISE — <i>concluded.</i>	
Invalid, because not organized.....	90
Not to be extended.....	90
Legislature not to remit forfeiture of.....	90
Corporation not to be relieved from liability by alienation or lease of.....	91
Subject to right of eminent domain.....	91
May be forfeited.....	94
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS — To be preserved.....	52
FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE — Guaranteed.....	53
FREIGHT RATES — To be regulated by the legislature.....	93
Abuses and extortion to be prevented.....	93
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES — Frequent recurrence to, essential,	56
GOVERNMENT — Source of just powers of.....	52
Purpose of.....	52
GOVERNOR — To fill vacancies in legislature.....	59
When and by whom elected.....	64
Supreme executive power vested in.....	64
Term of office.....	64
May require written information from officers.....	64
To see that laws are executed.....	64
To communicate at every session with legislature.....	64
To convene legislature, when.....	64
To be commander-in-chief of military, except.....	65
Pardoning power vested in.....	56
Under restrictions.....	65
Who to act, in case of removal.....	65
To remit fines and forfeitures.....	65
To report to legislature each case of pardon, reprieve, etc....	65
With reasons for granting the same.....	65
Also names of persons in whose favor fines and forfeitures have been remitted.....	65
With reasons for the remission.....	65
To approve all laws.....	65
May return bill with objections.....	65
May veto one or more items.....	65
To fill vacancy in office.....	66
Salary of.....	66
To sign commissions.....	66
Must keep records of his office, where.....	68
Must reside, where.....	68
To fill vacancy in judges of supreme court.....	69
To fill vacancy in judges of superior court.....	70
May extend leave of absence of judicial officer.....	73
Liable to impeachment.....	77
May call out militia to execute laws.....	84
To appoint regents, trustees and commissioners of state institutions.....	95
GRAND JURY — Not to be drawn or summoned unless superior judge so orders.....	55
HABEAS CORPUS — Privilege of writ not to be suspended, ex- cept.....	53
Original and appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
Each judge of supreme court may issue writs of.....	70
Writs returnable before whom.....	70
HARBORS — Commission to be established to locate harbor lines in.....	97
Restrictions on state in selling land or rights in.....	97
Certain area to be reserved for landings, etc.....	97
HEIR-AT-LAW — Not to be determined by special legislation.....	60

	<i>Page.</i>
HIGH SCHOOLS — May be established by legislature.....	83
HIGHWAYS — Private and special legislation prohibited.....	60
But state and military roads excepted.....	60
HOME — Not to be invaded without authority of law.....	53
HOMESTEAD — Exemption from forced sale.....	100
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — Legislative powers vested in.....	56
Number of members.....	56
To be reapportioned after each census.....	50
Members, when and how chosen.....	56, 57
To have sole power of impeachment.....	76
Concurrence of majority necessary to impeach.....	76
HYPOTHECATION BY MINOR — Special legislation prohibited.....	67
IDIOTS — Excluded from elective franchise.....	77
IMMUNITIES — From being twice put in jeopardy.....	53
From loss or damage to property.....	54
From imprisonment for debt.....	54
Soldiers not to be quartered in houses.....	56
Of members of legislature from arrest.....	59
Of electors from arrest on election day.....	78
Of militia from arrest at musters and election of officers.....	85
IMPEACHMENT — House of representatives, sole power of.....	76
Trial by senate.....	76
Chief justice presides, when.....	76
Who liable to.....	77
Judgment to extend only to removal from office and dis- qualification.....	77
Party liable to prosecution at law.....	77
IMPOSTS — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
IMPRISONMENT — For debt not allowed, except.....	54
INCOMPETENCY IN OFFICE — Who may be removed for.....	73
Three-fourths of each house to concur.....	73
Rights of the accused.....	73
INDEBTEDNESS OF CORPORATIONS — Cannot have relief by special act.....	61
Liability of stockholders for.....	90, 91
Fictitious increase of, to be void.....	91
No lease or alienation of franchise shall relieve corpor- ation from.....	9
INDIAN LANDS — Subject to jurisdiction of United States.....	105
Taxation of.....	103
Exemption of.....	105
INDIANS — Not taxed to be excluded from enumeration of in- habitants.....	56
INDICTMENT — Offenses may be prosecuted by.....	55
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS — Government to protect and maintain.....	52
INDIVIDUAL SECURITY — Private affairs not to be disturbed.....	78
INFERIOR COURTS — Legislature to provide for.....	68
Appel lies to superior courts.....	72
Legislature to prescribe jurisdiction and powers.....	72
INFORMATION — Offenses may be prosecuted by.....	55
INJUNCTION — May be issued and served, when.....	72
INSANE PERSONS — Excluded from elective franchise.....	77
INSOLVENCY — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
INSTRUMENTS — Cannot be validated by special acts.....	60
INSURANCE COMPANIES — Liability of stockholders of.....	91
INTEREST — Not to be regulated by special acts.....	61
Private interest in bill to be disclosed by legislator.....	61
On certain state debts must be provided for.....	81
INVASION — Suspension of habeas corpus.....	53
State may contract debts to repel.....	80
IRRIGATION — Use of waters of state for, deemed a public use.....	100

Page.

JEOPARDY — No person to be twice put in.....	53
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES — Included in term corporations.....	90
Liability of stockholders in.....	91
JOURNAL — Each house to keep.....	58
Yeas and nays to be entered on, when.....	59-62, 63
Votes on election to be entered on.....	60
Votes on removal of judges to be entered on.....	73
Yeas and noes to be entered upon nomination of officers for state institutions.....	95
Yeas and noes on proposed amendment to constitution to be entered.....	103
JUDGE PRO TEMPORE — Provision for, in superior court.....	72
JUDGES — May be removed for incompetency, etc.....	73
Rights of accused.....	73
Not to charge juries as to matters of fact.....	75
But declare the law.....	75
Not to practice law.....	75
JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT — Election of.....	70
Each judge to be invested with powers of all.....	70
Term of office.....	70
To begin when.....	70
May sit in any county.....	72
Judge pro tempore.....	72
Salaries of.....	74
To any other office.....	74
Ineligible unless admitted to practice in Washington.....	75
Not to practice law.....	75
To decide cases within ninety days from final submission of same.....	75
May appoint court commissioners.....	75
May establish rules for court.....	76
To report in writing to judges of supreme court defects and omissions in the laws.....	76
To take oath of office.....	76
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT — Election of.....	69
Classification by lot.....	69
Chief justice who to be.....	69
Term of office.....	69
May issue writs.....	70
Salaries of.....	74
Ineligible unless admitted to practice in Washington.....	75
To appoint a reporter.....	75
Not to practice law.....	75
To appoint a clerk.....	75
To report to governor defects and omissions in laws.....	76
To take oath of office.....	76
JUDGMENT — Of one judge of superior court to be of same force as of all.....	70
Of superior court to be given within ninety days from final submission.....	75
Extent of, on impeachment.....	77
JUDICIAL DECISIONS — All decisions to be in writing and grounds stated.....	68
Concurrence of majority of supreme court judges necessary to be published.....	75
May be published by anyone.....	75
JUDICIAL OFFICER — Absence when a forfeiture of office.....	73
Not to receive any fees.....	74
To take oath of office.....	76
Liable to impeachment, except.....	77
JUDICIAL POWER — Is vested where.....	68
JUDICIAL QUESTION — Whether a use is a public use.....	54

	<i>Page.</i>
JURISDICTION — Of supreme court.....	70
Of superior court.....	72
Of justices of the peace to be prescribed by legislature.....	73
And not to trench upon jurisdiction of courts of record.....	73
JUROR — Not incompetent in consequence of religious opinion.....	53
Number necessary for verdict.....	54
JURY — To ascertain compensation for right-of-way.....	51
Number in.....	51
Number necessary for verdict.....	51
Waiver of.....	51
JUSTICE — To be administered openly and without unnecessary delay.....	53
JUSTICES' COURT — Appeal lies to superior court.....	72
JUSTICE OF PEACE — Invested with judicial power.....	68
Legislature to determine number.....	73
Legislature to prescribe duties.....	73
Salary of, provided by law.....	73
Fees prohibited.....	73
May be made police justices.....	73
LANDS — Ownership of by aliens prohibited.....	62
Of State under grant from U. S., restrictions on sale of.....	97, 98
Lands of state for educational purposes, how to be sold.....	98
Sale of school lands by county commissioners may be confirmed.....	98
Restrictions on sale of, for educational purposes.....	98
Timber and stone may be sold off state land, how.....	98
Limit of granted lands to be sold in one parcel.....	98, 99
Land of state in city to be platted before sale.....	98, 99
Limit of sale.....	98, 99
Of U. S. not to be taxed.....	105, 106
Of non-residents, how taxed.....	105, 106
LAW OF LAND — U. S. constitution is the.....	52
LAWS — Bills of attainder and ex-post facto laws prohibited.....	55
Enacting clause.....	59
No law except by bill.....	59
When to take effect.....	62
Must be presented to the governor for approval.....	65
How passed over governor's veto.....	65
How to become a law without approval.....	65
Defects and omissions in, to be reported to governor, how.....	76
Object of tax must be stated in.....	81
State debt for some single work must provide for payment of interest and principal.....	81
Necessary to have a majority of votes.....	81
To be published.....	81
Relating to corporations may be altered, amended or repealed.....	91
Of territory to remain in force until altered or repealed.....	107
Proviso as to tide lands.....	107
LEASE — Of franchise not to relieve corporation from liability.....	91
Of right to build and maintain wharves, power of legislature.....	97
Limit of term.....	97
LEGISLATURE — No power to grant irrevocable privilege or franchise.....	53
To make provision for jury.....	54
To consist of.....	56
Number of members.....	56
To provide for enumeration of inhabitants, when.....	56
To re-apportion members of each house after census.....	56
Who eligible to.....	57
Each house to judge of election of its members.....	57

LEGISLATURE — <i>continued.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Majority to constitute quorum.....	57
Each house to determine rules of proceedings.....	57
And to punish for contempt.....	57
Two-thirds required to expel a member.....	57
Each house to elect its own officers.....	58
Each house to keep and publish a journal.....	58
Sessions to be open.....	58
Restrictions on power to adjourn.....	58
Sessions to meet, when.....	58
Sessions to be biennial.....	58
Members, from what civil offices excluded.....	58
Officers not eligible to.....	58
Acceptance of office under U. S. to vacate seat in.....	58
Vacancies, how filled.....	59
Members privileged from arrest, except.....	59
Members not subject to civil process, when.....	59
Members not liable for words spoken in debate.....	59
Compensation and mileage to members.....	59
Not to authorize any lotteries or grant any divorce.....	60
Extra compensation for past services, prohibited.....	60
To direct how and where suits against state be brought.....	60
Vote on elections to be <i>viva voce</i>	60
Private or special laws prohibited.....	60
To provide for convict labor.....	61
Bribery of members, how punished.....	61
Member to declare private interest in bill and not to vote... ..	61
Presiding officer of each house to sign bill.....	62
To establish a bureau of statistics, etc.....	62
To pass laws for protection of employes in mines and factories.....	63
To pass laws prohibiting use of passes.....	63
To decide contested elections of state officers.....	64
May be specially convened by governor.....	65
Secretary of state to keep records of.....	67
May abolish certain offices.....	68
May increase number of judges of supreme court.....	68
To provide for separate departments.....	68
May remove judge, attorney general, etc., for incompetency, etc.....	73
Three-fourths of the members of each house to concur.....	73
To determine number of justices of the peace.....	73
And to prescribe powers and duties.....	73
May make any courts courts of record except.....	73
May prescribe powers of inferior courts.....	74
May increase salaries of judges.....	74
To provide for publication of opinions of judges of supreme courts.....	75
May provide for election of clerk of supreme court.....	75
May provide that there be no denial of franchise at school elections on account of sex.....	77
To provide for securing absolute secrecy to electors in voting.....	78
To enact a registration law.....	78
To require compliance with law as a prerequisite to voting. But not compulsory, when.....	78
To provide for annual tax for expenses of each year.....	79
To provide for tax to pay state debt.....	79
To provide uniform and equal rate of taxation.....	79
To insure just valuation of property.....	79
To provide general law for taxation of corporate property... ..	79
To provide for account of receipts and expenditures.....	80
To provide for levying tax to meet deficiencies and expenses.....	80

LEGISLATURE — <i>concluded.</i>	Page.
May vest municipal corporations with power to make local improvements.....	80
To provide system of public schools.....	83
May provide for enlarging of common school fund.....	83
To provide for the organization and discipline of militia.....	84
To provide for maintenance of soldiers' home.....	85
To provide for protection and safe-keeping of the public arms.....	85
To establish system of county government.....	86
To provide by general laws for township organization.....	86
To provide for election of county officers.....	86
And township, precinct and district officers.....	86
To prescribe their duties and fix their terms of office.....	86
To regulate their compensation.....	86
To provide for their strict accountability.....	86
To fix salaries of all county officers and certain constables.....	87
To provide by general laws for incorporation of cities.....	87
May take property and franchises of corporations for public use.....	91
To establish maximum rates for freight and passengers.....	93
To prevent discrimination in rates.....	93
May establish a railroad and transportation commission.....	93
To prevent grants of free passes to public officers.....	94
To provide penalties for punishment of combinations affecting the price, production and transportation of commodities.....	94, 95
May declare forfeiture of property and franchise.....	94, 95
To provide for choice of location of seat of government.....	95, 96
To appoint a commission to establish harbor lines.....	97
To provide for the leasing of right to build and maintain wharves.....	97
Restriction on power.....	97
To confirm sale of school and university lands made by county commissioners.....	98
To protect homesteads from forced sale.....	100
To establish state board of health and bureau of vital statistics.....	100
To regulate practice of medicine and surgery.....	100
To regulate sale of drugs and medicine.....	100
May agree upon a convention to revise or amend constitution.....	103
To provide for election and fix terms of officers not provided for in constitution.....	110
To divide state into congressional districts, when.....	110
To appropriate money for expenses of constitutional convention.....	112
LIABILITIES — Cannot be extinguished by special legislation.....	61
LIBERTY — Not to be deprived of without due process of law.....	52
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — When absent, who to preside.....	58
To have deciding vote, when.....	58
When and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
When to act as governor.....	65
To be president of senate.....	67
Salary of.....	67
LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY — Not to be deprived of, without due process of law.....	52
LIMITATION OF ACTIONS — Special legislation prohibited.....	61
LOCAL OFFICERS — Eligible to legislature, when.....	58
LOTTERIES — Prohibited.....	60

	<i>Page.</i>
MAJORITY — Of each house necessary to declare quorum.....	57
Necessary to pass bill.....	59
Special act cannot declare a person of age.....	61
Of judges of supreme court necessary to form quorum and pronounce a decision.....	68
Necessary for impeachment.....	76
MANDAMUS — Original and appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
MANDATORY — Provisions of this constitution.....	55
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES — Use of waters of state for, deemed a public use.....	100
MEDICINE — Legislature to regulate sale of.....	100
Legislature to regulate practice of.....	100
MILEAGE — Of legislators.....	59
MILITARY — To be subordinate to civil power.....	54
MILTIA — Officer eligible to legislature, when.....	58
Governor to be commander-in-chief.....	65
Who liable to military duty.....	84
Who exempt.....	84, 85
Organization and discipline of.....	84
Privileged from arrest, when.....	85
Persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms to pay for exemption.....	84
MINES — Legislature to pass laws to protect employes in.....	68
MINING PURPOSES — Uses of waters of state for, deemed a pub- lic use.....	100
MINORS — Sale of property by special acts prohibited.....	60, 61
MONEY — How and when paid out of the treasury.....	91
Using or making profit by official a felony.....	89
In hands of municipal officer to be paid into the treasury... Corporations not to issue anything but lawful money of the U. S.....	89
MONOPOLIES — Prohibited.....	94, 95
Adequate penalties to be provided.....	94, 95
Forfeiture of franchise and property may be declared.....	94, 95
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS — Power to make local improvements by special taxation.....	80
Power to assess and levy taxes.....	80-89
Power to contract debts.....	81, 82
Limit of power.....	81, 82
Not to give or loan its credit.....	82
May organize under general laws.....	87, 88
And be subject to such laws.....	87, 88
Private property not to be taken for debt of.....	89
Use of money by an official, a felony.....	89
Money to be deposited with treasurer.....	89
Power to extend streets over tide lands.....	97
MUNICIPAL FINE — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
NAMES — Change by a special legislation prohibited.....	60
NATURALIZATION — Power of, vested in superior court.....	72
NAVIGABLE WATERS — Legislature to establish a commission to locate harbor lines in.....	87
State assert ownership of beds and shores of.....	99
NEW COUNTY — Restrictions on formations of.....	85, 86
NON-RESIDENTS — Taxation of lands of.....	105
NORMAL SCHOOLS — May be established.....	88
NUISANCES — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
OATH — To be such as may be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience.....	52

	<i>Page.</i>
OATH OF OFFICE—Judicial officers to take.....	76
OBLIGATION—Of contracts, not to be impaired.....	55
OFFENSES—No person to be twice put in jeopardy.....	53
Right of trial by jury for.....	54
Rights of party accused.....	55
To be prosecuted by information or indictment.....	55
Impeachment of public officers.....	57
Existing to be prosecuted in name of state.....	107, 108
OFFICE—No religious qualification for.....	53
Disqualification of legislators for certain civil offices.....	58
Who ineligible for legislature.....	58
Acceptance of, under U. S. to vacate seat in legislature.....	58
But certain officers are exempt.....	58
Disqualification for bribery.....	61
Vacancy, when filled by governor.....	66
Legislature may abolish certain offices.....	68
Of judge of supreme or superior court open only to whom.....	75
OFFICERS—Not to be allowed extra compensation.....	60
Of militia may be member of legislature.....	58
Local may be members of legislature.....	58
Legislature may abolish certain offices of.....	68
Liable to impeachment.....	77
Not liable to impeachment may be removed by law.....	77
Of militia elected or appointed, how.....	84
Of county, district, town, etc., how elected.....	86
Who may or may not be salaried.....	87
Guilty of felony, when.....	89
Not to accept passes.....	94
Of state institutions to be appointed by governor with ad- vice and consent of senate.....	95
Of territory and U. S. to hold office until superseded by state officers.....	108
Time of election under this constitution.....	108
Legislature to provide for election of officers not provided for by constitution.....	110
OFFICIAL ACTS—Cannot be made valid by special act.....	61
OMISSIONS IN THE LAW—To be reported to governor, how.....	76
OPINIONS OF SUPREME COURT—To be published.....	75
Free for publication by any person.....	75
OWNERSHIP OF LAND—Right of aliens.....	62
PARDONING POWER—Vested in governor, subject to.....	65
Governor to report to legislature number of pardons granted.....	65
PASS—Use of, by public officers prohibited.....	63
Grant of, by railroads to public officers or legislators prohib- ited.....	94
PASSENGER TARIFF—To be regulated by legislature.....	93
Abuses and extortions to be prevented.....	93
PENALTIES—Cannot be remitted by special legislation.....	61
Accrued to territory to inure to state.....	107
Incurred, unaffected by change in form of government, 107, 108	108
PEOPLE—Political power inherent in.....	52
Rights retained by.....	56
Right of petition and peaceable assemblage.....	52
Right to security.....	53
Public lands to be held by state in trust for.....	97, 98
PERSONAL PROPERTY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court, when amount is over \$200.....	70
PERSONS CONVICTED OF INFAMOUS CRIMES—Excluded from elective voting.....	77
PETITION—Right of, not to be abridged.....	52
POLICE JUSTICES—Justices of the peace may be made.....	73
POLICE REGULATIONS—County, city, etc., may enforce.....	80

	<i>Page.</i>
POLITICAL POWER—Inherent in people	52
POSTMASTER—May be eligible to legislature, when.....	58
POWERS OF GOVERNMENT—Legislative, where vested	56
Executive, where vested.....	63
Judicial, where vested.....	68
Pardoning power, when vested	65
PRECINCT OFFICERS—Legislature to provide for election of.....	86
To prescribe duties.....	80
County commissioners to fill vacancies in office.....	87
Term of office of present officers.....	111
PRESIDENT OF SENATE—Who is.....	67
Temporary.....	58
PRESS—Liberty of, secured	52
PRIVATE LEGISLATION—On certain matters prohibited.....	60
PRIVILEGE—Not to be granted irrevocably.....	58
Of members of legislature from arrest.....	59
Of electors from arrest.....	78
Of militia from arrest.....	86
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—Equal to all citizens and cor- porations.....	58
PROBATE COURT—Merger of, in superior court to take place when.....	110
Judges to perform duties until term of office expires.....	110
PROBATE MATTERS—Appellate jurisdiction in supreme court... 70	70
Original jurisdiction in superior court.....	72
Appellate jurisdiction in superior court.....	110
PROCESS—Privilege of members of legislature from.....	59
Of superior court to extend to all parts of state.....	72
Style of.....	70
Of state court may be served on lands of U. S.....	104, 105
Issued under authority of territory to be valid.....	106
PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES—Consti- tution to go into effect upon.....	111
PROHIBITION—Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
Writs may be issued and served when.....	72
Separate article rejected.....	112
PROPERTY—Not to be deprived of, without due process of law.. 52	52
Not to be taken for private use, except.....	54
Not to be taken without just compensation	54
To be taxed in proportion to its value.....	70
Not to be taken to pay corporate debt.....	89
Of every kind belonging to territory to vest in state.....	107
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—May be removed for incompetency or corruption in office.....	73
Rights of accused.....	75
Legislature to provide for election of.....	86
PROSECUTIONS—To be conducted in name of state.....	107, 108
Not affected by change in form of government.....	107, 108
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—May or may not be a salaried officer.. 87	87
PUBLIC ARMS—Legislature to provide for protection and safe keeping of.....	85
PUBLIC DEBTS—Private property not to be taken for payment.. 80	80
PUBLIC LANDS—Granted to state to be held in trust for peo- ple.....	97, 98
Not to be disposed of, except for full market value.....	97, 98
State disclaims all title to unappropriated.....	98
Unappropriated to be subject to control of U. S.....	98
PUBLIC MONEY—Not to be appropriated for religious worship.. 83	83
Statement of receipts and expenditures to be published.....	80
PUBLIC SAFETY—May require suspension of habeas corpus.....	53

	<i>Page.</i>
PUBLIC SCHOOLS — Legislature to provide a system of.....	83
System to include what.....	83
To be free from sectarian control.....	106
To be established and maintained by state.....	106
PUBLIC USE — Property not to be taken for, without compensa- tion.....	54
A judicial question.....	54
PUNISHMENT — Cruel not to be inflicted.....	53
QUALIFICATION — Religious not to be required for public office..	53
Of members of legislature.....	57
Each house to judge of.....	57
Of state officers.....	68
Of electors.....	77
QUORUM — Majority of each house shall constitute.....	57
Loss may adjourn and compel attendance.....	57
Majority of judges of supreme court necessary to form.....	68
QUO WARRANTO — Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
RACE, COLOR, SEX — No distinction in education on account of,	82
RAILROAD COMMISSION — Legislature may establish.....	93
RAILROAD COMPANIES — Are common carriers.....	92
Subject to legislative control.....	92
May connect at state line with foreign railroads.....	92
May intersect, cross or connect with other railroads.....	92
And when of same gauge shall form proper connection for transfer of cars.....	92
Delay and discrimination prohibited.....	92
Not to combine to share earnings.....	92
Discrimination between places or persons prohibited.....	92, 93
Charges to any station not to exceed those to a more distant station.....	92, 93
Excursion and commutation tickets.....	92, 93
Consolidation with competing line prohibited.....	93
Bolling stock to be personal property.....	93
Liable to taxation and execution and sale.....	93
Maximum rates for transportation of freight and passen- gers to be established by legislature.....	93
To allow telegraph and telephone companies to construct lines on their rights-of-way.....	93
Discrimination in rates and privileges to any telegraph or telephone company prohibited.....	93
Prohibited from granting free passes or selling tickets at a discount to any public officer.....	94
To allow equal terms of transportation to all express com- panies.....	94
Discrimination in rates and privileges prohibited.....	94
REAL PROPERTY — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	72
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
REBELLION OR INVASION — Suspension of habeas corpus.....	53
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — Account of, to be published....	80
RECOGNIZANCES — To remain valid and unaffected upon change in form of government.....	107
And to pass to state.....	107
RECORDS — Of state officers to be kept in seat of government....	63
Of district court to be transferred to superior court, when....	108
REGISTRATION LAW — To be enacted by legislature.....	78
Elector cannot vote until complied with.....	78
Not compulsory, when.....	78
RELEASE OF DEBT — Special legislation prohibited.....	61
RELIGION — Freedom of conscience in matters of, guaranteed... No one to be molested on account of.....	53 53

	<i>Page.</i>
RELIGION — <i>concluded.</i>	
No person to be incompetent as witness or juror on account of.....	53
Perfect toleration in, secured.....	105
RELIGION'S WORSHIP — No public money to be appropriated for.....	53
Mode of, not to be interfered with.....	105
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE — Of governor, who to act.....	85
On impeachment.....	77
REPRESENTATIVES -- Number of.....	56
To be reapportioned after each census.....	56
Members, when and how chosen.....	56, 57
Term of office.....	56, 57
Qualification of.....	57
To be privileged from arrest.....	59
Compensation and mileage.....	59
Not to receive pass.....	63
Apportionment of.....	100
To congress of United States from state at large, how and when to be elected.....	110
Vote for such representative at first election to be according to territorial law.....	110
RELIEVE -- To be reported by governor to the legislature.....	65
REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT -- To be appointed by judges.....	75
Salary to be prescribed by law.....	75
RESIDENCE — Of certain state officers, where.....	68
Absence of citizen in public service, or at certain institutions, not to affect residence.....	77
REVENUE — State may contract debts to meet casual deficits or failure in.....	80
REVENUE AND TAXATION — Property to be taxed in proportion to its value.....	79
Uniform and equal rate of.....	79
Deduction of debts from credits allowed.....	79
Power to tax corporations never to be suspended or surrendered.....	79
REVIEW, WRIT OF -- Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
REVISION OF CONSTITUTION -- Two-thirds of each house necessary to recommend.....	103
Vote for revision, how provided for.....	103
Convention to consist of.....	103
RIGHT OF PETITION — Not to be abridged.....	52
RIGHT-OF-WAY -- Appropriation of.....	54
RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE -- Not to be abridged.....	52
RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS -- Not to be impaired.....	55
Meaning construed.....	55
RIGHTS — Enumerated not to deny others retained.....	56
Existing, not to be affected by change in form of government.....	106
ROAD DISTRICT OFFICERS — County commissioners to fill vacancies in office.....	87
RULES — Of proceedings, each house to determine.....	57
Of superior court, judges to establish.....	76
SAILORS — To be excluded from enumeration of inhabitants.....	56
SALARIES -- Of officers not to be changed during term.....	69
Of governor.....	66
Of other state officers.....	67, 68
Of judges of supreme court.....	74
Not to be increased during term of office.....	74
To be paid by state.....	74
Of judges of superior court.....	74

	<i>Page.</i>
SALARIES — <i>concluded.</i>	
Half to be paid by state and half by county.....	74
Or apportioned by counties.....	74
Of supreme court reporter to be prescribed by law.....	75
Of county, etc., officers, legislature to fix.....	87
Of certain constables.....	87
SANITARY REGULATIONS — County, city and town may enforce.....	89
SCHOOL DISTRICT — Power to contract debts.....	81
SCHOOL ELECTIONS — Elective franchise not denied at, on account of sex.....	77
SCHOOL FUNDS — Apportionment of by special acts prohibited... ..	90
To be applied exclusively to common schools.....	83
SEAL — Of state to be kept by secretary of state.....	67
Description of.....	67
Of territorial courts, municipal and county officers to be seals under state.....	109
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT — Location of, how determined.....	95
Votes of majority of electors necessary to locate.....	95
If no choice at first election, provisions for determining location.....	95
Temporary location to be where.....	95
Two-thirds vote of electors necessary to change location....	96
Form of ballot for location of.....	112
SECRECY — To be secured in voting.....	78
SECRETARY OF STATE — When and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
To act as governor, when.....	65
To attest commissions.....	66
Duties of.....	67, 68
Salary of.....	68
SECTARIAN CONTROL — Public schools to be forever free from... ..	106
SECURITY — Of person in private affairs and at home.....	52
Of individual rights, what is essential to.....	56
SENATE — Legislative powers vested in.....	56
Number of members.....	56
To be re-apportioned after each census.....	56
To try all impeachments.....	76
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS — To be of convenient and contiguous territory.....	57
No representative district to be divided in formation of.....	57
To be numbered consecutively.....	57
Number of.....	100, 101
Number and constitution of each district.....	100, 101
SENATORS — Number of.....	56
When and how chosen.....	57
Term of office.....	57
Allotment of.....	57
Trials of impeachment by.....	76
To be under oath or affirmation.....	76
Two-thirds of, necessary for conviction.....	76
SEPARATE ARTICLES — Submitted to people for adoption or rejection.....	112
Woman suffrage rejected.....	112
Prohibition rejected.....	112
Form of ballot.....	112
SESSION OF JURISDICTION — Exclusive legislation given to U. S. over certain lands used for government purposes....	104, 105
SESSIONS — Of each house to be open.....	58
Of legislature to be biennial.....	58
But legislature may change times of meeting.....	59
Length of.....	58
Of supreme court to be at seat of government.....	60
Of superior court.....	70

	<i>Page.</i>
SEWERS — Right of city to contract debts for.....	81, 82
SEX — No denial of elective franchise at school elections on ac- count of.....	77
No distinction in educational privileges on account of.....	82
SHERIFFS — Legislature to provide for election of.....	86
Prescribe duties, to fix term and salary.....	86
To provide for strict accountability of.....	86
SOLDIERS — Not to be quartered in time of peace.....	56
To be excluded from enumeration of inhabitants.....	56
SOLDIERS' HOME — Legislature to provide for maintenance of.....	85
SPECIAL LEGISLATION — On certain matters prohibited.....	60
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES — When void.....	50
SPEECH — Liberty of, guaranteed.....	52
STATE — Suits against, how and when brought.....	60
Not to surrender power to tax corporations.....	79
Power of state to contract debts.....	80, 81
Limit of power.....	81
Money to be applied, how.....	80
Not to loan its credit.....	81-91
To make provision for education of all children.....	82
Not to subscribe for stock of corporations.....	91
To support state institutions.....	95
Restrictions in selling land or rights in harbors.....	97
To hold public lands in trust for people.....	97, 98
May sell timber and stone off any state land, how.....	98
Asserts ownership of bed and shores of navigable waters.....	99
Disclaims title in tide lands patented by U. S.....	99
Consents to exclusive legislation of U. S. over certain lands.....	104, 105
On certain conditions.....	104, 105
Compact with U. S.....	105
Disclaims all title to unappropriated public lands or In- dian lands.....	104, 105
Not precluded from taxing lands of Indians who hold by grant.....	105
Except lands exempted by act of congress.....	105
Assumes debts and liabilities of territory.....	106
Agrees to establish free public schools.....	106
Debts, fines, etc., accrued to territory to pass to.....	107
All property of territory to pass to.....	107
Criminal prosecutions to continue in name of.....	107, 108
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH — Legislature to establish.....	100
STATE INDEBTEDNESS — Provisions for paying annual expenses and state debt.....	79
State may contract debts to meet casual deficits, etc., in rev- enue.....	79
Limit to aggregate debt.....	80
May be increased by state to repel invasion, etc.....	80
Or for single work or object.....	81
Law to provide for such object to be submitted to people.....	81
Majority of votes necessary.....	81
And law to be published.....	81
State to assume losses to common school fund.....	81
STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS — To be supported by state.....	95
Officers to be appointed by governor.....	95
With advice and consent of senate.....	95
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — To be pub- lished annually.....	80
STATE OFFICERS — Term of office.....	64
Election of, how declared.....	64
Contested elections of, to be decided by legislature.....	64

STATE OFFICERS — <i>concluded.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Terms of, to begin when.....	64
To furnish information in writing to governor.....	64
State officers to keep records, where.....	68
Salaries of.....	66-68
Residence of certain.....	68
Qualifications for office.....	68
Compensation not to be increased or diminished during term.....	68
Legislature may abolish offices of certain.....	68
Liable to impeachment.....	77
Time of election.....	78
STATE SCHOOL TAX — Revenue to be applied exclusively to common schools.....	83
STATUTES — Enacting clause of.....	59
STOCKHOLDERS — Liability of.....	90
As parties defendant in suit.....	90
Liabilities of, in banking, insurance and joint stock companies.....	91
STOCK OF CORPORATIONS — Not to be owned by county, city, etc.....	82
Not to be issued except to bona fide subscribers.....	90
Or assigners.....	90
Not to be increased except by general law.....	90
Consent of whom necessary to increase.....	90
Notice of increase to be given.....	90
Fictitious increase to be void.....	90
STREETS AND ROADS — Private and special laws prohibited.....	60
Exceptions.....	60
Municipal corporations may extend over tide lands, etc.....	107
STUDENT — Absence from state not to affect right to vote.....	77
SUFFRAGE — Right of shall be free, equal and undisturbed.....	54
Right to, who entitled.....	77
Who not entitled.....	77
SUITS AGAINST STATE — Legislature to direct how and when to be brought.....	60
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — When and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
Duties of.....	67, 68
Salary of.....	67
SUPERIOR COURT — Judge of, to order grand jury to be drawn.....	55
Vested with judicial power.....	68
In each organized county.....	70
With at least one judge for each county.....	70
How elected.....	70
Assignment of counties to a judge.....	70
Number of sessions in each county.....	70
Business of, how to be distributed.....	70
Each judge to be invested with the powers of all.....	70
Governor to fill vacancies.....	70
Jurisdiction of.....	72
Power to naturalize.....	72
Appellate jurisdiction in justices' and inferior courts.....	72
Always to be open except on non-judicial days.....	72
May issue writs.....	72
Process to extend to all parts of state.....	72
Judges may sit in any county.....	72
Judge pro tempore.....	72
To be a court of record.....	73
Judge to decide cause within 90 days after final submission.....	75
Judge may appoint court commissioners.....	75
Judges to establish rules for government of.....	76

<i>SUPERIOR COURT—concluded.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Judges to report in writing defects, etc., in the laws to judges of supreme court.....	76
Clerk of, to be county clerk.....	76
To assume jurisdiction of pending causes and to take court records, when.....	108
To assume jurisdiction of probate matters, when.....	110
To have appellate jurisdiction over probate court until it expires.....	110
Provision for contested (first) election of judges.....	110
<i>SUPREME COURT—Invested with judicial power.</i>	64
To consist of five judges.....	68
Majority required to form a quorum.....	68
And to pronounce a decision.....	68
Always to be open except on non-judicial days.....	68
Decision in all cases to be in writing.....	68
Grounds to be stated.....	68
Number of judges may be increased.....	68
Legislature may provide separate departments.....	68
Judges, election of.....	69
First election, when.....	69
Classification by lot of judges first elected.....	69
Seats to be vacated every two years.....	69
Chief justice, who to be.....	69
Governor to fill vacancies in office.....	69
Sessions, to be held where.....	69
Jurisdiction of.....	70
Court of record.....	75
Judges to appoint reporter.....	75
Judges to appoint clerk of the court.....	75
Judges to report in writing defects and omissions in the laws to the governor.....	75
To assume jurisdiction of pending causes, and to take court papers, when.....	108
<i>SUPREME LAW—U. S. constitution.</i>	52
<i>Surveyors—May or may not be salaried officers.</i>	87
<i>Tax—Assessment or collection of, by special act prohibited.</i>	60
Extending time for collection by special act prohibited.....	60
Appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
All property subject to.....	79
Annual tax for expenses of state.....	79
Annual tax to pay state debt.....	79
Not to be levied except in pursuance of law.....	80
Levied for state purposes to be paid into treasury.....	80
To meet deficiency in expenditures, legislature may levy....	80
By municipal corporations to be uniform.....	80
<i>TAXATION—Legislature to provide uniform and equal rate of.</i>	79
Deduction of debts from credits authorized.....	79
What property exempt from.....	79
Of corporate property by same methods as of individual.....	79
Power to tax corporation not to be surrendered by state.....	79
Municipal corporation vested with power of.....	80
Lands of U. S. exempt from.....	105
Rolling stock of railroads subject to.....	93
Of lands of non-residents.....	105
Of certain Indian lands.....	105
Exemption of certain Indian lands from.....	105
State may tax lands of Indians held under patent or grant..	105
Unless exempt by act of congress.....	105
<i>TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—May be established.</i>	83

	<i>Page.</i>
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES—Any one authorized to construct lines in this state.....	93
Delay and discrimination in receiving and sending messages prohibited.....	93
Declared to be common carriers.....	93
Subject to legislative control.....	93
Right to construct lines along railroads.....	93
No discrimination in railroads in rates or privileges.....	93
Right of eminent domain extended to.....	93
TERM OF OFFICE—Of representatives.....	56, 57
Of senators.....	57
Of governor.....	64
Of lieutenant governor.....	64
Of other state officers.....	64
When to begin.....	64
Of judges of supreme court.....	69
Of judges of superior court.....	70
Of county, district, township and precinct officers.....	86, 87-111
Of officers not provided for in constitution, legislature to regulate.....	110
Of all officers elected at first election under constitution, when to begin.....	111
TERRITORY—state assumes debt of.....	106
Process issued under authority of, to be valid.....	106
Change in form of government not to affect rights, actions, etc.....	106
Laws of, to remain in force until when.....	107
Accrued debts, fines and penalties to inure to state.....	107
All property of, to vest in state.....	107
Officers of, to hold office until superseded by state officers.....	108
Courts of, to continue until when.....	108
TESTIMONY—No person to be compelled to testify against himself.....	53
Weight not to be effected on account of religious belief.....	53
Necessary for conviction of treason.....	55
On prosecution for bribery.....	61
TIDE LANDS—Municipal corporations may extend streets over.....	97
State asserts ownership to.....	99
Vested rights may be asserted in courts of state.....	99
State disclaims title to lands patented by U. S.....	99
Grants of, not validated.....	99
TIMBER AND STONE—May be sold off state lands, how.....	98
TOLL—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Original jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
TOWN—Amendment of charter by special legislation prohibited.....	60
May organize under general laws.....	87
TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—Legislature to provide for.....	86
To prescribe duties, fix term and compensation.....	86
County commissioners to fill vacancies.....	87
TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—Legislature to provide for.....	86
County may adopt.....	86
Majority vote necessary for adoption.....	86
TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES—Are common carriers.....	92
TREASON—What constitutes.....	55
Evidence necessary to convict for.....	55
TREASURER—Of state, when and by whom elected.....	63
Term of office.....	64
Duties of.....	67
Salary of.....	67
Must reside, where.....	68
When ineligible.....	68
Of county, legislature to provide for election of.....	76

	<i>Page.</i>
TREASURY — Money paid out of, how and when.....	81
TRIAL BY JURY — Right of, to be inviolate.....	54
Jury to consist of.....	54
Number necessary for verdict.....	54
Jury may be waived.....	54
TRUSTS — Prohibited.....	91, 95
Under penalties to be provided.....	94, 95
Legislature may declare forfeiture of property and franchise.....	94, 95
UNITED STATES — Acceptance of office under, vacates seats in legislature.....	58
Consent of, necessary to enable state to dispose of certain lands.....	97, 98
Compact of state with.....	105
Title to unappropriated lands to be in.....	105
Taxation of lands of.....	105
Officers of, to hold office until superseded by state officers... 108	108
UNIVERSITY LANDS — See LANDS, PUBLIC LANDS.	
VACANCY — In legislature filled by governor.....	59
In office, when filled by the governor.....	66
In office of judge of supreme court, filled by governor.....	69
In office of judge of superior court, filled by governor.....	70, 71
In county, township, etc., offices to be filled by county commissioners.....	87
VALIDATING ACTS — Of deeds, wills, etc., by special acts prohibited.....	60
VALIDITY OF STATUTE — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
VERDICT — In civil cases number of jurors.....	54
VETO — Governor to have power to.....	65
Two-thirds of legislature may pass bill over.....	65
VOTE — In elections by legislature to be viva voce.....	66
And entered on the journal.....	66
Qualification necessary to.....	77
Who entitled to.....	77
Who not entitled to.....	77
At school elections, who entitled to.....	77
Who excluded from right to.....	77
Residence of certain persons not to affect right to.....	77, 78
To be by ballot.....	78
Prerequisite to the right to.....	78
For representative to congress, how determined.....	110
At first election to be according to territorial law.....	111
VOTERS — Qualifications of.....	77
Privileged from arrest on election day, except.....	78
Absence of certain persons not to affect right to.....	77, 78
WATER AND WATER RIGHTS — Power of city to contract debts for.....	81, 82
Restrictions on state in selling water rights.....	97
Appropriations for irrigation, etc., declared a public use.....	100
WHARFAGE — Legislature to provide for leasing by general laws, Limit of term.....	97
WILLS — Cannot be validated by special acts.....	60
WITNESS — Not to be compelled to testify against himself.....	53
Not incompetent in consequence of religious opinion.....	53
Concurrence necessary in treason.....	55
WOMAN SUFFRAGE — Separate article, rejected.....	112

	<i>Page.</i>
WRITS — Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	70
Jurisdiction of superior court.....	72
YEAS AND NAYS — To be entered on journal, when.....	59
To be taken on final passage of bills.....	59
In case of emergency for passage of bill.....	62
To be taken on vote to consider bill not introduced in time,	63

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 effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce

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

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

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

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

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

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his 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.
GEO. WALTON.

LYMAN HALL.

South Carolina:

EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

THOS. HEYWARD, JR.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Virginia:

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

RICHARD HENRY LEE.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

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.	• ELDRIDGE 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, except-

ing 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 ex-

cises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and —

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

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

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

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported

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

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

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

SECTION X.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

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

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

3. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage

in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

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

HOW ELECTED.

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

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

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

ligious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

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

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

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

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

New Hampshire:

JOHN LANGDON.

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts:

NATHANIEL GORMAN.

RUFUS KING.

Connecticut:

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, Jun.

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 per-

sous, 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.]

THE
LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON
1911

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 conventions shall be, and are hereby, authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said conventions shall provide by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which act is hereby

repealed as to the states provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:

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

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

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

To the State of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred

thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for public buildings at the state capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred thousand acres; for state charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres.

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

SEC. 18. That, all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen 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 purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

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

of the circuit and district courts of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the State of Nebraska.

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

with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

SEC. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that, prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act, shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or state court, as

the case may be: *Provided, however,* That in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfer shall not be made to the circuit 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 qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any 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 in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

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

SEC. 29. The provisions of this constitution are man-

datory, 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 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 offices for four years respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election for the officers named in the first section of this article shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning 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 gov-

error 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 pro-

vided, 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 writ-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 25. Superior judges shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the 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 a superior court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

ARTICLE V.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIVE RIGHTS.

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

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

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

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office no person shall be deemed to have gained a 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 of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense at any poor house or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas.

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

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

SEC. 7. The legislature shall enact a registration law 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 Tues-

day next after the first Monday in November, 1892, and the elections for such state officers 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.

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 ob-

tained 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 un-

der 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 assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance

of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

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

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

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

SEC. 10. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and 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 pre-

scribed) 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 hereiu 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 homestead and other property of all heads of families.

ARTICLE XX.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1. There shall be established by law a state

board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the legislature may direct.

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

ARTICLE XXI.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

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

ARTICLE XXII.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four (24) senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln, Adams and Franklin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the coun-

ties of Klickitat and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clark 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 Bonilla point on Vancouver's island and Tatoosh island lighthouse, thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore to place of beginning.

ARTICLE XXV.

JURISDICTION.

SECTION 1. The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise, by the congress of the United States, of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, light-houses 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 lands or property therein, belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for use: *Provided*. That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the state from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

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

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

ARTICLE XXVII.

SCHEDULE.

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

SECTION 1. No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts, or claims shall be affected by a change in the form of government, but all shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued under the authority of the Territory of Washington previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Washington, which are not repugnant to this 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 courts shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

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

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

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

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. CROWLEY.

P. C. SULLIVAN.

J. T. McDONALD.

R. S. MORE.

JOHN M. REED.

THOMAS T. MINOR.

RICHARD JEFFS.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

J. J. TRAVIS.

GEO. H. STEVENSON.

ARNOLD J. WEST.

SILVIUS A. DICKEY.

CHARLES T. FAY.

HENRY WINSOR.

CHARLES P. COEY.

THEODORE L. STILES.

ROBT F. STURDEVANT.

JAMES A. BURK.

JOHN A. SHOUDY.

JOHN McREAVY.

ALLEN WEIR.

R. O. DUNBAR.

W. B. GRAY.

MORGAN MORGANS.

TRUSTEN P. DYER.

JAS. POWER.

GEO. H. JONES.

B. B. GLASCOCK.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN.

O. A. BOWEN.

H. M. LULLIS.

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.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MEMBERS.

The constitutional convention of the State of Washington assembled at Olympia, July 4th. 1889, in accordance with the provisions of the Enabling Act. J. Z. Moore, of Spokane Falls, was elected temporary chairman. Allen Weir, of Port Townsend, was chosen temporary secretary. John P. Hoyt was subsequently elected permanent president, John I. Booge, chief clerk, and C. M. Barton reading clerk. Following was the membership of the convention:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Residence.
Allen, H. E.*	31	Indiana.....	Lawyer.....	Spokane Falls.
Berry, S. H.†	40	Missouri.....	Real estate..	Chehalis.
Blalock, N. G.†	53	N. Carolina..	M. D.....	Walla Walla.
Bowen, O. A.*	45	Michigan.....	Mill man.....	Stamokawa.
Browne, J. J.†	45	Ohio.....	Banker.....	Spokane Falls.
Buchanan, Dan'l.*	69	Scotland.....	Farmer.....	Ritzville.
Burk, J. A.*	56	New York.....	Farmer.....	Kalama.
Clothier, Harrison†	49	New York.....	Merchant.....	Mt. Vernou.
Coe, C. P.*	33	New York.....	Merchant.....	Rockford.
Connegys, George*.	50	Missouri.....	Stockman.....	Oakesdale.
Cosgrove, S. G.†	42	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Pomeroy.
Crowley, D. J.*	33	Maine.....	Lawyer.....	Walla Walla.
Dallam, F. M.*	40	Missouri.....	Editor.....	Davenport.
Dickey, S. A.*	31	Pennsylv'a..	Teacher.....	Sackman.
Dunbar, R. O.*	44	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Goldendale.
Durie, D. E.†	42	Scotland.....	Merchant.....	Seattle.
Dyer, T. P.*	33	Missouri.....	Lawyer.....	Seattle.
Eldridge, Edward*.	61	Scotland.....	Farmer.....	Whateom.
Eshelman, J. T.†	35	Missouri.....	Preacher.....	North Yakima.
Fairweather, H. W.*	37	N. Bruns'k..	Banker.....	Sprague.
Fay, C. T.*	61	Mass.....	Farmer.....	Stellacoom.
Glascok, B. B.†	46	Missouri.....	Real estate..	Spragne.
Godman, M. M.†	33	Missouri.....	Lawyer.....	Dayton.
Gowey, J. F.*	46	Ohio.....	Banker.....	Olympia.

* Republican. † Democrat. ‡ Independent. § Labor.

MEMBERS — CONCLUDED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Birthplace.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Gray, W. B. †	41	Maine.....	Stockman....	Pasco.
Griffitts, T. C. †	37	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Spokane Falls.
Hayton, Thomas *	57	Kentucky....	Farmer.....	Fir.
Henry, Francis †	62	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Olympia.
Hicks, Gwin †	31	Wash. Ter....	Lawyer.....	Tacoma.
Eloyt, J. P. *	47	Ohio.....	Banker.....	Seattle.
Hungate, James †	45	Illinois.....	Stockman....	Pullman.
Jamieson, Robert *	35	Scotland....	M. engineer..	Wilkeson.
Jeffs, Richard †	62	New York....	Hopgrower..	Pialschie.
Jones, George H. *	32	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Pt. Townsend.
Joy, O. H. *	59	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Boisfort.
Kellogg, J. C. *	68	New York....	M. D.	Concepcville.
Kinnear, J. R. *	45	Indiana.....	Lawyer.....	Seattle.
Lillis, H. M. *	33	Michigan....	Teacher.....	Tacoma.
Lindsley, A. A. *	41	Wisconsin...	Stockman....	Union Ridge.
Manly, S. H. *	42	Ohio.....	M. D.	Colville.
McCroskey, J. P. T. †	61	Tennessee...	Farmer.....	Colfax.
McDonald, J. T. †	43	Ontario.....	Miner.....	Ellensburgh.
McElroy, M. J. †	31	Maine.....	Logger.....	Seattle.
McReavy, John †	49	Maine.....	Merchant....	Union City.
Minor, T. T. *	45	Connectic't..	M. D.	Seattle.
Mires, Austin *	37	Iowa.....	Lawyer.....	Ellensburgh.
More, R. S. †	61	Scotland....	Farmer.....	Puyallup.
Moore, J. Z. *	44	Kentucky....	Lawyer.....	Spokane Falls.
Morgans, Morgan *	39	Wales.....	Miner.....	B'k Diamond.
Neace, Lewis †	55	Germany....	Farmer.....	Waitsburg.
Newton, W. L. †	35	Kentucky....	Miner.....	Obey.
Power, James †	40	Ireland.....	Hopgrower..	La Conner.
Prosser, Wm. F. *	55	Pennsylv'a..	Surveyor....	North Yakima.
Reed, T. M. *	64	Kentucky....	Lawyer.....	Olympia.
Reed, J. M. †	47	Missouri....	Farmer.....	Onkesdale.
Schooley, Albert *	40	Pennsylv'a..	Teacher.....	Florence.
Sharpstein, R. L. †	61	New York....	Lawyer.....	Walla Walla.
Shoudy, J. A. *	46	Illinois.....	Merchant....	Ellensburgh.
Sohns, Lewis *	62	Germany....	Banker.....	Vancouver.
Stevenson, G. H. †	31	Missouri....	Fisherman...	Cascades.
Sturdevant, R. F. *	47	Penusy'lv'a.	Lawyer.....	Dayton.
Stiles, T. L. *	41	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Tacoma.
Suksdorf, H. F. †	46	Germany....	Farmer.....	Spangle.
Sullivan, P. C. *	30	Nebraska....	Lawyer.....	Tacoma.
Sullivan, E. H. *	39	Michigan....	Lawyer.....	Colfax.
Tibbetts, G. W. *	43	Maine.....	Farmer.....	Gilman.
Travis, J. J. †	30	Tennessee...	M. D.	Chewelah.
Turner, George *	39	Missouri....	Lawyer.....	Spokane Falls.
Van Name, J. F. †	32	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Kelso.
Warner, C. H. †	53	New York....	Miller.....	Colfax.
Weir, Allen *	35	California...	Editor.....	Pt. Townsend.
Weisenburger, J. T. †	33	Illinois.....	Lawyer.....	Whatcom.
West, A. J. †	50	Ireland.....	Lumber.....	Aberdeen.
Willison, H. C. †	44	Indiana.....	M. D.	Pt. Townsend.
Winsor, Henry *	64	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Shelton.
Waltman, W. W. †	30	Pennsylv'a..	Lumber.....	Colville.

* Republican. † Democrat. ‡ Independent. § Labor.

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

FACTS ABOUT THE MEMBERSHIP.

Of the members of the convention, O. A. Bowen, S. G. Cosgrove, W. B. Gray, Thos. Hayton, T. T. Minor, Wm. F. Prosser, J. A. Shoudy, R. F. Sturdevant, Geo. W. Tibbetts, John P. Hoyt, J. R. Kinnear and A. J. West served in the army, and C. M. Barton, of the clerical force, served in the navy, during the war of the rebellion. Sergeant-at-arms, John H. Leiter, and night watchman, Levi Summers, also served in the army.

Of the seventy-five members there were twenty-four nativities, as follows: Missouri 10, Ohio 8, New York 7, Illinois 7, Scotland 5, Maine 6, Pennsylvania 4, Kentucky 4, Indiana 3, Michigan 3, Germany 3, Tennessee 2, Ireland 2, and North Carolina, New Brunswick, Massachusetts, Washington Territory, Wisconsin, Ontario, Connecticut, Iowa, Wales, Nebraska and California one each.

The occupations were as follows: Lawyers 22, farmers 13, physicians 6, merchandising 5, bankers 5, stockmen 4, teachers 3, miners 3, real estate dealers 2, editors 2, hopgrowers 2, millmen 2, loggers and lumbermen 2, preacher 1, surveyor and farmer 1, fisherman 1, mining engineer 1.

The average age of the members of the convention was 45.

THE CLERICAL FORCE AND EMPLOYES.

Chief clerk—John I. Booge, rep., Spokane Falls.

Reading clerk—C. M. Barton, rep., Tacoma.

Engrossing and enrolling clerk—R. O. Welts, rep., LaConner.

Journal Clerk—Mrs. Belle Lambkin, Walla Walla.

Stenographers—A. C. Bowman, C. B. Eaton.

Chaplain—Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Vancouver.

Sergeant-at-arms—John H. Leiter, rep., Colfax.

Night watchman—Levi Summers, rep., Kalama.

Messenger—H. D. Cowles, Olympia.

Page — Willie Hagemeyer, Olympia.

Page — John F. Carrere, Jr., Spokane Falls.

Clerk to judiciary committee — Miss May Sylvester, Olympia.

Clerk to apportionment committee — O. C. Pratt, Seattle.

Clerk to elections committee — Miss Lillie Brown, Olympia.

Clerk to engrossed bills committee — J. D. Hannegan, Skokomish.

Clerk to committee on state, school and granted lands — Robert Black.

Volunteer page — Jesse Barton, Tacoma.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

E. B. Piper — *Post-Intelligencer*.

S. W. Wall, S. R. Flynn — *Tacoma Ledger*.

W. A. Gramer — *Tacoma Globe*.

T. E. Scantlin — *Tacoma News*.

W. S. Bush — *Seattle Press*.

Percy Goldstone — *Seattle Morning Journal*.

P. D. Moore — *Evening Olympian*.

P. B. Johuson — *Walla Walla Union*.

Wm. F. Newell — *Port Townsend Argus*.

Frank A. Peltret — *Seattle Times*.

W. H. Roberts — California Associated Press.

John F. Carrere — Associated Press, *Spokane Falls Chronicle, Partisan*, of Olympia.

C. M. Barton, Geo. Lewis Gower — *The Oregonian*.

The convention was in session fifty days and adopted a constitution which was approved by the people at the election held October 1, 1889.

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.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

STATE OFFICERS.

ELISHA P. FERRY.

Governor (Republican), was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 9, 1825. Studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession; resided at Waukegan until July, 1869, when he removed to Washington; was the first mayor of the city of Waukegan, in 1852, and in 1856 was presidential elector for the district in which he resided; was a member of the constitutional convention in Illinois in 1861; from 1861 to 1863 was bank commissioner in that state. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates' staff as assistant adjutant general with rank of colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 was appointed surveyor general of Washington territory. In 1872 was appointed governor of Washington territory and re-appointed in 1876. All of these appointments were conferred upon him by President Grant. He served as governor until November, 1880; removed to Seattle and became a member of a law firm. In September, 1887, retired from the practice of the law and entered the Puget Sound National Bank as vice president. On the 4th of September, 1889, was nominated by the republican party for governor of the state, and on the 1st day of October was elected. Went to California for his health in December, 1890, leaving Lieut. Gov. Chas. E. Laughton as acting governor.

CHARLES E. LAUGHTON.

Lieutenant Governor (Republican), was born in Penobscot county, Maine, June 4, 1846. Graduated from the Friend's College at Vassaborough, Maine, 1862; began the study of law upon graduation; enlisted in the Second Maine same year, under age; enlistment not permitted by parents; removed to Boston to complete law studies; entered the army in 1863; cashier of sutler attached to Fourteenth Maine, until close of the war; returned home, renewed study of law; health failed, obliged to discontinue study. In 1867 removed to Omaha, Nebraska; appointed postal clerk on Union Pacific railroad. Married in 1871 in Sacramento; became connected with Virginia & Truckee railroad same year; appointed auditor of said road in 1875; held this position until elected lieutenant governor of Nevada in 1882. At the expiration of the term of four years, removed to the western part of Stevens county, now Okanogan county, in the State of Washington. During residence in Nevada, was engaged in mining and milling speculations. Admitted to the bar in Tacoma, 1888; largely interested in mining interests in Okanogan county. In November, 1888, elected to the territorial legislature as joint representative from Stevens, Okanogan and Spokane counties. October 1st elected lieutenant governor. Became acting governor in December, 1890, by reason of absence of Governor Ferry from the state.

ALLEN WEIR.

Secretary of state (Republican), of Port Townsend, was born in Los Angeles county, California, April 24, 1854; came to Puget Sound with his father's family in 1860; raised on a farm in Clallam county on the Straits of Fuca; worked in a logging camp to earn money to pay his schooling; educated mostly at Olympia Union Academy; purchased the *Puget Sound Argus* in 1877, and after twelve years publication retired with a comfortable competence. Married Miss Ellen Davis, of

Clallam county, in 1877; chief clerk of legislative council in 1879; member of board of regents of territorial university, territorial board of health, justice of peace, police judge; elected to territorial council of 1888-89; and was a member of the constitutional convention from Jefferson county.

A. A. LINDSLEY,

State treasurer (Republican), was a member of the constitutional convention from the Twelfth district; resides at Union Ridge, Clark county; was born in Wisconsin in 1848; raised in New York state; removed to Portland, Oregon, 1868; was employed some years as surveyor and civil engineer; moved to San Francisco in 1874; was elected surveyor of the city and county of San Francisco for two years; moved to Clarke county, Washington, in 1881; was a member of the territorial legislature of 1885-86; is engaged in dairying and stock raising on Lewis river.

THOMAS M. REED.

Auditor (Republican), received the highest number of votes of the Republican nominees. Was born in Sharpsburg, Kentucky, December 8, 1825. His grandfather, Thomas Reed, was one of the early pioneers of the then "Far West." Thrown upon his own resources at the age of twelve years, he labored at farm work in the spring and summer at \$8 per month, with which he clothed himself and paid for his schooling during the winter months; began teaching at eighteen; went to San Francisco via Panama, in 1849; mined two years; was a partner of John Conness, afterwards senator from California; in mercantile business at Georgetown, El Dorado county; spent two years in Idaho, and removed to Olympia; was a member of territorial house of representatives of Washington from Idaho in 1862, when that territory was part of Washington. Was a member of the legislature of Idaho in 1864; is a lawyer.

practical surveyor and civil engineer; was president of the council of the Washington legislature in 1877, and auditor of the territory for ten years.

W. C. JONES.

Attorney general (Republican), of Spokane Falls, was born in Oneida county, New York, April 5, 1855. Left there with his parents and removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1858. Studied law at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison; graduated in 1876; left for Madelia, Minnesota, and formed a law partnership with F. D. Joy; practiced until March, 1883; removed to Cheney, Spokane county; was city attorney there until February, 1887, when he removed to Spokane Falls; was elected prosecuting attorney of Spokane county in the fall of 1886 and again in the fall of 1888; resigned to accept the office of attorney general, to which he was elected October 1st, 1889.

R. B. BRYAN.

Superintendent of public instruction and chairman of board of education (Republican), was born in Hancock county, Ohio, August 1, 1842; son of Dr. E. L. Bryan; moved with his parents when ten years old to Johnson county, Iowa; remained there four years; removed to West Mitchell, in Mitchell county, Iowa; remained there until 1862; attended the public schools of Ohio and Iowa until fourteen years of age; completed a course in the West Mitchell Academy and entered the Cedar Valley Seminary; enlisted in Third Iowa Infantry in 1861; participated in the campaigns of Missouri and Tennessee until 1862; was discharged on account of ill health; enlisted again in 1863 in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry and participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac until Lee surrendered at Appomattox; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and again at Spotsylvania; commissioned a second lieutenant in 1865; after the war was teaching until 1874; elected superintendent of schools of Lynn county.

Kansas, for two terms; engaged in the newspaper business until 1884; came to the Coast, and in January, 1886, settled in Olympia; in September, 1886, elected principal of the public schools of Montesano; in May, 1887, was appointed superintendent of public schools of Chehalis county; held position until March 4, 1889.

WM. T. FORREST,

Commissioner of public lands (Republican), was born in the state of Iowa, in 1849; educated at the Iowa Central university; graduated from the law department of the Iowa State university, and came to Washington in 1883; located at Chehalis in the spring of 1884, and continued the practice of law there, principally in the land title and abstract business; represented Lewis county in the lower house of the last territorial legislature.

MEMBERS SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE T. J. ANDERS,

Of Walla Walla, was born near the town of Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, April 4, 1838; resided on a farm with his parents until he was twelve years of age, when they moved into the town of Republic; attended public schools until fitted for the academy at that place. After finishing his academic course, was employed in the academy as teacher until 1858. Resigned and moved to Michigan; graduated from the law department of the state university in 1861; removed to Wisconsin, practiced law; moved to Montana, thence to Walla Walla, opening a law office at the latter named town in November, 1871; was city attorney and elected five times as prosecuting attorney for that district; has been connected with much of the important litigation of Washington territory, and was the unanimous choice of his brother judges for chief justice.

JUDGE RALPH OREGON DUNBAR,

Of Goldendale, was born in Schnyler 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.

JUDGE JOHN P. HOYT.

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 re-elected in 1870; in 1872 was elected to the house of representatives of Michigan and re-elected in 1874; was speaker of the last named body; was appointed secretary of Arizona by President Grant in the spring of 1876; promoted governor of that territory in 1877; was appointed governor of Idaho in the fall of 1878, but pre-

ferring 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.

JUDGE ELMON SCOTT.

Of Pomeroy, Garfield county, was born at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle county, Vermont, on the 6th of November, 1853; resided there until 1864, when he moved on a farm with his parents in Chester, Eaton county, Michigan; resided there until he reached his twenty-first year; attended the public schools, a high school and academy in that vicinity; began the study of law at Charlotte, in the same county, and was admitted to practice in 1877. Removed to Washington in October, 1881, locating at Pomeroy, Garfield county, in January, 1882; served one term as city attorney of Charlotte, Michigan, and was several times mayor of Pomeroy, Washington; is the youngest member of the supreme court.

JUDGE THEODORE L. STILES.

Of Tacoma, Pierce county, was born July 12, 1848, at Medway, Clarke county, Ohio, where he resided until his family removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1865. After attending public school he took the preparatory course at the Ohio university, Athens, Ohio. In the spring of 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 and continued so until May, 1887. He then got the "Western fever," and after remaining over until the fall of 1878 at Indianapolis, struck out

for Arizona, landing at Tucson, where he remained until July 4, 1887, on which date he arrived in Tacoma; was a member of the constitutional convention from Pierce county (Twenty-second district) and permanent chairman of the last territorial convention held to nominate the first state officers, at Walla Walla, in September, 1889.

CHIEF CLERK SOLOMON SMITH.

Of Goldendale, was born at Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 18th day of August, 1839; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, thence to Kansas in 1857; taught schools in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; was mustered in as first sergeant, Company D, Third Kansas regiment, at the beginning of the rebellion consolidated with the Fourth Kansas into the Tenth Kansas regiment; was promoted second lieutenant, 1863, and mustered out in August, 1864; commissioned by President Lincoln as captain of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Company F, and mustered out in March, 1866, when the army was reduced to a peace basis. Studied law in the office of Gen. A. Danford, and was admitted to practice at Fort Scott, Kansas. Settled at Goldendale in 1881, where he has since resided.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN BEARD ALLEN.

Of Walla Walla, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, May 18, 1845; was educated in Wabash College, Crawfordsville; was a private soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment of Indiana volunteers; removed with his father's family to Rochester, Minnesota, where he resided until January, 1870; here he read law, and was admitted to practice; came to Washington territory in March, 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession; is married; was appointed United States attorney for Washington

territory April, 1875, by President Grant, and continued in that office until July, 1885; was reporter of the supreme court of Washington territory from 1878 to 1885; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican from the Territory of Washington; was elected to the United States senate under the provisions of the act of congress admitting Washington territory into the Union; took his seat December 2, 1889. His term of office will expire March 3, 1893.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

Of Seattle, was born in Cape Vincent, New York, 1838; was prepared for college in the seminaries at Fulton and Fairfield, that state; graduated from the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1859; was principal at the Moravia Institute, at Moravia, New York; enlisted in Company F., Nineteenth New York Infantry, in 1861, for three months' service; was promoted to first lieutenant; after five months' service he was mustered out; studied law, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio in June, 1862; raised a company of sharpshooters, of which he was commissioned captain; was in the battles, of Chiamaugua, Chattanooga, Nashville, Resaca and other engagements; was promoted three times; was made judge advocate of the district of Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville; subsequently he engaged with the Remington Arms Company, and applied himself to the study of breech-loading arms for thirteen years; became member of the company and manager; represented that company in New York, and afterwards visited the principal countries of Europe, making contracts; in 1876 he purchased large interests in Washington territory, and became a citizen of Seattle in 1879, where he has resided since; was appointed governor of the Territory of Washington July 2, 1884, and served three years; distinguished himself by his course as executive during the anti-Chinese riots, and con-

tributed largely to the development of the territory, and in bringing about statehood; was elected to the United States senate as a Republican November 21, 1889, under the provisions of the act of congress admitting Washington territory and other states into the Union; he took his seat December 2, 1889. His term of service expired March 3, 1891. Re-elected by the legislature January 21, 1891, for six years from March 4, 1891.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE.

JOHN L. WILSON.

Of Spokane Falls, was born in Crawfordville, Indiana, August 7, 1850; received a primary education in the common schools; was graduated from Wabash College in 1874; studied law under Colonel W. C. Wilson, of Lafayette, Indiana; was elected a representative to the state legislature of Indiana in 1880, from Montgomery county; was appointed by President Arthur receiver of public moneys at Spokane Falls, and served four years and four months; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, being the first member of congress elected from the State of Washington, receiving 34,039 votes against 24,492 votes for Thomas C. Griffiths, Democrat. Re-elected November, 1890.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HIRAM E. ALLEN

(Republican), of the Third district, Spokane Falls, was born August 1, 1857, at Crawfordville, Indiana. Is the youngest son of Dr. Joseph S. Allen, surgeon of the Tenth Indiana volunteers. Came to Washington in June, 1872, and resided at Olympia and Spokane Falls ever since. Practiced law at the latter place for ten years with his brother, Joseph S. Allen, and others.

SAMUEL H. BERRY

(Democrat), of the Twenty-fifth district, was born August 22, 1849, in Osage county, Missouri; received a liberal education; was principal of the Linn high school for several years; was elected county surveyor of his native county in November, 1872, and re-elected in 1876. Emigrated to Washington in 1881, and settled in Lewis county in May of that year. Engaged in teaching till November, 1882, when he was elected surveyor of Lewis county; was elected county auditor in 1884 and re-elected in 1886.

N. G. BLALOCK

(Democrat), of the Tenth district, was born in Western North Carolina, February 17, 1836. Educated in the common schools, except one year in the Tusculum college, Tennessee. Entered Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1859, and graduated from that institution in 1861. Went to Central Illinois, near Decatur, and practiced medicine twelve years. In 1862 was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 115th regiment Illinois volunteers. In 1863 was discharged on account of failing health. In 1873 removed to Walla Walla with his family and a number of other immigrants; was on the road four months with teams; arrived without any means. Entered into the practice of medicine, investing all the money he had saved in lands and in opening up and improving what was termed "dry foothill lands." He is still engaged in the active practice of his profession. Was mayor of Walla Walla.

O. A. BOWEN

(Republican), was born in Branch county, Michigan, in 1843, and lived upon a farm until he enlisted in the army in 1861, before he was eighteen years of age; served over three years in the army of the Cumberland and was in all the important battles in which the Fourteenth Army Corps was engaged; attended Hills-

dale 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 capitol 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.

J. J. BROWNE

(Democrat), of the Second district, was born in Ohio in 1844; raised in Indiana; is a lawyer by profession; went to Kansas some years ago, thence to Oregon and thence to Spokane Falls, Washington; is president of the Browne National Bank of Spokane Falls, and resides in that city where he is a very large property holder.

DANIEL BUCHANAN

(Republican), was the oldest in age of the members of the constitutional convention; elected from Ritzville, Adams county, Eighth district; was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 25, 1820, emigrated from there to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and thence to Washington; is a farmer.

J. A. BURK

(Republican), from the Thirteenth district, embracing the counties of Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific; was born in New York in 1833; is a farmer and lives at Kalama.

HARRISON CLOTHIER

(Democrat), from the Seventeenth district, Snohomish and part of Skagit counties, was born in New York in 1840; lived on a farm. Settled at Mount Vernon in 1876 and founded the town; was auditor of Whatcom county, and was probate judge and county commissioner of Skagit county; is a merchant at Mount Vernon, in Skagit county.

CHARLES P. COEY

(Republican), of the First district, was born in Redfield, Oswego county, New York, in 1856; has been on the coast since 1879; came to the territory in 1882, to Rockford, Spokane county, and has been there ever since; is engaged in general merchandising.

GEORGE COMEGYS

(Republican), from the Seventh district, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1839, and came to Oregon with his father in 1850; was left an orphan at the age of fourteen; is a graduate of the Willamette university; was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of Oregon in 1877; immigrated to Whitman county in 1878; engaged in law practice, stock raising and mining. Was elected to represent Whitman county in the territorial legislature of 1881; was elected speaker of the house both at the regular and special session of that year.

S. G. COSGROVE

(Republican), of Pomeroy, Garfield county, is a native of Ohio, and has resided in Washington since 1883; was born in 1846; served as a private in an Ohio regiment, and was commander of the Grand Army, department of Washington and Alaska; is a lawyer; was elected as an Independent, but is a Republican; is from the Eighth district.

D. J. CROWLEY

(Republican), is a lawyer of the firm of Allen & Crowley, at Walla Walla; was born near Bangor, Maine,

February 11, 1854; came to Washington in 1880; elected from the Tenth district; lived some years in California.

FRANK M. DALLAM

(Republican), of the Fourth district, editor of the Lincoln county *Times*, of Davenport; was born in Missouri in 1849; raised in Illinois; came to Washington in 1882; settled at Spokane Falls; was printer, publisher and editor of several papers in Illinois and California; established the Spokane Falls *Review*; subsequently appointed register of land office at Waterville.

S. A. DICKEY

(Republican), a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1858; has been in Washington for some years as a school teacher; was superintendent of public schools of Kitsap county and lives near Sackman; was one of the delegates from the Eighteenth district.

R. O. DUNBAR

(Republican), of the Eleventh district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

D. E. DGRIE

(Democrat), of the Nineteenth district, King county, was born in Scotland in 1847; emigrated to this country at an early age; lived in Oregon for some years; removed to Seattle and became interested in improving that city by connecting himself with several commercial enterprises. Was a member of city council and in the mercantile business.

TRUSTEN P. DYER

(Republican), from the Nineteenth district, was born in Warren county, Missouri, in 1856; graduated in the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, in 1874, with the highest honors of his class; taught school for three years, studied law, was admitted in 1875; removed to St. Louis, was chief clerk of the registry department of the postoffice there; was city attorney of

St. Louis in 1855-6, 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, and married Miss Mary A. Pontius, of that city, June 8, 1889; was elected a member of the second senate.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE

(Republican) of the Sixteenth district, was one of the oldest members of the convention, a pioneer of Washington; was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1828; went to sea at thirteen, and sailed until gold was discovered in California. Landed in San Francisco October, 1849, and remained in California till the spring of 1853, when he came to Washington, and landed at Bellingham bay in May, 1853. He has been there ever since. He brought his wife with him and she was the first white female that settled in Whatcom county. He took up a donation claim of 320 acres on the front of Bellingham bay and now has one of the finest homes in the state; has filled most of the public offices in the territory; he was speaker of the house in 1866, and presided over the conventions that nominated Messrs. Denny, Flanders and Garfielde for congress. He was one of the three delegates at large in the constitutional convention held at Walla Walla in 1878.

JACOB T. ESHELMAN

(Democrat), from the Eleventh 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 elected a member of the second senate.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER

(Republican), of Lincoln county; his father was a native of New York; Mr. Fairweather himself was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1852; came to the United States in 1865; railroaded in Wyoming in 1868; came to Washington in 1871, and was engaged in railroading and steamboating until 1883; was general freight and passenger agent of the N. P. and O. R. & N. companies for six years; relieved Dr. D. S. Baker as manager of the Walla Walla & Columbia River railroad in 1879; was superintendent of the Idaho division of the N. P. railroad for three years during its construction; has been engaged in merchandising, banking, mining and lumbering; is president of the First National Bank of Sprague, a director of the First National Bank of Spokane Falls; has been mayor of Sprague, where he resided; was chief of ordnance with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor M. C. Moore; was a member of the first state senate from Lincoln county.

C. T. FAY

(Republican), of Pierce county, Twenty-third district, was born August 29, 1828, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; was educated in the district schools; was in the shoe and leather business for some years; emigrated to Rockford, Illinois; resided there twenty years in the butchering and droving business; came to Puget Sound in 1874, settled on a farm in Lewis county, then removed to Steilacoom, where he has resided since; is a member of the board of county commissioners of Pierce county.

B. B. GLASCOCK

(Democrat), of the Fourth district, was born December 6, 1843, in Ralls county, Missouri; went to California in 1852; lived in Yolo county till 1867, after which he lived in Colusa county until 1883, when he came to Washington and located at Sprague in the business of farming and stock raising; was a member of the last

constitutional convention of California and a member of the senate of the next two sessions of the legislature following.

M. M. GODMAN

(Democrat), of the Ninth district, was born in Missouri on the 1st of January, 1856, where he lived until the fall of 1870, at which time he went to California; attended the Pacific Methodist college, graduating in 1877; began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. In September, 1880, he came to Washington, located at Dayton, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. At the general election held in 1888, he was elected a member of the territorial council, being the only Democrat elected to that body; was elected a member of the second house of representatives.

JOHN F. GOWEY

(Republican), from the Twenty-fourth district, was born in North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, December 7, 1846; was admitted to the bar May 10, 1869; was member of the Ohio legislature in 1873-74-75; prosecuting attorney of Champaign county, Ohio, two terms, 1876-77-78-79; appointed register United States land office at Olympia in April, 1882, and served till August 1, 1886; was a member of the council of Washington territory session 1887-88. Mr. GoweY has quit the practice of law and was president of the First National Bank; was also mayor of Olympia.

W. B. GRAY

(Democrat), of the Eighth district, embracing Adams, Garfield, Asotin and Franklin counties, was born in Maine in 1847; was formerly sheriff of Franklin county; is a stockman; lives near Pasco; served in the Union army.

T. C. GRIFFITTS

(Democrat), of the Third district, was born in Carthage, Illinois, in 1857; went to Salt Lake, and thence

to Spokane Falls; is a lawyer; never held any public office; resides in Spokane Falls; was defeated for congress by John L. Wilson.

THOMAS HAYTON

(Republican), of the Seventeenth district, was born in Pike county, Kentucky, June 23, 1832; was a farmer until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Union army, serving three years; removed to Missouri in 1868, where he resumed the occupation of farming; removed with his family to Skagit county in 1876; is farming near Fir.

FRANCIS HENRY

(Democrat), of the Twenty-fourth district, was born in Galena, Illinois, in 1827, and has always lived in the West. Served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war; came to California in 1851; to Washington to reside in 1862, since which time he has been a resident of Olympia; has served three terms in the territorial legislature as member of the lower house from Thurston county; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1878; served four terms as probate judge of Thurston county, and several terms upon the board of trustees of the town of Olympia, the last two as president of the board; was chief clerk of the legislative council; was clerk of the supreme court of the territory and treasurer of the city of Olympia.

GWIN HICKS

(Democrat), of the Twenty-second district, was the only member born in Washington. He first saw the light of day at Olympia, October 28, 1857; at the age of ten his parents removed to Portland, Oregon, where he learned the printer's trade; entered the University of California, class '79, and sustained himself through the four years' course by working at his trade; returned to Portland and entered the office of the *Daily Herald* as a typesetter; did service as a reporter on the various daily papers of that place until 1882; went to Tacoma

in 1883; was a printer on the *Tacoma Ledger and News*, and city editor on the *News*, which place he held until he received the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue for Western Washington; he held the office for four years and voluntarily resigned March 4; is in the real estate business.

JOHN P. HOYT

(Republican), of the Twentieth district. [See biographical sketches of state judiciary.]

JAMES A. HUNGATE

(Democrat), from the Seventh district, lives near Pullman, in Whitman county; was born in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1844; settled in Walla Walla; went to Whitman county in 1880; was deputy circuit clerk in Illinois, and was once county commissioner in Umatilla county, Oregon.

ROBERT JAMIESON

(Republican), of the Twenty-fifth district, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1854; came to this country and located in California in 1882; went to Wilkeson, Pierce county, in 1885. Is a mining expert and engineer and was educated in Glasgow.

RICHARD JEFFS

(Democrat), was born in New York in 1827, and has been in Washington for upwards of thirty years; was justice of the peace of King county for fifteen years; interested in hop culture at Snoqualmie, in the Eighteenth district, from which he was elected.

GEORGE H. JONES

(Republican), was born in Ohio in 1857; is a lawyer at Port Townsend; was elected from the Fifteenth district, embracing Jefferson and San Juan counties.

O. W. JOY

(Republican), of the Twenty-fifth district, lives at Boisfort, Lewis county; is a farmer and mill owner; was born in New Hampshire in 1836, and spent many years

in Maine; has been in Washington many years; lived in California and on the Pacific coast since 1849.

J. C. KELLOGG

(Republican), was born in Yates county, New York, in 1821, and came to Washington when it was part of Oregon; was the first white settler of South Bay; was a member of the territorial legislature several times; elected from the Eighteenth district, Coupeville, Island county, but removed to Seattle while a member of the constitutional convention; is a physician.

JNO. E. KINNEAR

(Republican), of King county, was born in Indiana in 1843. At the age of seven years his parents moved to Walnut Grove, Woodford county, Illinois, and located there upon a farm; took the regular course of studies at the Washington high school and Eureka college, and after finishing at these schools took a four years classical course at Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois, and while there the war broke out; enlisted for three years, and as a private soldier was engaged in some twenty of the great battles of the war; at the request of his comrades he wrote and published a history of his regiment and brigade, consisting of 140 pages; after the war closed he took a course of law at the Chicago law school, and when admitted to the bar located at Paxton, Illinois, where he remained in active practice for fifteen years, and while there was prosecuting attorney for three years, and was master in chancery for four years; in 1883 moved to Seattle; was elected to the legislature from King county on the Republican ticket in 1884, and in session of 1885 drafted and succeeded in having enacted, ten or more important bills; again in November, 1888, was elected to the council or upper house of the legislature, but did not take his seat on account of the passage of the enabling act for the admission of the state; was elected to the constitutional convention from the Twentieth district, and took an active

part in framing that instrument; was chairman of the committee on corporations; made a close race for first governor; was backed by the entire thirty-five delegates from King county and received 130 votes in the Republican state convention; was a member of the first and second state senate.

H. M. LILLIS

(Republican), of the Twenty-third district, was born in Michigan in 1856, and has been a resident of Old Tacoma, Pierce county, for some years; is unmarried; a school teacher, and was a member of the city council of Tacoma, and chief of the fire department.

A. A. LINDSLEY

(Republican), of the Twelfth district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

DR. S. B. MANLY

(Republican), of the First district, is a native of Norwalk, Ohio; born 1847; came to Washington in 1882; formerly represented Whatcom, San Juan and Skagit counties in the territorial legislature; is a practicing physician and stock raiser; lives at Colville, Stevens county.

J. P. T. M'CROSKEY

(Democrat), of the Sixth district, was born in Monroe county, East Tennessee, October 8, 1828. In 1852 he left home with his brother for California, going by the way of the Isthmus of Panama; arrived at San Francisco penniless and broken in health; settled on one hundred acres of land in Santa Clara valley and farmed it five years; returned to his birthplace in 1858, with a "stake" made from wheat raising and working in the redwoods of the Santa Cruz mountains; bought a large plantation in Monroe county, upon which he erected a sawmill, cotton gin, and a large merchant flouring mill, his market being Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi principally; met with reverses in the civil war; early in 1879 came to Washington; is a farmer, owning 640

acres of land nine miles north of Colfax, in Whitman county.

J. T. M'DONALD

(Democrat), of the Fifth district, was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of August, 1848. His parents were Highland Scotch; moved to Michigan in 1867; followed lumbering; went to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1875, and engaged in mining; came to Kittitas county in 1881; has been interested since that time in mines and mining in the Salmon River district, Okanogan county.

MATT J. M'ELROY

(Labor), elected on the Labor ticket in the Twentieth district; was born in Machias, Maine, in 1858; is a logger; has been ten years in Skagit county; was a member of the last legislature from Skagit and Snohomish; resides in Seattle.

JOHN M'REAVY

(Democrat), of Mason county; was born in the State of Maine in 1840, and has been in the territory for twenty-eight years; Mr. McReavy is engaged in general merchandising and lumbering, and lives at Union City; has been a member of the territorial legislature four terms, and was a member of the upper council several terms; was a member of the first house of representatives from Mason county.

DR. T. T. MINOR

(Republican), of the Nineteenth district, was born in Connecticut in 1844; educated in the public schools of New Haven and earned, outside of school hours, enough to learn the profession of medicine; in August, 1861, at seventeen years of age, enlisted in the Seventh Connecticut regiment, was made hospital steward and afterwards appointed assistant surgeon of First South Carolina regiment; resigned in 1864 on account of sickness; resumed medical studies; received diploma from Yale College in 1867; came to Washington in 1868; was mayor of Seattle where he lived, and was a

member of many Republican conventions in territorial days; was drowned in Puget Sound in November, 1839. His body was never recovered.

AUSTIN MIRES

(Republican), was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, February 11, 1852; came across the plains with his parents to Oregon in 1853, and settled on a farm in Umpqua, Douglas county, in 1854; taught school; worked in a printing office; was United States mail agent from Portland to Roseburg; took a full law course at the University of Michigan; graduated in March, 1882; returned to Oregon and practiced law at Roseburg; was chief clerk of Oregon senate in 1882-83; removed to Ellensburg; elected its first mayor in 1885; re-elected for a second term; is vice president of the First National Bank of that city; was one of the representatives of the Fifth district in the convention.

R. S. MORE

(Democrat), from the Twenty-third district was born in Scotland October 13, 1828; arrived in Connecticut in 1831, and in 1841 went to Iowa; in 1850 went to Illinois, and on the first day of May, 1852, started across the plains; arrived at The Dalles, Oregon, October 12, and ran a flat boat between The Dalles and Cascades for some time; went to Portland in December, 1852, and vibrated between Portland and Sauvie's island until March 20, 1853, when he went to Steilacoom; was elected county commissioner in June, 1854, and has been elected twice since; was first lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers during the Indian war of 1855; was a member of the house of representatives in 1857-58, and again in 1871; was one of a party that cut a wagon road through the Naches pass in 1853.

JAMES Z. MOORE

(Republican), of the Second district, was born in 1845 in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1856 his family re-

moved to Missouri; graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, in 1867, afterwards attending the Harvard law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1858 he became a member of the bar at Owensboro, Kentucky; was twice nominated by his party for congress and twice for presidential elector. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Blaine, and was elected the Kentucky member of the Republican national committee. He came to Spokane Falls first in 1886.

MORGAN MORGANS

(Republican), of the Twenty-first district, was born in South Wales in 1830; removed to Pennsylvania in 1846, and came to California in 1855, and to the Black Diamond coal mines in King county, in 1885, where he was the superintendent when elected to the constitutional convention.

LEWIS NEACE

(Democrat), of Waitsburg, Walla Walla county, Ninth district, was born in Germany in 1835; came to this country in 1847; was raised in Pennsylvania; came to Washington in 1859; located in Walla Walla; engaged in farming and stock raising.

WILLIAM L. NEWTON

(Labor), of the Twenty-first district, was elected on the Labor ticket; was born in Kentucky in 1854; went to Memphis, then to Mississippi, and came to Seattle; is a coal miner at the Gilman mines, King county.

JAMES POWER

(Republican), of the Sixteenth district, was born in Ireland in 1849; grew up from childhood in Columbus, Ohio, where he learned the printing business, serving an apprenticeship in the *Ohio State Journal* office. In 1870 he removed from Columbus to Washington D. C., to accept a position in the government printing office, where he worked until April, 1873, when he struck out

for Washington. Upon arriving here he started the *Mail* at Whatcom. and continued the publication till 1879. when he removed with it to La Conner, where it is still in existence; served some time as inspector of customs of the Puget Sound district, and represented Whatcom (then including the present county of Skagit), Suohomish and Island counties, in the upper house of the legislature of 1883. He was elected to the constitutional convention from the Sixteenth district, comprising Whatcom and the northern half of Skagit counties; is an extensive hop grower.

WILLIAM F. PROSSER

(Republican), of the Eleventh district. was born on the 16th of March 1834, near Williamsport, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools of that state; attended the Johnstown academy for three terms; engaged in teaching school, studying law and surveying until twenty years of age, when he emigrated, in 1854. across the plains to California; engaged in mining, chiefly in Trinity county; was second lieutenant of the Trinity Rangers, a company organized to assist the regular troops of the Indian wars of 1858-9. about Humboldt bay; was the first Republican candidate of the Republican party in Trinity county for the legislature of California in 1860; went east at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861; enlisted as a private in the "Anderson Troop;" served in the Army of the Cumberland throughout the war; took part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Siege of Knoxville and many others; was commissioned as major of the Second Tennessee Cavalry regiment in March, 1863; lieutenant colonel same regiment in March, 1864, and colonel in June, 1865. After the war, was located on a farm seven miles from Nashville, Tennessee; was elected to the Tennessee legislature in 1867; was elected to congress from the Nashville district in 1868; was post-master at Nashville for three years; was one of the

the commissioners from the state of Tennessee to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; was appointed special agent of the general land office for Oregon and Washington in March, 1879; served in that capacity for six years; located a homestead in 1882 upon the site of the present town of Prosser, Yakima county; was elected auditor of Yakima county for two years in 1886.

THOMAS M. REED

(Republican), of the Twenty-fourth district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

JOHN M. REED

(Democrat), from Seventh district, Whitman county, a native of Missouri, born there in 1842; lives in Oakesdale and been in Washington twelve years; was a member of the Oregon legislature from Clackamas county; was county commissioner of Whitman county four years.

ALBERT SCHOOLEY

(Republican), Seventeenth district, was born in Pennsylvania, October 12, 1848; educated at Bucknell University; graduated there in 1869; taught school for a few years; engaged in the mercantile business for eight years; was a representative to the Pennsylvania legislature of 1885-86 from Union county; came to Washington in 1888; settled at Florence, Snohomish county, on the Stillaguamish river; removed to Chehalis, Lewis county.

B. L. SHARPSTEIN

(Democrat), of Walla Walla, the Tenth district, was born in New York, Bath county, in 1828; is a lawyer; came to Washington from Wisconsin; was elected to the territorial council three times.

JOHN A. SHOUDY

(Republican), of Ellensburg, is the founder of that thriving city; was born in 1843 in the state of Illinois; served in the Union army; came to Washington terri-

tory; lived for a while in Seattle; broke a roadway across the Cascades from Seattle to Kittitas valley; was a representative from the Fifth district, embracing Kittitas county and part of Douglas county.

LEWIS SOHNS

(Republican), was born in Germany, April 29, 1827; came to Pacific coast in 1852; worked as a painter until 1866, and then began merchandising at Vancouver, and manufacturing on Puget Sound and the Columbia river; is president of the First National Bank of Vancouver; was member of territorial legislature from Clarke county; mayor of Vancouver and a trustee of the Washington School for Defective Youth; elected from Twelfth district.

GEO. H. STEVENSON

(Democrat), of Skamania county, was elected to the legislature on the People's ticket from Skamania county; was born in Iron county, Missouri, December 15, 1857, and settled at the Cascades in 1882; was elected auditor of Skamania county in 1882, and re-elected in 1884; in 1883 was elected joint representative from Skamania, Clarke and Cowlitz counties; was appointed inspector of customs to succeed A. L. Sharpstein, but refused to qualify for fear of jeopardising his seat in the legislature. Mr. Stevenson is a wholesale fish dealer; was a member of the first house of representatives from Skamania county.

ROBERT F. STURDEVANT

(Republican), of Ninth district, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1841; moved to Territory of Iowa in 1843; moved to Wisconsin in 1854; enlisted in Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry in October, 1861; rose to rank of color sergeant; admitted to bar in Wisconsin in 1863; moved to Washington in 1873; was first probate judge of Columbia county; elected prosecuting attorney for first judicial district in 1878; served one term; elected prosecuting attorney for the

counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin in 1884 and served two terms; is now superior judge of counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin.

T. L. STILES

(Republican), of the Twenty-second district. [See biographical sketches of members of state judiciary.]

H. F. SUKSDORF

(Democrat), from the Third district, was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1843; came with his parents to America in 1858; settled on a farm in Scott county, Iowa; studied at the Quincy, Illinois, Academy and the Iowa State University; graduated from the law department of the latter university in 1870; as deputy United States marshal took the census of Davenport, Iowa; was delegate to the Liberal Republican convention that met at Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley in 1872; was United States supervisor of census for Oregon in 1880; settled in Spokane county in 1881; is engaged in farming.

E. H. SULLIVAN

(Republican), of the Sixth district, was born in Eaton county, Michigan, July 31, 1853; removed with his father's family to Nebraska in the fall of 1855; remained there till the fall of 1877; then went to Whitman county; admitted to practice law in Colfax in 1880; elected prosecuting attorney of Whitman county in 1884, serving the full term of two years; subsequently appointed superior judge.

P. C. SULLIVAN

(Republican), of the Twenty-second district, is a resident of Tacoma, Pierce county; born in Nebraska in 1859; came to Washington in 1882 and settled in Colfax with his brother, E. H. Sullivan, in the legal business; lived in Tacoma; is a lawyer and was the first assistant United States district attorney of the state.

GEORGE W. TIBBETTS

(Republican), of the Twenty-first district, was born in Maine in 1846; came from Missouri nineteen years ago to King county; engaged in farming and the mercantile business; was a member of the territorial legislature in 1878, and a brigadier general of the territory for two years; served in the war of the rebellion in a Union regiment.

J. J. TRAVIS

(Democrat), of the First district, has lived in Colville but a few years. Is a native of Tennessee, born there in 1859, and is a practicing physician in Stevens county; was the youngest member of the constitutional convention.

GEORGE TURNER

(Republican), of the Second district, was born in Edina, Knox county, Missouri, in 1850; held the office of United States marshal for the southern and middle district of Alabama, and associate justice for Washington territory, the first by appointment from General Grant, the second from President Arthur. Judge Turner was a personal friend of both, and largely consulted by the latter in southern matters; he was chairman of the Republican state committee in Alabama from 1876 to 1884; member of the national convention from Alabama in 1876, 1880 and 1884, and in the two latter, member at large and chairman of the delegation; he was one of the 306 in the convention of 1880 for Grant; he came to Washington in July, 1884, and was associate justice of the supreme court of the territory until his resignation in 1887; received twenty votes for United States senator in the first state legislature at Olympia in November, 1889.

J. F. VAN NAME

(Democrat), of Kelso, Thirteenth district, was born in Earlville, La Salle county, Illinois, in 1857. At the age of ten his parents removed to Grant county, Wisconsin;

graduated from the Earlville high school; taught school for a short time in Illinois; went to Dakota during the Black Hills mining excitement and thence went to Kansas, staying there about a year, and then to Colorado, settling at Loveland; went into New Mexico and Arizona prospecting, and was engaged for some time in the forwarding and commission business; in 1883 went to Walla Walla. In the fall of the same year came to the Cowlitz valley; taught school and read law. In the spring of 1887 was appointed clerk of the court, holding the office eighteen months, when he resigned to enter into the practice of his profession, having in the meantime been admitted to the bar.

C. H. WARNER

(Democrat), of the Sixth district, was born in New York state in 1836, and emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin in 1847, thence to Illinois in 1854. He was educated at Mt. Morris, Illinois, college, taught school from 1858 to 1861, and studied law. On account of ill health he was forced to give up law studies, and in 1862 went to California and engaged in business in Sierra county; removed to Oakland in 1867; came to Washington in the fall of 1879, locating at Colfax, where he has since resided; was a member of the legislature of 1883; appointed register of the land office at Walla Walla in 1885, and held the office one year, when he resigned and returned to Colfax to attend to business interests; was chairman of the territorial Democratic committee and chairman of the Democratic convention which met at Walla Walla in 1884.

ALLEN WEIR

(Republican), of Fifteenth district. [See biographical sketches of state officers.]

J. J. WEISENBURGER

(Republican), was elected as an Independent from the Sixteenth district; was born in Bureau county, Illinois.

February 4, 1855; immigrated to California in the fall of 1862; was reared in Nevada City, California; admitted to the bar there in 1879; came to Washington in 1883; resides at Whatcom; was city attorney of Whatcom and justice of the peace.

A. J. WEST

(Democrat), of the Fourteenth district, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, December 13, 1839; emigrated to Port Royal, Norfolk county, Ontario, when five years old. There received a common school education; taught school one year and then went to work in a sawmill; when the war broke out in 1861 enlisted as a private in Company L, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; March 24, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant, Company L, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; was wounded September 30, 1864, while charging Fort Wheaton; was in command of his company at the surrender of General Lee, and consequently took part in the ceremonies of the surrender; he received a commission as captain, May 11, 1865; he returned to Saginaw, Michigan, and again went to work in a sawmill; was fourteen years in the sawmill business in Michigan, during which time he filled the offices of township clerk and treasurer, justice of the peace and postmaster; he first visited Washington territory in July, 1883, and moved his family to Aberdeen in June, 1884, and there embarked in the manufacture of lumber.

H. C. WILLISON

(Democrat), of the Fifteenth district is forty-four years of age, of Scotch descent, and a practicing physician; he was born on a farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and graduated from the university of the city of New York; served on the medical staff of the department of public charities and correction of the city of New York; came to Washington territory in January, 1873; settled at Tacoma; was appointed physician to the ter-

ritory asylum and penitentiary at Steilacoom on the 1st of January, 1874; removed to Port Townsend in 1885; territorial health officer of the Puget Sound collection district; has written considerable for publication on medical and other subjects of public interest.

HENRY WINSOR

(Republican), of the Fourteenth district, Chehalis and Mason counties, was born in Ohio in 1835; came to Washington territory many years ago; held various offices of trust; is a farmer, and resides at Shelton, Mason county.

W. W. WALTMAN

(Democrat), of the First district, who was a member of the convention but six days, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. A lumberman by occupation; lived at Colville, Stevens county.

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 Clark 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, McNeill'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, Enumelaw, Black Diamond, Osceola, Green River, Slaughter, Christopher, Adalaide, Milton, Des Moines, White River, Sunny Dale, West Seattle, Duwamish, 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, Noster 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, Spaugle, 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, Frenchtown, 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, Kapousiu, 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, McNeill'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.

MESSAGE OF CHAS. E. LAUGHTON,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND ACTING GOVERNOR, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1891.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with a feeling of profound regret, with which the hearts of the entire people of the state of Washington throb in sympathy, that I announce to you the serious indisposition of our honored governor, Elisha P. Ferry, which has seemed to render it imperatively necessary for him temporarily to absent himself from among us, seeking that perfect condition of restored health which complete cessation from physical and mental labor alone can give him. That he may speedily recover, and that this legislature and the people of this commonwealth may soon again reap the benefit of that varied experience and wise counsel which have so emphatically characterized his former administrations, is my earnest and sincere wish: a wish which, I believe, voices the sentiment of every citizen of this grand new state, that owes so much to his untiring energy and ability. Owing to this temporary disability, I am obliged, under the provisions of the constitution, to assume the duties of his office *pro tempore*. Among these duties is that of preparing and presenting to your honorable bodies a biennial message, embodying such suggestions and recommendations pertaining to legislation, as may be deemed proper and necessary for the continued welfare, development and prosperity of the state. Fully realizing the importance and magnitude of this work, I cannot refrain from expressing the wish that it had been my privilege to submit to you such thoughts and suggestions, in reference to the changing

conditions resultant from a largely increased population, and the establishment of innumerable new industries since our admission into the sisterhood of states, and would be in thorough accord with a suggested policy of our chief executive; and that the opportunity for a thorough research into the departmental operations of the state government had not been so abridged by a limitation of time as to render my observations, conclusions and recommendations less comprehensive and satisfactory than I would have wished.

As the second legislature of the state of Washington, the people confidently expect that you will, so far as may be possible by legislative enactment, judiciously amend such laws as may have been found inefficient or contradictory in their provisions, and enact such other laws as will conduce to the harmonious and successful working of our state government. As an important factor to this end, I respectfully urge an earnest review and favorable consideration of the suggestions contained in the reports of the officers and boards of the various state departments. To the satisfactory operation of their respective bureaus these officers have given individual and undivided attention since their induction into office; with the result that they are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of their respective departments.

In the transition from an incomplete territorial existence to complete statehood, with its accompanying burden of greater responsibilities and larger duties, the accomplishment of a perfected organization of the various departments and of the intricate machinery of state could hardly have been expected from one session of the legislature. It is consequently incumbent upon you to supplement in this direction the provisions made by the first legislature.

CODE.

At this period of rapid development our system of laws cannot be too carefully considered and con-

structed in order that there should be a reliable basis upon which to adjudicate all cases that may from time to time arise. Every enactment of new laws, or repeal of existing laws, should strengthen the foundation of our government.

The legislature, at its last session, very wisely provided for a much needed review of territorial and state laws, by "An act to appoint a commissioner to compile, re-arrange and annotate the laws of Washington, and to provide for the publication and distribution thereof, and for payment therefor," approved February 18, 1890.

The revision and proper harmonizing of the laws into a code is an undertaking fraught with grave responsibilities. The practice in our courts should be made to conform, as nearly as practicable, to that of those states which have kindred provisions in their constitutions and laws. The work requires an extensive and peculiar knowledge, and a combination of rare qualities and accomplishments.

Section 1 of this act designated and appointed W. Lair Hill as a code commissioner to perform this work. I take pleasure in saying that a wiser choice could not have been made. No praise can be too high for the untiring energy and ability displayed by him in the performance of this arduous duty.

Section 4 provides that the commissioner shall "prepare a bill providing for the enactment of such laws, amendments and repeal of laws, as he shall suggest under section 2 of this act, and shall deliver said bill to the governor of said state on or before January 1, 1891." The commissioner has found it impossible to present this matter in a single bill without a violation of section 19, article 2 of the constitution, and has presented instead thereof a number of bills which, combined, cover all the matters contemplated by the act. These bills are now in my hands, and will be presented to you. I earnestly ask your immediate

and favorable action upon them, their purposes being so preëminently essential to the immediate interests of litigants and of the state.

An extended and intelligent preparation of this code has engrossed the entire time and attention of the code commissioner and of a corps of trained assistants for a period of eight months. Its consideration by you, section by section, would consume, in my opinion, the greater portion, if not all, of the limited time which is allotted to you by the constitution; thus depriving the state of much needed legislation upon other equally vital topics. I therefore recommend that you accept, in its entirety, the code prepared by the commissioner. Having thus laid the foundation of a noble system of enlightened jurisprudence, you can rear upon it such additional provisions as your wisdom may suggest.

ELECTIONS.

The law entitled "An act providing for printing and distributing ballots at public expense, and to regulate voting at state and other elections," approved March 19, 1890, otherwise known as the "Australian ballot law," seems to have been eminently satisfactory in its operation. Changes in and amendments to this law will, however, doubtless be suggested by more familiar acquaintance with its practical results.

The tendency of all legislation in reference to the conduct of elections should be to afford the voter the most ample protection and security in exercising his privilege of the franchise, and to discourage chicanery, dishonesty or intimidation. In this respect the operations of the law have conduced to the desired result.

Complaint has been made that the printing of the names of the candidates in alphabetical order upon the certified ballot, as provided in section 17, tends to confuse the voter in making his choice. To meet this objection, I would recommend that the law be so amended as that the names of the candidates to be

voted for shall be massed in separate political groups for the respective offices.

CONVICT LABOR.

Section 29, article 2 of the constitution provides that, after the first of January, 1890, the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person or corporation. You are required to provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state. This mandate of the constitution should be obeyed by the speedy enactment of a law giving appropriate effect to it. I shall refer more fully to the employment of convict labor for the benefit of the state in considering questions relative to the penitentiary at Walla Walla.

HARBOR LINES AND TIDE LANDS.

One of the most eminent writers on constitutional law says:

The deficiencies of human language are such that, if written instruments were always prepared carefully by persons skilled in the use of words, we should still expect to find their meaning often drawn in question, or at least to meet with difficulties in their practical application. And they multiply rapidly when the instruments are to be applied, not only to the subjects directly within the contemplation of those who framed them, but also to a great variety of new circumstances which could not have been anticipated, but which must nevertheless be governed by the general rules which the instruments establish. Moreover, the different points of view from which different individuals regard these instruments incline them to different views of the instruments themselves. All the circumstances tend to give to the subjects of interpretation and construction great prominence to the practical administration of the law, and to suggest questions which often are of no little difficulty.

In my opinion, article 15 of the constitution, relative to the appointment and duty of the harbor line commission, is ambiguous, unsatisfactory and uncertain in its terms. In accordance, however, with its provisions the first state legislature provided "for the creation of a board of harbor line commissioners, prescribing their duty and compensation," by an act approved March 28, 1890. That these commissioners have given earnest

and honest consideration to their duties no one can deny. The conclusions reached by them, after a careful investigation of the subject, as to the location of the harbor lines at Seattle have been questioned. The prosecution of their work at that city has been arrested by a mandate of the superior court of King county, where the question of their powers and duties is pending. This proceeding will result in a judicial interpretation and construction of the provisions of the constitution and of the act creating the commission. Tide lands within corporate limits cannot be disposed of until the harbor lines are established. Should any amendments to this law be presented for your consideration, the rights of all citizens and taxpayers should be kept fully in view. Large and conflicting interests are involved. The interests of the state, the corporation and the individual should be so carefully weighed and balanced that the result reached will be equitable and for the greatest benefit of all concerned. The report of the harbor line commissioners will be submitted to you.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

I invite your attention to the exhaustive report of the superintendent of public instruction, Hon. R. B. Bryan, regarding the condition of our public schools. It shows a most thorough attention by him to the arduous duties of this important branch of our state government.

The superintendent of public instruction is in fact, and should be made by law, the active head of educational matters in the state; all facts and statistics relative to these matters should be referred to him, and disseminated to the public through his office.

The law should be so changed as require the boards in charge of the various state educational institutions to make annual reports of the operations of the same to the superintendent of public instruction, as well as to the governor.

It should also be amended so as to harmonize the duties of the various educational officers and boards in this state. The proper officers of town and city school districts should be invested with power to enforce attendance on the part of truants.

The question as to whether the line of text-books used in the common schools should be purchased from the public fund, instead of by the parents or guardians of the children, merits the attention of the legislature. The text-books are as necessary a part of the equipment of the school as the teacher or school building. The public pays the one, and builds the other. Why not also provide the books? The purchase of the needed text-books is a heavy burden on the wage-earner, who often has to face the problem of rearing and educating a large family of future citizens on a small and precarious income. It is true that the law provides for the purchase of text-books for the children of indigent parents; but what American citizen will willingly sign a statement virtually confessing himself a pauper? The law requires that a child shall be furnished with the books adopted by the state board of education "as a condition of membership in the schools." This requirement militates against the freedom of the public schools as much as would a tuition fee, or a fee for incidental purposes. An annual saving of from forty to fifty thousand dollars can be made for the people in the purchase of the necessary text-books by the state. The saving will increase with our population. Let us remove the burden from those who are least able to bear it, and make the public schools free in fact as well as in name.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

By the provisions of an act of congress (10 U. S. statutes at large p. 305) approved July 17, 1854, and of an act approved February 22, 1889 (25 U. S. statutes, p. 676), 46,080 acres of the public domain of the United States were granted to the Territory and State of

Washington for university purposes. The grant of 1854 was supplemented by an additional gift of ten acres from citizens of Seattle, conditioned upon the location and maintenance of the university upon the ground so donated.

Information derived from the commissioner of the general land office, under the date July 15, 1890, discloses the fact that from the original governmental grant of 46,080 acres, there have been selected and sold 45,758 81-100 acres, leaving but 321 19-100 acres now due the state. Grave charges have been made concerning the disposition of these university lands. The lists of the lands selected and sold are inaccurate and indefinite. Quoting the language of a former board of regents of the university, "the whole matter appears to have been neglected for years, to the great detriment of an institution which is eminently worthy in itself and in its plan, and the future prosperity of which should have been assured beyond doubt by early and judicious selection of all its lands and by their strict and entire retention from private sale."

The maintenance of this institution is derived from three sources, viz.:

First: Proceeds of sales under the university grant (now virtually exhausted).

Second: Receipts from tuition.

Third: Such appropriations as may be made from time to time by the legislature.

Under existing laws the institution must measure its scope of usefulness entirely by the amount received from the last named source.

The university of Washington should, and could, be made not only self-supporting, but also a monument to the intelligence of this young commonwealth. The uncertain and indefinite information respecting the disposal of its land grant has, however, interposed a barrier which has tended materially to retard its usefulness and block its progress. I am unable to find that its

exact status, other than educational, has ever yet been defined by any board of regents or commissioners having its business in charge.

A special committee, under concurrent resolution of December 5, 1889, was appointed by the legislature to examine thoroughly into the details of the management of this institution from its organization to that time. The result of its investigations was given to the legislature in a printed report.

The work of this committee was entirely satisfactory, to the extent of the questions discussed by it; but, owing to limitation of time, it did not, or could not, enter fully into the consideration of the varied and vexed questions involved in the management of the university since its foundation.

The present board of regents presents an ample and exhaustive report upon the present condition of the university and its necessities, which embodies many pertinent suggestions, for which I ask your careful consideration.

I recommend that a special committee of investigation be designated, to be selected of members of the legislature (acting in conjunction with a like committee to be appointed from a board of regents), whose duties shall be to make a thorough, comprehensive and exhaustive inquiry into all matters connected with and pertaining to the university since its establishment, which shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to which ample time shall be given to complete the labors imposed upon it.

The people have the right, and most emphatically demand, that the legislature shall give to them the fullest information in relation to the exact status of this institution and of its liberal endowments.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed, approved March 28, 1890, for the location,

establishment and maintenance of a state agricultural college and school of science.

The report of the commissioners of this institution, which will be duly submitted to you, advises me, that after repeated meetings, and a thorough canvass of the respective merits and advantages of the localities offered as sites for the establishment of the college, the board has been unable to agree upon a selection of land for its location. This fact is to be regretted, as upon its establishment depend munificent governmental grants of land and money.

Section 4 of the act contains the following clause: "Said commission shall locate the said college, unless its location has been otherwise selected in accordance with law, previous to the first day of June, A. D. 1890." The failure of the commission to locate the agricultural college, in compliance with this plain mandate of law, raises a grave doubt in my mind as to its further right to act at all in the matter. I would, therefore, recommend that that portion of section four, quoted above, be so amended as to provide for the appointment of a new commission, and the fixing of some future date, prior to which the commission shall be required to locate the site for said college and school.

Of the \$5,000 appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the commissioners report as having expended, in per diem and traveling expenses, the sum of \$847.45, leaving a balance unexpended and on hand of \$4,152.55.

CHENEY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Under an act of the legislature approved March 22, 1890, "to establish a normal school for the state of Washington, in the city of Cheney, in Spokane county, and for the government, management and control of the same," Louis Walter, W. E. Weygant, H. F. Saksdorf, W. H. M. McClure and S. A. Wells, were appointed trustees; Mr. Walter being subsequently

elected president of the board and Mr. Weygant, secretary.

The trustees of this institution report that it now contains twenty-five pupils, and they ask for appropriations as follows:

For maintenance of the school for 1891-1892.....	\$27,020
For erecting a new building.....	75,000

It is desirable that the methods employed, both as regards the term of instruction of the teachers and the management of these normal schools, should be of the highest order commensurate with the dignity and growth of the state; and it is important that the legislature enact laws having these objects in view.

ELLENSBURGH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Section 15 of "An act to establish a normal school," approved March 28, 1890, imposes upon the trustees of this institution the duty of making an annual report. This they have failed to do. In consequence, I have no information of their proceedings to submit to you. Their report upon the status of this school will, however, doubtless be presented to you before the close of the session.

STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the state librarian shows a most satisfactory condition. New books and periodicals to the number of 2,135 have been added since the last report, making the total number of books, pamphlets and maps, 12,224. Upon the receipt of all the books contracted for, many of which are still *en route*, our library will be second to but few as a law and reference library. At the beginning of the present administration the list of text books in the library was very incomplete. Complete sets of state and United States reports were the exception, and not the rule; but, through the personal efforts and peculiar fitness of the present librarian, the Hon. Phillip D. Moore, these omissions, have as far as possible, been supplied. At

present an insurance of \$6,000 is carried upon the books in our library. The money value of these books is not less than \$40,000; should a total loss occur by fire, many of the volumes could not be replaced at all, and the loss would be most disastrous. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the board of library commissioners be authorized to increase the insurance to not less than \$20,000, and that an appropriation be made for that purpose. I also urge a careful consideration of that portion of the librarian's report asking an appropriation of \$2,000 for the maintenance of the library during the two ensuing years.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

A tendency seems to exist in the public mind to ignore the importance of military organizations as factors in preserving and enhancing the greatness of our common country, and insuring the perpetuity of our institutions. The factors of peace are, it is true, greater than those of war, but no people, in the present condition of the world, can reasonably expect to purchase peace without being prepared to enforce on the field of battle their rights and prerogatives as a nation. There is no surer way to preserve peace than to be armed for defensive protection.

We have every reason to be proud of the *personnel* of the National Guard of Washington. It consists, at present of seventeen companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry. The law provides that there shall not be to exceed thirty companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry; but the military board has deemed it unwise, owing to lack of funds, to admit, at this time, more than twenty companies of infantry.

The able report of Brigadier General R. G. O'Brien, the adjutant general, to which your closest scrutiny is directed, shows a deficiency in the funds of 1889-1890, occasioned by the services of the troops at the disastrous fires in Seattle and Spokane Falls, at which our

volunteer soldiery did effective service. A bill to cover this deficiency was introduced in the last legislature and passed the senate, but it failed to pass the house. I recommend that an appropriation to meet the deficiency be made by you.

We owe much to the members of the National Guard, who freely and without hope of reward, gave their services in the preservation of our lives and the protection of our property.

Under our present laws, and owing to what appears to me a neglect or oversight on the part of the earlier authorities of the territory, no provision has ever been made for a complete roster, or for the custody and safe keeping of the records of our volunteers who served in the war of the rebellion, or in the Indian war of 1855-1856. I am informed that a copy of these records can be obtained from the war department at Washington, upon the payment of the necessary clerical expenses incurred in transcribing them. The amount to be thus paid (not exceeding possibly \$250) is so trifling, and the desirability of the possession by the state of a perfect record of these veterans so necessary, that I trust your early attention will be given to this matter.

Claims also exist for services and for equipment and maintenance of both men and horses in the Indian wars.

With a just regard for the rights of their pioneers, the states of California, Oregon and Nevada have secured an adjustment of these claims by the general government. I would impress the necessity of united action in requesting our senators and representatives in congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a law which will place Washington in that regard upon an equality with these states.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

I invite your especial attention to the report of the state geologist. It is comprehensive, voluminous and lucid. It indicates a vast amount of work and research

on his part. The industry and intelligence which he has displayed in the performance of his duties deserves special mention and recognition. He has shown thorough zeal in the development of our mineral resources, and has bestowed great care and attention upon every detail of his official duties. In the short time since his appointment he has builded up a department of our state government which promises to be of surpassing importance and benefit. He has collected a cabinet, not only of great intrinsic value to the state, but of inestimable interest and worth to the student and investor.

I approve his recommendations, and urge your favorable consideration of them. The sum appropriated by the act creating the office of state geologist has been found inadequate, owing to the proportions and importance of this work, and the inevitable expense attending the organization of an office of this character. To reap the full benefit of this work so ably begun, in the development of one of our most valuable resources, the legislature should not hesitate to make a liberal appropriation for this department. A thorough geological and mineralogical survey should be made of the mineral-bearing districts of the state. To carry out this purpose, a force of thoroughly trained scientific men will be necessary. The advantages that will accrue to the state from the adoption of this policy are so obvious that it is unnecessary to enter into an enumeration of them in detail.

I recommend that the appropriation for the next two years be not less than \$50,000. I further recommend that an amendment be made to the existing law prescribing the duties of the state geologist to the effect that he, in his official capacity, be empowered to examine all mineral claims filed upon school and other lands of the state, when requested by competent authority so to do, such testimony being of importance

in determining the legitimacy of such claims, and as furnishing a basis of procedure for the attorney general to act in relation thereto. The fostering, encouragement and development of our immense deposits of coal, iron, marble and other building stones, and of the precious metals, call for your earnest consideration.

FISH COMMISSION.

Professor Agassiz, the most eminent authority on pisciculture, is credited with the saying that "one acre of water, properly stocked with fish, would supply as much food as one hundred and sixty acres of land."

The growing interests of our fisheries, and the populating of our barren lakes and streams with food fish, should receive fostering care and substantial encouragement at your hands. Large and increasing investments have been and are being made in this industry. It is but the inception for our citizens of a magnificent trade, which in a short time will rival that of any state in the Union. The long established halibut fishers of Cape Cod, and the North Atlantic coast generally, are changing their base of operations to our more productive waters. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in our salmon fisheries. Our native oysters and clams have a reputation for excellence throughout the United States.

Under "an act for the appointment of a fish commission, and defining its duties, and declaring an emergency to exist," approved February 20, 1890, James Crawford, of Vancouver, was appointed fish commissioner. His report is laid before you, and is of great interest. A brief recapitulation of this industry, collated from this report, for the eleven months ending November 30, 1890, gives the following:

	VALUE OF FISH.	
Columbia River.....		\$1,059,345 75
Puget Sound.....		00
Shoalwater Bay.....		00
Total.....		\$1,192,455 75

VALUE OF OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

Shoalwater Bay.....	\$64,700 00
Puget Sound.....	31,488 00
Total.....	\$96,188 00

Total value of fishing industry for 11 months.....\$1,288,643 75

The expenses of the commission from March 21, 1890, to November 30, 1890, were:

Salaries.....	\$1,594 00
Expenses.....	802 35
Total.....	\$2,396 35

I approve the recommendations contained in the report of the fish commissioner as to the establishment of a state hatchery; the enactment of proper laws giving him the necessary power to enforce the "sawdust" and other provisions relative to the preservation of fish life, and also empowering him to regulate the establishment of a standard fishway. I also call your attention to other pertinent suggestions in reference to further amendments of existing laws, which are stated on pages 31 and 33 of this report.

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

An augmenting population by water, through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, emphasises the need of suitable and ample quarantine buildings to be used as a hospital for the care of immigrants afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases, and to guard against the spread of such diseases among our citizens.

The state now owns five acres of land near Port Townsend, which have (until the buildings thereon were destroyed by fire) been used for this purpose. At present, we have no quarantine building, or accommodations at this station.

This matter should receive your immediate attention as continued neglect of these precautionary sanitary measures is a constant menace to the health of our people.

Your attention is called to the report of the board of health, located at Port Townsend.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The recommendations of the board of pilot commissioners for the Puget Sound and Columbia river districts are submitted for your perusal. Valuable suggestions will be found therein respecting amendments to existing laws affecting our rapidly increasing commerce. These suggestions I cordially approve.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

An eminent writer has truly said:

In this age of high-pressure living, there is perhaps no subject of more general or more urgent interest than that of insanity in its relations to the state. No reflecting mind can be indifferent to the question of making proper public provision for the treatment and care of those afflicted with an insidious disease, from which no measure of intellectual or physical strength, or worldly prosperity, affords any certain immunity—a disease which, prone to feed upon excitement, finally transforms the noblest faculties of our race into a wreck so appalling that in its contemplation the human intelligence becomes bewildered and dismayed. At no time in the history of civilization has the importance of this subject been more fully acknowledged, and probably at no time have influences contributory to mental derangement been more powerful than they are to-day. In America where from a variety of causes, there is so much mental activity, and where a condition of great prosperity attracts the surplus population of Europe, there are obvious reasons why the various problems relating to insanity should receive most careful attention.

These reflections are equally applicable to our increasing population. This subject should receive your broadest and most liberal consideration.

WESTERN WASHINGTON HOSPITAL.

The trustees and superintendent of this institution make a comprehensive report of the operations of the asylum at Steilacoom. Their management has been wise, governed by intelligent principles and conducive to the proper care and treatment of the unfortunate inmates.

On October 1, 1889, there were contained in the asylum, pa- tients numbering.....	303
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	258
Total	561
Discharged during the fiscal year	127
Died.....	54
Escaped	2
Total	183
Showing the number of patients on September 30, 1890.....	378
Average number treated, one year.....	348

The total cost of maintaining this institution, including improvements, for the year, is shown as \$64,018.87.

Cost per patient per day, fifty cents and four-tenths (50 4-10).

The board of commissioners ask an appropriation of \$60,000 to complete various improvements, the more important being the erection of an addition to the main building, as the present accommodations are inadequate for the care of the rapidly increasing number of patients committed to this institution.

The alleviation of the condition of these unhappy wards of our state should receive your earnest thought and endeavor.

EASTERN WASHINGTON HOSPITAL.

Under the provisions of "An act to provide for the completion and furnishing of the hospital for the insane at Medical Lake, Washington, and making an appropriation therefor," \$100,000 was appropriated to complete and furnish the hospital; and by an act approved March 13, 1890, entitled "An act in relation to the insane of the State of Washington, and making appropriation for the maintenance thereof, and declaring an emergency," \$75,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of patients and for necessary repairs of the building.

It was hoped that work could be pushed rapidly to completion upon this building, in order to relieve the

hospital at Steilacoom of those patients properly belonging to the eastern part of the state, and the accommodations for which seemed to be inadequate; but the commissioners report that, owing to delays in transportation of materials, the work is not yet completed, though it is expected to be by January 20, 1891.

They request appropriations as follows:

Current expenses for two years.....	\$100,000
For improvements, outbuildings, teams and other necessary expenses.....	26,000

They also ask your assent to a contract entered into for furnishing an ample water supply, and an appropriation therefor of \$20,000, making a total of \$146,000.

Their report will, I doubt not, receive at your hands that consideration which the situation demands.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

The constitution provides, in article 2, section 34, for the establishment in the office of the secretary of state, of a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration.

In his first message to the legislature, Governor Ferry called attention to this provision of the constitution; but no law creating such a bureau was passed.

It is needless for me to enlarge upon the importance of the creation of such an office, and the beneficial influence it would have upon the development of the resources of the state, by the publication of authentic printed matter, setting forth to the intending settler and investor the advantages of the various sections of the state and their adaptability for particular industries.

The duties of the officer in charge of such bureau should be to collect all the necessary data in connection with the diversified interests of the state (commercial, agricultural, timber, fishing, mineral, stock raising, etc., etc.); to publish same, in order that our resources may be properly advertised; to furnish information of the amount of vacant lands of the United States which

may be entered under the homestead, preëmption and other laws, and of the methods of acquiring such lands; to give the price of other lands per acre in different parts of the state, with their location, advantages, etc.; to be the medium of communication between this state and the world relative to our commerce, our manufactures, our industries and our resources; to collect and compile statistics showing the rate of wages paid for both skilled and unskilled labor, comparing such rates with those paid in other states of the Union; to show the advantages of our climate, and the inducements which are offered to health-seekers as well as to settlers and investors; and, generally to have charge of the collecting and disseminating of useful information of every character respecting the mercantile, milling, manufacturing, agricultural and other vital interests of the state of Washington.

This bureau, although separate and distinct from the department of state, should, nevertheless, be established in that department in order that the statistics received by and on file in the office of secretary of state, might be easily accessible. The chief of this bureau shall receive such compensation and clerical assistance as may be necessary to carry out fully the purposes of its establishment.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In accordance with article 20, section 2, of the constitution, the last legislature enacted a law to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery; but no law establishing a state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, as provided for in section 1 of the same article, was passed.

It is quite important that a law should be enacted creating a state board of health, or that the act regulating the practice of medicine should be so amended that every physician in the state, having authority under the medical examining board to practice medi-

cine, shall be required to make an annual report to that board, showing the mortality, cause of death, percentage of one disease over another, within his knowledge, and all other vital statistics which may come under his notice, and which he may consider of importance.

An amendment should also be made to the law creating the medical examining board, which would give the president and secretary of the board authority to issue temporary permits to those physicians who may have arrived in the state at any time subsequent to a meeting of the board, and upon whom it would work a hardship to be compelled to wait until the next meeting of the board before a license could issue; any such permit to be revoked if the applicant failed to present himself for, or was found unable to pass, the necessary examination.

I would also suggest that a further amendment be made, providing for the appointment of a veterinary surgeon, whose duty it shall be to inspect stock, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and also to condemn affected cattle. Considering the vast importance of the stock interests of the state, and their future probable development, the necessity becomes at once apparent for the employment of such an officer, vested with the fullest powers in these matters, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation, and necessary traveling expenses.

PRESERVATION OF OUR FORESTS, AND CREATION OF A FORESTRY COMMISSION.

First among the many and varied resources of Washington are its grand forests. Reaching to our very mountain tops, stretching limitless and unbroken over miles of country; thickly clothing hill, valley and bank of stream down to the waters of Puget Sound, and of the broad Pacific, the original extent of their wealth can hardly be realized. Our trees are examples of prodigious growth, rivalling the world-

famed big trees of California. They are varied in character, consisting of the yellow pine, lodge pole pine, white pine, larch, hemlock, spruce, tide land spruce, red cedar, yellow cedar, cottonwood, tamarack, hard and soft maple, alder, oak, vine maple, and others indigenous to the climate.

The estimated amount of standing timber has been placed at four hundred billion (400,000,000,000) feet. It is impossible to make a correct estimate, however. The value of our cedars for shipping has been thoroughly tested and is receiving close consideration from importers. A vast quantity of our timber is consumed yearly by railroad and steamship companies. On account of the abundance and cheapness of wood and bark, it forms, and has formed for years, the principal staple of fuel in this state. Seemingly inexhaustible as these forests are, each year, nevertheless, marks a perceptible decrease, caused by the inroad of the woodsman and the fierce ravages of the forest fires, which yearly sweep over our timber tract, uncontrolled and almost unheeded. Portions of Clarke, Skamania, Mason and King counties are stripped; the timber cut of Lewis county has been greatly diminished; Thurston county has been well cut over; and other portions of the state have nothing left of their once magnificent forests but blackened stumps. The most insidious enemies that we have had to contend with are the forest fires which, kindled by a brand in careless hands, with utter disregard of the interests of their neighbors or of the state, or mayhap by accident, or by a flying spark from an engine, extend annually over large areas of timber, mowing down the mighty trees like grass before the scythe, leaving utter destruction in their trail.

A continuation of the favorable climatic condition of our state depends largely upon the preservation of its forests. The standing trees have a wonderful effect in moderating and equalizing the extremes of heat and

cold, intercepting the upper currents of air, breaking heavy winds, and warding off the dreaded cyclone and blizzard. They preserve the springs and other sources of rivers, and prevent destructive snowslides and blockades by breaking and diverting the moving column of snow. Our dry seasons would become so marked and intense as to produce drouth and seriously interfere with operations of husbandry, were it not for our forests. Our streams and water courses should be guarded with the most jealous care, and everything tending to their preservation should be fostered and protected. The theory that heavy forests increase the fall of rain is generally accepted as correct.

The experience of too many of our sister states has been that no action was taken for the preservation of their forests until they had been irremediably devastated; the streams and waterways diminished; the climatic conditions of the states materially affected, and their agricultural and commercial interests permanently injured. Then, and not till then, would the people of the state awaken to a sense of the importance of their forests, and enact laws for their preservation.

With that due regard for the future which characterizes wise legislation, the cutting of timber on school and public lands should be regulated so as to provide a source of revenue for years to come. The cutting of this timber, if properly regulated, would not only preserve the reproductive capacity of the forests, but would also afford as large a present remuneration as the wholesale stripping of vast tracts of land without such regulation. The husbanding of resources which nature has given us is a matter of essential importance. With our present wealth of forest, the abundance of game therein, and our apparent immunity from the difficulties and evils which other states have suffered by a loss of these resources, it may, upon superficial examination, seem unnecessary, at the present time, to enact laws guarding against a

possible contingency. But I believe that, upon a careful examination of this subject, you will agree with me that it would be wise and creditable for this legislature, thus early in the history of the state, to enact laws for the preservation of our trees, and to memorialize congress to reserve the forests in the mountains of our state from speedy despoliation. These mountain regions are unfit for cultivation and form the natural home of our large game.

I recommend the establishment of a forestry commission, to be composed of state officers, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine into these questions, and to make to the legislature such suggestions and recommendations as the facts gathered by them shall warrant. The States of Connecticut, California, Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin have taken action in this matter. The State of California has, perhaps, taken more efficient action in this respect than any other state in the Union. Its climate and timber resources, as well as its topographical features, are similar to ours, and its laws relative to the establishment of a forestry commission have been conducive of great benefit to the state. I ask your most careful consideration of this transcendently important subject.

STATE CAPITOL AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

By sections 12 and 17 of the enabling act, congress has granted to the State of Washington 132,000 acres of the public lands of the United States, within our boundaries, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be applied to the erection of a state capitol and other necessary state buildings. Owing to causes, which I have briefly adverted to elsewhere, not one acre of this land has yet been selected. How soon, or how distant, its ultimate selection and transfer to the state, under

the present rulings of the United States land department, shall be made, is problematical. Were the state in present possession of this munificent donation, however, I believe that due regard for our business interests, as well as a wise consideration for the future, would suggest the policy of deferring the sale of any large quantities of this land; for, under the present rapidly appreciating values, the retention of a large portion of these lands by the state for future sale, could not fail to be more profitable than a forced disposal at this time. Our permanent state buildings, when erected, should be ample enough to accommodate the public business of this people for a century, and should be commensurate in form, dignity and appointments with the magnificent certainties of our future.

Under section 1, article 8, of the constitution, the state's indebtedness is limited, at any one time, to \$400,000. Bonds to the amount of \$300,000, maturing in fifteen years, have already been issued, pursuant to the provisions of an act approved February 26, 1890. In my opinion it would be wise policy to submit an amendment to this article of the constitution, fixing the limitation of our bonded indebtedness at a reasonable percentage of our assessed valuation.

If the building of large public works is contemplated, or any expenditures of money are deemed necessary for internal or other improvements, the limitation imposed by our constitution would practically prohibit such expenditures; but the presentation to, and adoption by, the people of an amendment of the character which I suggest, would permit the legislature to make such appropriations as seemed to be wise and necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the times. The credit of our state is unimpeachable. With our munificent grants of land for public buildings, educational and other purposes, sinking funds to provide for the liquidation of our indebtedness could be established. Such provisions would render our bonds not only ac-

ceptable, but eagerly sought for in the money centers of the world.

STATE OFFICES.

Since the organization of this state, and pending the erection of a permanent capitol building at Olympia, the various officers of the state have had no settled abiding place. Their offices are scattered about the highways and byways of the city of Olympia, and are located wherever rooms could be secured. The business of each department in its intercourse with others is, in consequence, materially obstructed. The taxpayer and citizen are put to great inconvenience and annoyance in doing business with the state; the execution of public duties with the required dispatch is prevented; and the accommodations are totally inadequate for the requirements of the times. The written business history of our government from its earliest territorial days, consisting of the records in the custody of the various departmental officers, is much of it stored for supposed safe keeping in sheds and out-buildings. Valuable documents affecting the vital interests of the state are unprotected. Their total destruction by fire would be but the work of a moment, and their insecure condition offers a premium for speculation. We have no vaults for the preservation of our valuable land plats, or for the safe keeping and storage of numberless other valuable documents, the loss of which would seriously impair the business standing of those institutions whose organization dates from the earlier territorial days. Many of these books and papers, if lost, could never be replaced; and many could only be replaced by the expenditure of large sums of money. The safe keeping of the state funds is also inadequately provided for.

The dignity of the state is compromised by the humiliating spectacle of the supreme court, its highest judicial tribunal, being obliged to hold its sessions wherever chance or accident of location permits. Its

mandates of record are of the greatest importance, yet their safe keeping is hazarded. The state library, an important adjunct of the supreme court and necessary to the proper discharge of its business, and whose shelves are stored with books costing many thousands of dollars, should be located in rooms contiguous to the supreme court and other departmental offices. The geological and mineralogical department, with its valuable exhibit of ores, is perforce located in a neighboring city.

The legislature, with a due regard for the convenience of the people, and with a decent respect to the judicial, executive and the ministerial officers of the state, should see that accessible and ample accommodations for the coördinate branches of the state government are provided without delay.

Under the most favorable circumstances, at least five years must elapse before a permanent home can be had for the transaction of the state's business, and the safe keeping of its archives.

This is a most serious question, as it affects the public interests of the whole people. I earnestly urge, therefore, that you immediately appropriate a sum of not less than \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of such an *ex-officio* board of state officers as you may deem best, in the purchase of a plat of ground contiguous to the business center of Olympia, upon which to erect a suitable structure, properly furnished and equipped, for the accommodation of the business of the various departments of state; for the preservation of its valuable records and archives; and for the safe keeping of its funds. Under the present condition of rapidly enhancing values, and taking into consideration the amounts of money appropriated annually for rental and other expenses, this recommendation cannot fail, in my opinion, to meet your approval, if from no other than from a purely business standpoint; as not only the expenses of maintenance would be materially

reduced, but upon the completion of permanent capitol buildings, such improved property could, without question, be disposed of at a considerable advance of its original cost.

CLERICAL SERVICES OF DEPARTMENTS.

Owing to the amount of work imposed upon the different state departments, incident to their recent organization, and which is rapidly accumulating and increasing, it has been only by the utmost diligence that the various officers during the past year have been able to discharge their multifarious duties and keep pace with the great influx of work pouring in from every quarter. The amount of work in these departments is already enormous. With the present rate of increase of population, with new industries springing up, and the consequent increase of official business of every kind, their duties will be largely augmented in the next two years. To facilitate the work in these departments every provision should be made to insure a sufficient number of competent assistants, at a salary liberal enough to command the services of thoroughly qualified men. An examination into the workings of the different departments reveals the fact that the clerical force provided by law is insufficient and poorly paid. I believe it would be wise and economic public policy to provide for an increase of the present clerical force, in the following departments, viz.: State auditor, secretary of state, state treasurer, land commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, and adjutant general. I recommend also that the supreme court be allowed an officer to attend its sessions, serve its mandates and other processes, and perform such duties as the court may recommend. It is undeniable that the state should practice the utmost economy in all matters pertaining to public expenditure, consistent with the public good, and that no superfluous and unnecessary clerical force be provided for the various

public offices; but it is an unwise and disastrous policy to allow the details of state work to suffer because of an inadequate force of poorly paid assistants.

I recommend that this matter be examined into, and that sufficient appropriations be made to enable the various state officers to employ such clerical force as will insure the prompt and satisfactory discharge of their public duties.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

By an act of the legislature, entitled "An act classifying the counties according to population, enumerating the county officers, fixing the salaries thereof, providing for deputies, collection of fees and payment of salaries," the counties of the state were divided into twenty-nine classes, according to their population as given in the official returns of the federal census of 1890, and the various county officers were to receive a fixed salary, to be determined by the class to which the county belongs.

An examination of the rates of salary for officers in counties from the 20th to the 29th classes will develop the fact that their compensation is ridiculously small, and the force which they can procure with it is entirely inadequate to the proper performance of the duties of their respective offices.

It is highly essential that the various counties of the state, in their present rapidly expanding business condition, should have officers who are thoroughly competent and fitted to perform their duties in a way promotive of the best interests of their respective counties. The compensation for such services should be sufficient to induce men of intelligence and capability to aspire for these offices.

For these, among other reasons, a thorough revision of the present law should be made; for upon the perfection of the details of county government depends, in a great measure, the perfection of state government.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The power delegated to the governor, both by territorial and state enactment, of appointing citizens of the state as members of commissions having in charge the business and control of our various eleemosynary, educational, penal and other state institutions, does not, in my opinion, subserve the best interest of the state.

From the very nature of their duties, the various state officers are expected to, and should, be more familiar with the details of these institutions in their reference to each other and to the state than commissioners selected at large.

The governor is now vested with authority to appoint commissioners, whose average compensation is five dollars per diem, with additional traveling expenses while engaged in the business of such commission. This amount aggregates, yearly, thousands of dollars, from which a large part can be saved by such revision of the present law as will transfer these duties to the various state officers, who, as *ex-officio* boards, should manage the business of these institutions without other compensation than actual expenses.

In making this suggestion, I would not be understood as depreciating the services of the gentlemen who now compose the several commissions. The honest and earnest service they have given the state (some of them suffering a pecuniary loss in so doing), merits our commendation; but the system itself not only entails an unnecessary expense on the state, but it is also cumbersome in its operations. The patronage in these appointments, if injudiciously or unscrupulously used, would vitally affect the very foundations of the usefulness of the institutions themselves.

I leave this matter in your hands for such consideration and solution as you deem proper.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OF LAWS.

Intelligence, just liberality and an impartial recognition of the rights of the whole body of citizens, should characterize our newly created state government. Such publication of our legislative enactments, as would afford opportunity for a general and thorough acquaintance with and corresponding conception of their provisions and intent, should be provided for. Under the present system from three to six months must necessarily elapse after the adjournment of the legislature before the publication and issuance of the bound volumes of the laws passed by it. They are then in such form and issued in such limited number that the great body of our citizens, though desiring to know the laws affecting their liberty and their material interests, are practically denied possession of them. Each citizen bears his burden of the expense of maintaining the state government and he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. Not the least of these is, that the laws of his state be published in a form accessible to him. Through the newspaper—that universal medium of information—every citizen of Washington can become well informed of the laws which govern him.

In view of these reasons, and without entering into the consideration of others, equally apparent and cogent, I recommend the advisability of providing for the publication of each law immediately after its approval, in the newspapers of the state. I believe that such a provision would more fully tend to carry out the spirit of our institutions.

PRINTING REPORTS OF VARIOUS STATE OFFICERS.

The laws authorize the printing of but few of the reports of heads of departments of the state government. It is the custom to print in pamphlet form a number of these sufficient only for immediate use. I respectfully recommend that a law be enacted pro-

viding for the printing of the reports of the officers of each and every department of the state government, including its various public institutions; that such number be printed in pamphlet form as may be deemed necessary for legislative use and distribution throughout the state; and that the state printer be authorized to reserve 500 copies of each report, which should be substantially bound and published as an appendix to the journals of the house and senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I recommend that the state purchase the stenographic reports, fully transcribed, of the proceedings of the late constitutional convention; and that the state printer be authorized to print at least 1,000 copies of the same, to be bound in leather, such number thereof to be distributed, and such number reserved for future use as you may deem proper. These volumes will be of value to our legislature and courts in considering the various questions submitted to them. They will throw a flood of light upon the intent of the framers of the constitution, and thus aid materially in giving a correct interpretation to provisions whose meaning may not be free from doubt.

COAST DEFENSES.

One of the cardinal principles of enlightened government is to protect the rights of the governed. For a neglect to protect these the government is justly censurable. Our present lack of coast defenses, leaving exposed to foreign invasion the commercial seaports of this state is a subject that should receive the immediate consideration of congress. The waters of Puget Sound deserve especial attention. They embrace about 1,500 miles of shore surface. On the shores of these waters have risen the chief cities of Western Washington, whose combined population is nearly one-half that of the entire state. They afford direct

ocean communication with the world. They have become the great highway of an extensive, far reaching and rapidly increasing commerce. Some idea of the importance of this commerce in the past year can be obtained from the following summary, for which I am indebted to Hon. C. M. Bradshaw, collector of customs, at Port Townsend.

ENTRANCES OF VESSELS.

Total number of American vessels from foreign ports.....	1,100
Total tonnage of American vessels from foreign ports.....	874,720
Total number of foreign vessels from foreign ports.....	104
Total tonnage of foreign vessels from foreign ports.....	84,442
Total number of coastwise vessels.....	265
Total tonnage of coastwise vessels.....	207,488

[As sailing vessels under "coastwise documents" are not required to enter and clear at the customs house, the statistics relative to the coastwise trade are incomplete.]

CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

Total number of American vessels for foreign ports.....	1,160
Total tonnage of American vessels for foreign ports.....	926,833

[As an aid to comparison, it may be noted that the clearances of American vessels for foreign ports from the port of New York for the year ending June 30, 1889, were: Number of vessels, 1,047; tonnage, 736,875.]

Total number of foreign vessels for foreign ports.....	122
Total tonnage of foreign vessels for foreign ports.....	98,940
Total number of coastwise vessels.....	206
Total tonnage of coastwise vessels.....	153,726

IMPORTS.

Total value of free goods.....	\$80,997 70
Total value of goods paying specific duties.....	161,306 14
Total value of goods paying ad valorem duties.....	118,697 26
Total.....	\$361,001 10

EXPORTS.

Total number of exports for the year.....	\$4,092,237
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It is but natural that a commerce, such as these figures indicate, should be looked upon with jealous and envious eyes by other nations. Already a neighboring government, taking advantage of the topographical features of the coast, has placed fortifications at points near our boundary line where they would be a

menace, and a source of serious danger in the event of a less friendly condition of affairs than at present exists between the two governments. An attack from enemies by sea, in our present defenseless state, could not fail to be productive of the most disastrous results. Our seaport cities might be obliterated in a day. Our present security and prosperity cannot insure continued tranquillity. The exposed points on the coast should be fortified without delay. It is within your power forcibly to memorialize congress for the construction of fortifications so strong as to render all public and private interests on the shores of Puget Sound reasonably secure. This is a matter of more than state protection. The rights and commercial interests of other states are involved, as well as the honor of the national government.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Our state possesses jointly with Oregon one of the grandest rivers in the world. Aside from the wonderful natural beauty of the Columbia river, its importance as a commercial waterway should be utilized. No effort or cost should be spared to make every mile of it within our state free from obstruction, thus rendering it navigable and putting it in a condition to afford priceless facilities for commerce. The course of this majestic river makes it the great natural avenue of distribution for the mineral belts of Okanogan, Stevens, and the mountainous sections of the country, and for the extensive and prolific agricultural districts of Central and Eastern Washington, many of which have no outlet to the commercial world. To these sections, the opening of navigation on the Columbia from the sea to the British line would be a powerful stimulus to rapid industrial development. Especially true is this of its relations with the Big Bend country. The Columbia river forms the center of a vast web of commercial

threads, which would, in such event, make the resources of this region easily accessible. No statement could exaggerate the grandeur of the results which would follow the removal of the obstacles to navigation in the channel of the Columbia river. Their removal would be the conquest of a large and rich empire. As yet, they are an insurmountable barrier which throws out its challenging defiance to the advance of agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce.

Our senators and representatives in congress should be requested to take immediate and vigorous action in this matter.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The question of an amendment to the Federal constitution, providing for the election of United States senators by a direct voice and vote of the people, has received attention from many state legislatures, and affirmative action has been taken by them in memorializing congress to submit such an amendment to the states for adoption.

The influences and obligations of a heated senatorial contest in any legislature are pernicious, far reaching and deeply fraught with menace to sound legislation. It is a common assertion that candidates for the legislature, in senatorial election years, are nominated and elected, not for any peculiar fitness which they possess in the preparation and advocacy of measures for the benefit of the people, but rather for their known or expressed predilections for certain candidates who aspire to seats in the senate of the United States. A majority of the members of the legislature are usually pledged, either openly or impliedly, to support certain aspirants for this office. Experience has shown that the legislation of the entire session is influenced to a very material and dangerous extent by these predilections and pledges. The election for United States

senators by state legislatures takes place upon the second Tuesday after their meeting and organization. Prior to this time, combinations and agreements are made which, in their fulfillment, restrict that freedom of action in the legislator which is so essential to the enactment of proper laws, both local and general, and seriously retard the enactment of needed legislation.

I recommend that the legislature of Washington memorialize congress to submit to the states an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing that United States senators be chosen directly by the vote of the people of the several states.

I would not advocate a change of this importance were my convictions less firmly grounded that such an amendment would work beneficially for the whole people of the United States, as well as for those of the several states, and that it would be more in harmony with the spirit of a republican form of government. I believe that it would relieve us from a host of evils engendered by the present system.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

By the provisions of "An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a home for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, marines, and also members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty, and who are *bona fide* citizens of this state," approved March 26, 1890, five trustees were appointed, as follows: George H. Boardman, Tacoma, one year; M. M. Holmes, Seattle, two years; W. R. Dunbar, Goldendale, three years; John F. McLean, Walla Walla, four years; Albert S. Colé, Whatcom, five years. The board was subsequently organized by the election of Mr. Boardman as president and of Mr. Holmes as secretary.

The trustees report having accepted the proposition of the citizens of Orting, Pierce county, of a donation to the state of 185 acres of land, more or less, contiguous to the town of Orting.

●wing to delays incident to the examination of the various plats of ground offered to the commissioners by various communities, as well as for other reasons, the progress in the erection of buildings, etc., contemplated by the provisions of the act has not been such as could have been wished. Plans for the buildings are being submitted, however, and active operations will doubtless be commenced as soon as practicable.

The appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act was \$30,000. The expenditures to date have been \$1,499.95, leaving a balance in the fund, unexpended, of \$28,500.05. For further details your consideration is respectfully asked to the annual report of the trustees.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH.

Your attention is called to the report of the chairman of the executive board of this institution. Under an act approved March 20, 1890, "to provide for the completion of the building of the Washington school for defective youth, and to appropriate money therefor," \$40,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing this building.

The board reports that a further appropriation of \$10,000 will be necessary to complete the building, and it asks an additional appropriation of \$20,000, to be used in erecting a building for the care and maintenance of such pupils as should not be associated with the deaf mutes who are committed to our charge.

I have no doubt that you will diligently examine into this question and give to it the benefit of your most judicious consideration.

REFORM SCHOOL.

By virtue of an act approved March 28, 1890, "providing for the establishment and location of a state reform school, and to declare an emergency," John Dobson, L. F. Compton and J. W. Goodell were appointed trustees of this institution. They report having purchased 50 acres of land near, and imme-

diately south of, the city of Chehalis, in Lewis county, upon which to erect buildings for the purposes of this institution. They further report that on or before the 1st day of this month such buildings will have been completed and ready for the accommodation of 100 inmates.

The sum of \$25,000 was appropriated by this act to carry out its provisions; of this amount \$23,904.78 has been expended, leaving unexpended and on hand a balance of \$1,095.22.

The trustees of this school estimate that a further appropriation of \$81,200 will be necessary in order to complete and furnish the buildings, and for the maintenance of the officers and inmates for the next two fiscal years.

They also recommend the purchase of additional land in connection with that already purchased as necessary for the fullest realization of the benefits to accrue from the establishment of this institution. I respectfully call your attention to their report.

PENITENTIARY AT WALLA WALLA.

The commissioners of the state penitentiary at Walla Walla report that 262 convicts were in their charge on September 30, 1890.

The receipts on account of "brickyard" labor, for the year ending September 30, 1890, were \$13,037.53. The expenses of maintenance of prisoners engaged in this labor alone were \$6,963.25, leaving a net profit of \$6,074.28. This profit represents 19,162 days' labor, or a net earning per day of \$1 60-100 cents for each convict so engaged.

On all classes of work, including that performed in the brickyard, as stated above, the labor was 36,162 days, which would represent an earning, per day, of commodities sold and on hand, of 17 7-100 cents for each convict.

The cost *per capita* for the six months ending March 31, 1890, was \$122.13; and for the six months ending

September, 30, 1890, \$92.68; making a total cost *per capita*, for the year ending September 30, 1890, of \$214.81; or cost *per capita*, per day, of 58 85-100 cents. Deducting net earnings, as above, of 17 7-100 cents, there will remain a net cost to the state of 41 78-100 cents per day for each convict in excess of his earnings.

This result is not what might be wished or expected, especially as but one-half of the convicts have been employed at steady labor. In order to reduce the sum required for maintaining each convict, and as enforced habits of industry are pre-requisite to healthy discipline and the proper management of a penal institution, I recommend the immediate establishment of the jute bag manufactory, in accordance with the act passed by the last legislature, and approved February 18, 1890. It is exceedingly important that constant employment should be furnished to prisoners; as, apart from the desirability of reducing the net cost to the state of maintaining the convicts, such employment would be of great benefit from a mental, moral and physical standpoint.

Under section 1 of an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, approved February 1, 1888, \$25,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the necessary plant for the manufacture of grain sacks, and an additional \$25,000 was appropriated for the same purpose under an act of the last legislature, approved February 18, 1890. As these funds have not, as yet, been applied to the object specified, and as it is desirable that the manufacture of grain sacks at the penitentiary should be commenced without further delay, I recommend that this matter receive the attention which its urgency deserves.

I regret that, on account of insufficiency of time in which to obtain the necessary data, I am unable to present to the legislature the cost of maintaining and operating institutions of this character in other states of the Union. The necessity is, however, at once ap-

parent for reducing to a minimum the cost of the maintenance of convicts. The penitentiary is situated in the center of one of the richest grain producing regions in the United States, if not in the whole world, where the labor of the convicts for the purposes suggested would in no wise enter into competition with the free labor of the citizen.

Another important question is the necessity of an increased water supply to be used for protection from fire and for sanitary and domestic purposes. The commissioners state that the supply has long been insufficient, and that the want will be seriously felt with the growth of the institution. They recommend the erection of an iron tank with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, which can be erected at a cost of \$1,000. This matter should receive your early attention.

A due regard for the health of the inmates of the penitentiary would suggest that some provisions should be made for the transfer of any patient afflicted with an infectious disease to some hospital without the confines of the prison, or that a suitable hospital building be erected adjacent to the penitentiary, to which such patients could be assigned.

Humanitarian motives, as well as sound policy, require that a penitentiary should be, as far as possible, a reformatory institution; an institution from which a prisoner could go forth into the world animated with a desire to do honest and earnest battle for his livelihood, a desire inspired by the habits of industry acquired in the institution, which habits would materially aid him in a successful continuation of life's struggle.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT McNEIL'S ISLAND.

Section 15 of the enabling act of congress, approved February 22, 1889, provides:

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 2, 1881, together with

the buildings thereon, be, and the same is hereby granted, together with any unexpended balances of the money appropriated therefor 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 the 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.

An act of congress to which reference is had in the foregoing was approved March 2, 1881, and is as follows:

AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR THE ERECTION OF A PENITENTIARY IN THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of erecting, under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the interior, a penitentiary building in said Territory of Dakota, upon such tract or parcel of land, at or near the village of Sioux Falls in Minnehaha county, said territory, as shall be designated by the secretary of the interior: *Provided,* That the money hereby appropriated shall be devoted and applied exclusively to the purchase of the necessary grounds and to the erection of a penitentiary in said territory, and shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated, including the sum expended for the purchase of grounds upon which to erect said penitentiary; and the penitentiary of the Territory of Dakota is hereby located at or near the village of Sioux Falls, Minnehaha county, said territory, upon such tract or parcel of land as shall be selected and designated by the secretary of the interior, as herein provided. (U. S. statutes, 1881, chap. 108, p. 378).

The evident intent of congress was to transfer to the State of Washington such property of the United States as is now embraced in what is known as the United States penitentiary, located on McNeil's island, situated in Puget Sound, in Pierce county, consisting of twenty-seven acres of land, the greater part of which is represented as being of little value for agricultural purposes; and a prison building containing insecure accommodations for about sixty prisoners.

On the 17th day of July, 1890, United States Mar-

shal Thos. R. Brown, acting under instructions from the department of justice, tendered to the governor of Washington the control of this property, with the condition attached that the state should immediately assume the management of the United States penitentiary with all thereunto belonging and the charge of the United States prisoners therein confined. This tender was declined by Governor Ferry for reasons set forth in a letter to Hon. Thos. R. Brown, as follows:

OLYMPIA, July 22, 1890.

Thomas R. Brown, United States Marshal, Tacoma, Washington:

SIR—Your communication of the 17th inst., tendering to me as governor of the State of Washington, under instructions from the attorney general of the United States, the United States penitentiary on McNeil's island, with all thereunto belonging and the United States prisoners therein confined, has been received.

After a careful consideration of the questions that are brought before me by your letter, and that of the attorney general, I have arrived at the conclusion that I have no authority to accept for the state the property and prisoners tendered by you.

If the property only was tendered, I might accept it, but under instructions of the attorney general to you the acceptance of the property would compel me to assume the care, custody and maintenance of the United States prisoners now in the penitentiary. This is beyond my power. The transfer of the property to the state, and the other questions connected therewith, will have to be delayed until the legislature takes action thereon.

Yours very respectfully,

E. P. FERRY, *Governor.*

I call your attention to this letter and to the somewhat ambiguous terms of the law making this grant to the state.

Whether the state should accept this property from the Federal government in lieu of the appropriation provided by act of congress, whether it should be considered as a portion of this appropriation, or whether the appropriation of \$30,000 referred to in the law cited above is intended as an appropriation in addition to the grant of the penitentiary property, are questions for

legislative consideration, and should receive your early and earnest attention and investigation.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION.

Section 18, article 12, of the constitution reads as follows:

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.

Whether the creation of railroad and transportation commissions has resulted beneficially in the states which have made the experiment, I leave for your consideration. I recommend, however, that this legislature, in compliance with this provision of the constitution, create a railroad and transportation commission, whose duty it shall be to adjust differences and discriminations between common carriers and the people of the state, and who shall be restricted to such functions as are contemplated by the constitution.

The congress of the United States, under the Federal constitution, has assumed the sole power to regulate the commerce between state and state, and has deemed it, not only its right, but also its duty to protect the people from restrictions or impositions upon interstate commerce by the several states. To accomplish this result it has passed what is known as the "Interstate Commerce Law" creating an "interstate railroad commission" which alone has the power to regulate freights and fares upon interstate transportation lines, adjust discriminations, as to persons and places, and take into consideration all other matters of complaint arising between the people and the interstate transportation companies.

The legal status of the states, in regard to this question, has been clearly and plainly defined by the courts.

The state has no right to enact laws regulating commerce between its people and those of other states; therefore, any legislation prescribing the duties of a railroad commission in Washington should be limited in its application to fares and rates from point to point within the state.

The building of transportation lines has made it possible for us to be a great state; they have increased our taxable valuation to an enormous extent, and they are an important factor in the maintenance of our state government. The railroad construction within our borders during the last year has never been exceeded in any state west of the Mississippi. It is apparent to every thoughtful citizen that the next two years will be the cardinal period in creating those great avenues of transportation without which our resources must remain unexplored and undeveloped. Three hundred and five miles of completed railroad have been built in the past year, and 450 miles are now in process of construction. These lines are projected and being built to and through those parts of the state where our resources are especially prolific and valuable. Legislation upon this subject should be had with great care, and after deliberate and earnest thought, in order to promote the best interests of all. Laws imposing upon transportation companies burdens which are not imposed upon all natural persons composing the masses, of which those corporations are integral parts, would tend to influence them in selecting routes where hostile legislation can be avoided, and would result in their practical abandonment of our naturally favorable locations. They would seek termini and chief points of operation outside our state. Competition is generally the best adjuster of traffic rates, and this natural law accomplishes much in the settlement of this sometimes

vexed question. A liberal maximum of rates makes possible a liberal minimum.

Our state is yet sparsely settled; local traffic, both freight and passenger, under these conditions, must, of necessity, be unprofitable, if restricted by unreasonable laws. The demand for railway and steamboat transportation rings like a bugle call from all of the undeveloped sections of our magnificently endowed commonwealth. If we would encourage the investment of money in railroads, we must avoid any steps which would prevent their revenue from being such as to pay a reasonable rate of interest upon the bonds and securities they offer for loans with which to complete present construction and to carry on further developments. The duties of this commission should be clearly defined. The regulation of the actions of local railroads should be kept within bounds compatible with their earning a fair remuneration for the capital invested. They should receive friendly encouragement in their work of opening up our dormant resources. Restrictions upon them should be confined to cases of manifest necessity. Under existing conditions, the public demands that our wheat, timber, coal, minerals and merchandise of all kinds shall be transported by the most modern, economical and expeditious methods. Railroads and rapid steamship lines are such methods. They are the great arteries by which the blood of commerce and trade is now, and must hereafter, be conducted to and from all parts of the state, and from points within the state to all parts of the world. It is a matter for deep regret that transportation companies, by reason of our unparalleled growth, have in the past few months been unable to command sufficient facilities for the shipment of our abundant crops. I note with pleasure that these difficulties in transportation in the wheat producing sections of the state have of late been materially diminished. In the interest of the people of the state, and in consideration of all the factors

which promote its growth, and mold its future. I trust that in dealing with this subject, you will reach a solution of its problems which will at the same time protect the rights of the whole people and afford satisfactory assurance to railroad building capital that the people of Washington welcome it and will lay no unjust or unnecessary burdens or restrictions upon it or its operations.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR.

In accordance with an act of congress entitled "An act to provide for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mines and seas, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890, the most active and elaborate preparations are now making by state and national committees to render this exposition worthy of that enterprise which characterizes us as a nation. States and territories, counties, cities, towns and hamlets are confidently asked and expected to contribute their quota to aid in the fulfillment of this gigantic and magnificently conceived undertaking.

The part which Washington shall enact in this great economic drama, involving as it does the rights and interests of the taxpayer and citizen and a proper recognition of the importance of the state, is a question that demands impartial and unprejudiced consideration at your hands.

The executive committee of the World's Columbian Fair Association for the State of Washington, has issued an address to the people of this state, setting forth the advantages that will accrue to the state from a liberal appropriation to be expended in making displays of our products and natural resources at Chicago, and thus advertising the superior advantages of this state. Before granting a large sum, I

urge upon you the necessity of giving careful thought to the many and diverse interests that will be affected by your action.

A perusal of the reports of our state officers, whose duties include a careful espionage of state funds, indicates that the withdrawal from state use of a large sum of money at this time, or at any time in the near future, would be unwise. The necessary rate of taxation is high. Whether a greater pressure could be applied without imposing an unfair burden upon our farmers and working classes, who are making noble efforts to establish homes for themselves, and are clearing our lands and developing our state's hidden wealth, seems, from a conservative standpoint, doubtful. An additional tax for a World's Fair appropriation must be levied if you conclude to grant the sum which will be asked.

It is asserted that the present interests as well as the future development and population of the state would be materially enhanced by such a representation of the state's magnificent wealth of resource and its unrivalled advantages, as a large appropriation would secure.

There can be no doubt that our state's glories, so heralded, would redound to her immediate well being and favorably influence her future; but if these results can be attained by the expenditure of a less sum, it is your duty, as guardians of the state's exchequer, to see that no greater margin than would accomplish the necessary results is allowed. If a portion of the amount desired could be assumed by individuals and corporations, and by our boards of trade and chambers of commerce, without increased burden of taxation falling indiscriminately upon our people, many of whom may be opposed to such methods of expending the public funds and yet be compelled to assume their share of the burden, the same ends might be attained and more general satisfaction ensue.

After consultation with the heads of departments, I

find that the most conservative estimate that can be made of the amount that this legislature should provide for the maintenance of the state and its departments, bureaus, and commissions, for the years 1891-1892, will approach about two million dollars.

I am not opposed to the appropriation of public money for laudable objects; I believe that our commonwealth requires as liberal an administration of governmental affairs as is consistent with justice, with the demands of the times, and with good government; but the most thorough retrenchment compatible with the satisfaction of the pressing needs of the state must be exercised in the disbursement of public funds. Rather than expend a large sum upon the state's display at Chicago, I should favor the use of the money in the immediate improvement of the conditions incident to, and the obligations growing out of, our newly acquired statehood. The *possibility* of missing a few thousand immigrants will be amply compensated by the surety of a more substantial welcome for those who come without the influence of allurements.

Our public lands are not surveyed, nor is there any immediate adequate provision made for their survey. Transportation companies, owing to our unprecedented increase of population, have, in the recent past, been, and in a measure still are, unable to move our products with the promptness and celerity demanded by our farmers, who are thus deprived of much of the well earned profits of their labor, skill and energy. Our population has even more than kept pace with our developments. To-day, the sorest needs of the state are that it be invested with possession of, and full title to, its granted lands, and that its abundant water supply be so impounded and distributed as to render arable vast tracts of land which are now arid; so that the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the vine grower, and all other tillers of the soil, may enter upon and cultivate them. Capital will, by an irresistible law, seek investment

where the conditions offer the most favorable field for its use.

It is for you to decide whether it is not advisable that you should, prior to the granting of large appropriations intended by their disbursement to increase the volume of immigration, consider how best, with the aid of state funds judiciously expended, you may build up our state, its interests and institutions for the thousands who, attracted by all the favorable conditions, climatic and industrial, which Washington presents, will annually swell our population of wage earners and producers.

FINANCIAL.

The material prosperity, the marvelous up-building of new industries, the unprecedented increase of population, the outstretching of new transportation lines, and other favorable conditions which have attracted large permanent investments of capital in manufactures,—all following so closely upon our admission to statehood, are phenomenal. Our population has since that event increased 69 per cent., and our assessable valuation shows the wonderful appreciation of more than 70 per cent.

The details of the financial transactions of the state are presented in the complete and exhaustive report submitted to you by the state auditor, Hon. Thos. M. Reed. This report shows a minute consideration of, and close attention to, the work of this department; and it is not only highly satisfactory as a statement, but also as an evidence of the wisdom of the people in the selection of this efficient officer. He presents a complete analysis of the financial transactions of the state from the date of its admission to October 31, 1890.

I append herewith a brief recapitulation of the transactions of his office.

CONDITION OF FUNDS OCTOBER 31, 1890.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.....	\$607,419 58
Disbursements.....	603,274 92
On hand.....	<u>\$4,144 66</u>

MILITARY FUND.

Receipts.....	\$21,303 64
Disbursements.....	20,874 89
On hand.....	<u>\$428 75</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.....	\$9,340 45
Disbursements.....	596 65
On hand.....	<u>\$8,743 80</u>

TIDE LAND FUND.

Receipts.....	\$21,642 50
Disbursements.....	3,182 38
On hand.....	<u>\$18,460 12</u>

SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Received and on hand.....	<u>\$2,170 42</u>
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INDEBTEDNESS.

GENERAL FUND.

Warrants unpaid.....	\$234,658 31
Interest on above (estimated).....	5,076 60
	<u>\$239,734 91</u>
Bonded indebtedness drawing 3½ per cent. int.	300,000 00
	<u>\$539,734 91</u>

MILITARY FUND.

Warrants unpaid.....	\$34,028 25
Interest on above (estimated).....	1,243 08
	<u>35,271 33</u>
Less cash on hand --	
General fund.....	\$4,144 66
Military fund.....	428 75
	<u>4,573 41</u>
Total indebtedness.....	<u><u>\$570,432 83</u></u>

The following statement exhibits an approximate estimate of the assets, liabilities and financial condition of the state, so far as known, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1891:

Assets from all sources.....	\$557,063 24
Liabilities (current expenses, etc.).....	645,754 13
Estimated floating debt at close of fiscal year, March 31, 1891.....	\$88,690 89

RECAPITULATION.

Floating debt, bearing 10 per cent. interest.....	\$88,690 89
Bonded debt, bearing 3½ per cent. interest.....	300,000 00
Estimated total debt March 31, 1891.....	\$388,690 89

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIAL TERM COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1891, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1893, MADE UPON THE BASIS OF A TAX OF 2½ MILLS.

State auditor's estimate of receipts from all sources.....	\$1,901,000 00
State auditor's estimate of expenditures.....	1,448,490 89
State auditor's estimate of balance, March 31, 1893.....	\$452,509 11
Appropriations asked for various state institutions and not included in state auditor's estimate.....	391,500 00
Estimated cash balance in treasury March 31, 1893.....	\$61,009 11

The rates of state taxation for the year 1890 in the Pacific coast states and territories were as follows:

	<i>Mills.</i>
California.....	5½
Oregon.....	5
Nevada.....	9
Montana.....	2
Idaho.....	3½
Utah.....	3
Arizona.....	3½
New Mexico.....	0

Our present rate of taxation is 3 mills, but from a careful review and estimate of our taxable resources, and taking into consideration the assumed increase in valuation which we may expect during the coming two years, I am of the opinion that a reduction of our present rate of taxation can be made and a tax

of 2½ mills will be sufficient to cover the necessary legitimate expenses in the maintenance of our state government for the fiscal years 1891-1892.

A careful perusal of the recommendations contained in the report of the state auditor will show a conservative line of policy, which, if acted upon affirmatively, will, in my opinion, conduce to the continued prosperity of the state.

STATE LANDS.

The act admitting Washington into the Union made to the state, for various purposes, extensive grants of public lands of the United States, approximately aggregating 2,999,860 acres. All but 622,000 acres of these lands were granted for educational purposes. Section 19 of the act provides: "All lands granted in quantity, or as indemnity [to the State of Washington], shall be selected under the direction of the secretary of the interior from the unsurveyed, unreserved and unappropriated lands of the United States."

Not one acre of this grant has yet been selected for the state. It has been, and is, impossible to make any such selection under the present rules and regulations of the United States land department. The congressional appropriation act of August 30, 1890, provides that the commissioner of the general land office may allow the specified maximum rates for the survey of such lands as those granted to the State of Washington.

By instructions from the land department to the surveyor general of Washington, issued October 6, 1890, the general land office allows for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, in this state, rates not exceeding \$18 per lineal mile for standard and meander lines; \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines. These rates are so low that no competent surveyor in the

state can be induced to make surveys for them in Western Washington. It is doubtful whether competent surveyors can be induced to take the work for less than double these rates. There is, therefore, practically no provision whatever for the survey of the state lands in Western Washington, and their consequent selection.

The assistant commissioner of the general land office, Hon. W. M. Stone, visited our state during the last year. His attention was called to the character of the country and the inadequacy of the rates allowed by the United States land department for surveys. He immediately recognized the impossibility of having surveys made at those rates, and has since recommended the raising of the rates to \$25 for standard, \$23 for township, and \$20 for section lines.

Neither congress nor the land department of the United States has made any provision for conveying to the state any part of the grant to it as against the rights of settlers or squatters. It is a well known fact that the available unsurveyed government lands of this state are very extensively occupied by such settlers, whose occupancy is years in advance of the United States surveys.

In the valley of the Okanogan river, as an example, settlers have lived for years on unsurveyed lands, cultivated them, built their homes thereon, and maintained them for the last thirty years; yet all that land remains unsurveyed, and there is not a base line within thirty miles of any part of it. I cite this simply as an illustration of the culpable neglect of congress and of the land department. In the face of facts like these, the late commissioner of the general land office, W. A. J. Sparks in his report for the year 1885, to the secretary of the interior says:

Largely the forests of Washington territory . . . are already surveyed, and in all the western land states and territories, the surveys have anticipated actual population for years to come.

It is difficult to comment with moderation upon such

an outrageous mis-statement of facts as this. It shows either an invincible ignorance on the part of the commissioner, or a vicious disposition to prevent, or delay, further surveys in the west.

I see no possibility of relief from the embarrassing and dangerous situation in which the state is placed by the course of the United States land department, and the inadequacy of congressional legislation upon the subject, except by making a strong appeal to congress to pass an act positively directing the land department to set aside its present rulings and instructions to the surveyor general, and to establish such rates for surveys of these lands as will enable the surveyor general of this state to carry out the purposes of the enabling act.

Congress should also be asked to make clear and definite provision for the immediate selection by the state as a preferred claimant against any and all settlers, of sufficient unsurveyed lands to satisfy the grant.

The failure to secure such legislation as this has not only prevented the state from enjoying the gift of these lands, but has also, I believe, caused to the state a loss of at least \$1,000,000 by reason of the appreciation in the value of lands which the state could and should have owned in fee simple had immediate provision for the selection of these lands supplemented the grants made in the enabling act.

I recommend that you strongly memorialize congress to enact legislation necessary to enable this state to acquire the lands granted to it, and that you request our senators and representatives in congress, in no uncertain terms, to delay not urgent efforts to this end.

The policy of the first state legislature seems to be to establish a large number of commissions, or boards, for the control and management of the lands granted by congress to the state, and to make the

land commissioner, whose office is provided for by the constitution, little more than a clerical assistant to them.

I cannot too strongly condemn the unwisdom of this policy. All experience has shown that one responsible head, who is provided with a sufficient force of assistants, is much more efficient in the management of large affairs than a variety of boards or commissions. In such boards or commissions it is impossible to fix definitely upon any one the responsibility for failure or neglect in the administration of the trusts committed to them. Such, however, is not the case when the responsibility clearly devolves upon one man, and he is given full power to discharge efficiently the duties imposed upon him. The experience of the state so far will, I think, fully attest the soundness of the view I am presenting. The commissions now consist of state officers, whose multifarious duties have rendered it impossible for them to devote to state land matters that specific and constant attention which is imperatively demanded.

The judicious management of this munificent heritage of land calls for the very highest executive ability and unremitting attention and care. The office of land commissioner, in my opinion, is one of the most important offices in the state government; and upon its successful and business-like management depend larger financial interests of the commonwealth than upon the management of any other office, or even of all the state departments combined. In view of this fact, nothing could be more injudicious than the distribution and subdivision of this management among a number of boards or commissions, made up of officers whose time is engrossed by other duties more properly incumbent upon them, and to which they must give precedence.

I recommend a reversal of the policy inaugurated by the last legislature, and such a revision of the law as will make the state land commissioner the actual as well

as the nominal head of the land interests of the state, and as will fix upon him definite responsibility for the prompt, judicious and successful administration of that great trust.

The example of the United States government and of the great railroad corporations of the country having land grants shows that this policy has been approved by experience.

The land commissioner should be allowed all necessary clerical assistance, and such an appropriation as will enable him to place competent men in the field, and in all other branches of the service, for the purpose of making prompt and judicious selection of our public land grant, when such action is taken by the federal government as will enable him to do so.

The laws passed by the first legislature of the state, regarding the control, management and disposal of these lands are contradictory in many of their provisions. I recommend that the power to sell the lands be vested entirely in the land commissioner, and that, as to school lands, the county commissioners have power only to appraise them, and report their appraisements to the land commissioner.

Under the present law, school lands within two miles of incorporated cities, appraised at more than one hundred dollars per acre must be subdivided. The law makes it the duty of the land commissioner to let contracts for such subdivision. This provision has, up to the present, been rendered nugatory by the fact that no appropriation was made for such work.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Section 5, article 16, of the state constitution provides:

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.

Under this provision, we are virtually limited to state, county or municipal bonds as a source of invest-

ment for the school fund, for the reason that the price of United States bonds is so high in the market, and the rate of interest so low, that to invest any part of our fund in them is practicable only at a great sacrifice. This school fund is irreducible, and is not divertible. Under section 2 of the same article of the constitution, the terms of payment for any of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes may be prescribed by legislative enactment, subject to the restriction that no sale shall be made for less than the appraised value of the land.

The policy of the state should, in my judgment, be to encourage the settlement and cultivation of the land within its boundaries, thus increasing its population, industries and taxable wealth. This policy can be best subserved, I think, by offering the lands to actual settlers on such easy terms of payment as will enable them to establish homes upon them and bring them speedily into cultivation. By this means of selling the lands, the security of the state will be yearly strengthened and increased. I think the state can profitably provide for the selling of these lands to actual settlers on twenty-five years' term of payment, divided into six installments, one-sixth payable at the time of purchase, with payments thereafter at periods of five years; the deferred payments to bear such rate of interest as you may judge proper, and which should not, in my judgment, exceed 7 per cent. per annum.

Under this plan the state would, within five years, be thickly populated by a most desirable class of immigrants and settlers; for when so liberal and easy a provision should become generally known, the tide of immigration would roll in upon us in a volume hitherto unknown.

This legislature should not adjourn without constructing an intelligent, comprehensive and systematic law for the management, disposal and investment of the proceeds of the lands of the state.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this review of the condition and needs of our splendid young state, I am sensible of the grave duties and responsibilities resting upon you as its law-makers, and upon me as its acting executive. The very newness of our sovereignty and the great variety of our interests bring before you for immediate solution many difficult problems, from the consideration of which the legislatures of the older states of the Union are exempt. The questions upon which you will be called to pass demand the very best thought and efforts of philosophical statesmanship. The time at your disposal is limited to sixty days, a portion of which will be occupied in the election of a senator of the United States. You will, therefore, have not one hour to waste. Every moment will be required for the maturing of legislation which will exercise a far reaching influence on the destinies of the state. Equally with the framers of our constitution, you are state builders. You will lay the foundations of a policy which will, for good or evil, deeply affect the future of a commonwealth designed by nature to occupy a foremost rank in the great American Union. I have no foreboding as to the results of your deliberations; I have a firm conviction that the legislation you will enact will give strong encouragement to the investment among us of those millions of capital, without which our wondrous natural wealth cannot be developed and utilized, and will afford to the energetic, ambitious, intelligent and progressive elements of the population of the whole Republic an assurance that Washington is to be the empire state of the West and is their natural home — the theater best fitted for the profitable exercise of their talents and industry. In your efforts to this end I pledge you my earnest coöperation.

To have a share in shaping and guiding the career of such a state as Washington should be honor enough for any citizen, however blessed with ability and acquire-

ments. To use these opportunities wisely, discreetly, and for the permanent benefit of the whole people, will be a far greater honor to you, and will be a source of life long satisfaction and manly pride to every member of the second legislature of the State of Washington.

CHAS. E. LAUGHTON.

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.
Marshall F. Moore.....	1867 to 1869.
Alvin Flanders.....	1869 to 1870.
Edward S. Salomon.....	1870 to 1872.
James P. Legate.....	1872. Did not qualify.
Elisha P. Ferry.....	1872 to 1880.
W. A. Newell.....	1880 to 1881.
Watson C. Squire.....	1881 to 1887.
Eugene Semple.....	1887 to 1889.
Miles G. Moore (seven months).....	1889 to statehood.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

1853, Columbia Lancaster, Dem.	1870, S. Garfielde, Rep.
1854, William H. Wallace, Whig.	1872, O. 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, 1873 to —.
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. Turvey, 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 1880.
O. B. McFadden, 1858 to 1861.	Roger S. Greene, 1880 to 1887.
C. C. Hewitt, 1861 to 1869.	Richard A. Jones, 1887 to 1888.
B. F. Dennison, 1869.	G. 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.	James K. Kennedy, 1870 to 1873.
F. A. Chenoweth, 1853 to 1858.	J. R. Lewis, 1873 to 1875.
O. B. McFadden, 1858 to 1861.	Roger S. Greene, 1871 to 1879.
William Strong, 1858 to 1861.	S. C. Wingard, 1875 to 1879.
E. C. Fitzhugh, 1858 to 1861.	John P. Hoyt, 1879 to 1887.
J. E. Wyehe, 1861 to 1870.	George Turner, 1884 to 1888.
E. P. Oliphant, 1861 to 1867.	L. B. Nash, 1888 to 1889.
C. B. Darwin, 1867.	W. G. Langford, 1886 to statehood.
B. F. Dennison, 1868.	Frank Allyn, 1887 to statehood.
Orange Jacobs, 1869 to 1870.	W. H. Gulkins, 1889 to statehood.

TERRITORIAL ATTORNEY GENERAL.

J. B. Metcalfe	1888 to statehood.
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STATISTICAL.

SHIPPING OF PUGET SOUND.

Following is the record of imports and exports of the Puget Sound district for 1890, compiled from the books of the custom-house, Port Townsend. Many vessels plying regularly between Puget Sound and California ports, in the lumber and coal trade, take out a license for one year, and are not required to enter or clear at the custom-house on each voyage. The statistics are from December 1, 1889, to November 30, 1890, one full year:

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	ENTRANCES FROM FOREIGN.		CLEARANCES FOR FOREIGN.	
		<i>No. vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>No. vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
December.....	1889	100	75,525	116	91,707
January.....	1890	90	81,718	93	74,362
February.....	1890	79	66,230	83	71,515
March.....	1890	93	74,159	97	79,115
April.....	1890	111	89,402	116	93,338
May.....	1890	139	105,095	141	107,273
June.....	1890	137	111,951	125	99,626
July.....	1890	161	124,873	146	112,086
August.....	1890	145	117,812	146	125,503
September.....	1890	140	109,439	136	103,728
October.....	1890	140	105,179	140	110,225
November.....	1890	135	105,066	149	115,971
Total.....		1,484	1,156,450	1,493	1,179,499

TOTAL OCEAN COMMERCE.

<i>Entrances.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Foreign	1,484	1,156,450	1,886,273
Coastwise	637	729,823	
<i>Clearances.</i>			
Foreign	1,493	1,179,499	1,913,815
Coastwise	642	734,316	
Total ocean commerce.....			3,800,088

That is to say that the total tonnage of vessels passing in and out of the Puget Sound customs district for twelve months was 3,800,088 tons.

Total tonnage 1890.....	3,800,088
Total tonnage 1889.....	3,095,024
Increase in one year.....	705,064

SHIPS BUILT IN 1890.

In 1889 the various ship-yards turned out twenty-nine vessels, of which four were vessels that had been seized from the British for violation of the law. In 1890 there were built forty-two vessels, aggregating 5,791.67 tons gross, and 5,200.13 tons, as follows :

SHIPS BUILT IN 1890.

<i>Rig.</i>	<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Net tons.</i>	<i>Where built.</i>	<i>Builder.</i>
Schooner.....	Battle.....	18.93	Port Townsend.....	D. Hespy.
Schooner.....	Dart.....	10.44	Lummi.....	H. Lusk.
Schooner.....	Margarite.....	11.56	Seattle.....	C. Poole.
Schooner.....	Rambler.....	9.36	Tacoma.....	W. Anderson.
Schooner.....	George R. White.....	35.72	Port Madison.....	A. O. Decker.
Bark.....	Albert.....	648.44	Port Blakely.....	Hall Brothers.
Sloop.....	Big G.....	6.02	Seattle.....	J. H. Lintz.
Schooner.....	Lady George.....	14.82	Port Townsend.....	C. Wats.
Schooner.....	King Cyrus.....	667.19	Port Blakely.....	Hall Brothers.
Schooner.....	Vine.....	222.08	Gig Harbor.....	H. Doneaster.
Steamship.....	Hornet.....	7.61	Seattle.....	A. G. Sandstrom.
Steamship.....	Buckeye.....	24.68	Seattle.....	G. Walker.
Steamship.....	Garbird.....	66.37	Port Townsend.....	E. T. Biggs.
Steamship.....	J. R. McDonald.....	214.82	Ballard.....	T. W. Lake.
Steamship.....	Wanderer.....	295.01	Port Blakely.....	Hall Brothers.
Steamship.....	Wasp.....	15.66	Eagle Harbor.....	A. G. Sandstrom.
Steamship.....	C. C. Culkins.....	29.85	Seattle.....	W. C. Petersen.
Steamship.....	The Doctor.....	426.25	Olympia.....	Haskill & Crawford.
Steamship.....	Mary Kraft.....	36.60	Seattle.....	W. C. Petersen.
Steamship.....	Otter.....	104.27	Tacoma.....	J. Pohlman.
Steamship.....	Duck Hunter.....	7.18	Seattle.....	J. F. Mitchell.
Steamship.....	Bailey Gatzert.....	444.32	Ballard.....	J. J. Holland.
Steamship.....	Snoqualmie.....	69.57	Seattle.....	A. Allen.
Steamship.....	Occident.....	44.21	Seattle.....	T. W. Lake.
Steamship.....	Manhattan.....	143.44	Seattle.....	T. W. Lake.
Schooner.....	Carrier Dove.....	672.19	Port Blakely.....	Hall Brothers.
Steamship.....	Alice Blanchard.....	349.71	Tacoma.....	J. R. Blanchard.
Schooner.....	Alexandria.....	6.41	Port Hadlock.....	McCabran & Newman.
Steamship.....	Estella.....	20.22	Tacoma.....	Haskill & Crawford.

Steamship.....	Abe Perkins.....	8.19	Seattle.....	H. H. Riddle.
Schooner.....	Fearless.....	6.01	Port Townsend.....	D. A. Fleming.
Steamship.....	City of Latona.....	12.01	Seattle.....	J. Moore.
Schooner.....	Annie.....	12.34	Seattle.....	A. Allen.
Steamship.....	Katharine.....	12.67	Pontiac.....	A. P. Lee.
Sloop.....	Finland.....	5.27	Port Townsend.....	A. Kurjola.
Schooner.....	Annie.....	8.06	Tacoma.....	A. Whidden.
Steamship.....	Edith E.....	16.03	Seattle.....	— Christiansen.
Schooner.....	Spokane.....	613.43	Port Blakely.....	Hall Brothers.
Schooner.....	Blakely.....	133.64	Port Blakely.....	W. Campbell.
Steamship.....	Advance.....	46.52	Whatcom.....	A. M. Roby.
Steamship.....	Skookum.....	41.15	Lummi.....	W. Lusk.
Steamship.....	Mollie Bleeker.....	278.72	Tacoma.....	J. Bleeker.

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON JANUARY 1, 1891.

<i>Names of railroads operating in the state.</i>	<i>Miles of track laid in 1890...</i>	<i>Under construction.....</i>	<i>Total mileage of completed railroads.....</i>
NORTHERN PACIFIC.			
Trunk line, Hauser Junction to Kalama.....			555
Branch, Marshall Junction to Uniontown.....			94
Central Washingt'n. Cheney to Grand Coulee..	22		175
Tacoma, Olympia & Gray's Harbor.....	63	43	63
Lake View branch.....	35		35
Green River & Northern.....	10	11	10
Yakima & Pacific Coast.....		56	
Lake Washington Belt Line.....	3	20	3
Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern.....	15		15
Northern Pacific & Cascade.....			8
Crocker branch.....			7
South Prairie branch.....			3
Spokane division of S., L. S. & E.....			50
Sidings and spur tracks.....	15		30
Yakima extension.....		174	
Total.....	163	304	1,048
UNION PACIFIC.			
Pendleton to Spokane (21 miles).....			211
Umatilla to Walla Walla (53 miles).....			34
Belles Junction to Dayton.....			13
Starbuck to Pomeroy.....			30
CConnell to La Crosse Junction.....			53
Winona Junction to Lettice.....			48
Colfax to Moscow (25 miles).....			19
Tekoa to Mullen (84 miles).....			3
Dixie branch at Walla Walla (narrow gauge)..			13
Seattle to Kalama (174 miles).....		50	
Tacoma to Nesqually flats (motor).....	5		15
Total.....	5	50	439
GREAT NORTHERN.			
Fairhaven & Southern.....	55		55
Seattle & Montana.....		90	
New Westminster & Southern.....	27		27
Seattle to Kalama (174 miles).....		150	
Sedro past Hamilton.....	5	30	5
Total.....	87	270	87

RAILROADS IN WASHINGTON JANUARY 1, 1891 — *Concluded.*

<i>Names of railroads operating in the state.</i>	<i>Miles of track laid in 1890...</i>	<i>Under construction.....</i>	<i>Total mileage of completed railroads.....</i>
SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE & EASTERN.			
Seattle to Canadian boundary.....	78	.....	175
OREGON & WASHINGTON RAILROAD CO.			
Pendleton to Hunt's Junction.....	.....	.....	40
Hunt's Junction to Dayton.....	.....	.....	87
Eureka Junction to Pleasant View.....	.....	.....	20
Athens branch.....	.....	.....	14
Tenino & Centralia line.....	.....	35	.....
Total.....	.....	35	161
OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.			
Seattle & Northern.....	31	0	31
Port Townsend Southern.....	20	80	36
Columbia & Puget Sound.....	.....	.....	34
Total.....	51	94	101
VARIOUS SHORT LINES.			
Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay.....	.....	17	17
Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Co.....	23	.....	22
Puget Sound & Gray's Harbor.....	.....	6	32
Spokane Falls & Northern.....	49	.....	144
Pidalgo City & Anacortes.....	3	18	3
Ellensburg & Northeastern.....	.....	40	.....
Mason County Central.....	.....	4	6
Shelton to Satsop.....	.....	.....	15
Seattle Terminal.....	7	2	7
Clifton Branch to Port Orchard.....	.....	4	10
Silverdale to Port Orchard.....	.....	15	.....
Chicago & Skagit Valley.....	.....	5	.....
Vancouver, Kllekitat & Yakima.....	10	150	20
Port Angeles Central.....	.....	10	.....
Grant's Portage Road.....	5	10	5
Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis.....	.....	125	.....
Grand total.....	471	1,144	2, 23

BANKS OF WASHINGTON JANUARY 1, 1891.

<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Capital stock.</i>	<i>Surplus and undiv. profits.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Loans and discounts.</i>
Aberdeen, Chohalis county—				
First National Bank.....	\$25,150		\$30,140	\$23,710
Aberdeen Bank.....	100,000		75,000	80,000
Anacortes, Skagit county—				
John M. Platt, Banker.....	10,000			
Blaine, Whatcom county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000			
Blaine National Bank.....	30,000			
Bucoda, Thurston county—				
Bank of Bucoda.....	15,000		21,000	20,000
Centralia, Lewis county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	1,965	105,053	81,030
Lewis County Bank.....	30,000	10,212	134,221	89,283
Chenhalls, Lewis county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	7,907	177,001	107,750
Cheney, Spokane county—				
Bank of Cheney.....				
Colfax, Whitman county—				
First National Bank.....	100,000	115,464	147,994	319,082
Second National Bank.....	60,000	90,500	210,596	288,057
Bank of Colfax.....				
Davenport, Lincoln county—				
Big Bend National Bank.....	50,000	16,670	86,381	104,499
Dayton, Columbia county—				
Columbia National Bank.....	60,000	52,255	286,656	320,698
Ellensburg, Kittitas county—				
Ben E. Snipes & Company.....	150,000	32,000	100,000	220,000
Ellensburg National Bank.....	50,000	14,190	109,619	130,798

Elma, Chehalis county—				
Bank of Elma.....	25,000	2,000	12,000	29,000
Fairhaven, Whatcom county—				
Bank of Fairhaven.....	50,000	16,000		
First National Bank.....	50,000	10,619	231,719	199,793
Citizens' Bank.....	50,000			
Fairhaven National Bank.....	50,000			
Farmington, Whitman county—				
Bank of Farmington.....	50,000	5,540	52,432	101,004
Fidalgo, Skagit county—				
Fidalgo City Bank.....				
Goldendale, Klickitat county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	6,000	31,235	72,996
Hoquiam, Chehalis county—				
First National Bank.....	35,000		55,676	35,933
Hoquiam National Bank.....	33,200	1,233	21,585	26,828
Kent, King county—				
Bank of Kent.....	25,000	3,200	41,000	46,000
La Conner, Skagit county—				
Skagit County Bank.....	50,000	23,000	141,000	84,000
Montesano, Chehalis county—				
Bank of Montesano.....	75,000	3,500	162,280	160,654
Mount Vernon, Skagit county—				
Skagit River Bank.....	50,000	5,700		
North Yakima, Yakima county—				
First National Bank.....	100,000	27,464	88,765	149,050
Yakima National Bank.....	50,000	13,023	99,161	100,253
Oakesdale, Whitman county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	7,180	27,733	65,507
Olympia, Thurston county—				
First National Bank.....	75,000	33,102	422,279	375,697
Capital National Bank.....	100,000	7,500	178,038	173,148
State Bank of Olympia.....	100,000	4,513	90,113	125,898
Palouse City, Whitman county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	4,936	46,000	83,463
Security State Bank.....	60,000	15,000	60,000	125,000

BANKS OF WASHINGTON JANUARY 1, 1891 — CONTINUED.

<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Capital stock.</i>	<i>Surplus and undiv. profits.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Loans and discounts.</i>
Pataha City, Garfield county—				
Harford & Son.....		\$3,500	\$125,000	\$90,000
Pomeroy, Garfield county—				
First National Bank.....	\$50,000	21,562	109,565	122,872
Port Angeles, Clallam county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000		49,627	63,609
Port Townsend, Jefferson county—				
First National Bank.....	100,000	32,922	257,796	282,499
Port Townsend National Bank.....	100,000	4,387	60,312	123,585
Merchants' Bank.....	75,000	20,000	205,000	275,000
Commercial Bank.....	50,000	3,500	55,000	62,000
State Bank of Washington.....	75,000	5,283	41,218	71,832
Marine Savings Bank.....	50,000			
Pullman, Whitman county—				
Bank of Pullman.....	50,000	20,000	73,000	117,000
Farmers' and Traders'.....	30,000			
Puyallup, Pierce county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	3,497	111,401	108,603
Bank of Puyallup.....	60,000	5,000	163,000	129,000
Sea Haven, Pacific county—				
Bank of Sea Haven.....				
Seattle, King county—				
Dexter Horton & Company.....	200,000	103,650	2,066,520	1,535,799
Puget Sound National Bank.....	150,000	97,555	1,157,806	908,908
First National Bank.....	150,000	137,004	924,999	706,142
Washington National Bank.....	100,000	11,693	251,853	184,810
National Bank of Commerce.....	195,000	7,537	224,298	283,220
Seattle National Bank.....	250,000	12,188	336,965	319,302
Merchants' National Bank.....	100,000	81,285	769,654	575,097

Commercial National Bank.....	62,450	1,772	182,021	119,151
Boston National Bank.....	300,000	17,165	424,434	515,680
The L. H. Griffith Realty and Banking Company.....	300,000			
Guarantee Loan and Trust Company.....	120,520	21,924	223,465	181,223
Washington Savings Bank.....	50,000	15,000	283,000	180,000
Wilkins Banking Company.....	55,000		39,000	30,000
King County Bank.....	100,000	3,800	102,000	114,000
Bank of British Columbia.....	2,300,000			
People's Savings Bank.....	60,000		90,000	60,000
Sedro, Skagit county—				
Bingham & Holbrook.....	10,000			
Sehome, Whatcom county—				
Columbia National Bank.....	100,000	2,396	53,079	76,236
Bellingham Bay National Bank.....	60,000	25,000	227,000	294,000
Whatcom County Bank.....	30,000			
Shelton, Mason county—				
Bank of Shelton.....	20,000			
Sidney, Kitsap county—				
Bank of Sidney.....	30,500			
Slaughter, King county—				
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	25,000	2,255	31,284	27,565
Snohomish, Snohomish county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	10,050	157,924	150,528
Lumberman's Bank.....				
South Bend, Pacific county—				
Bank of South Bend.....			60,000	
Pacific County Bank.....	50,000			
Spokane Falls, Spokane county—				
Spokane National Bank.....	100,000	31,609	568,592	399,120
Browne National Bank.....	100,000	11,043	127,610	107,468
Bank of Spokane Falls.....	150,000	125,000		
Citizens' National Bank.....	150,000	19,949	173,539	233,283
Bank of Columbia.....				
Exchange National Bank.....	100,000	22,777	313,270	222,744
First National Bank.....	100,000	113,184	576,686	404,061
Pacific Bank.....	300,000			

BANKS OF WASHINGTON JANUARY 1, 1891—CONCLUDED.

238

<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Capital stock.</i>	<i>Surplus and undiv. profits.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Loans and discounts.</i>
<i>Spokane Falls, Spokane county—concluded—</i>				
Traders' National Bank.....	\$200,000	\$70,818	\$393,841	\$418,464
Washington National Bank.....	200,000	5,906	147,746	141,634
Spokane Savings Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Savings Bank.....	50,000	15,000	65,576	91,330
<i>Sprague, Lincoln county—</i>				
First National Bank.....	50,000	30,631	128,235	140,801
<i>Tacoma, Pierce county—</i>				
Merchants' National Bank.....	250,000	91,536	832,352	904,258
Washington National Bank.....	500,000	20,115	160,612	583,550
Citizens' National Bank.....	100,000	7,717	195,287	175,321
Pacific National Bank.....	100,000	81,416	836,978	540,118
Tacoma National Bank.....	200,000	117,953	1,106,038	1,148,211
National Bank of Commerce.....	200,000	120,594	644,014	610,103
National Bank of the Republic.....	200,000	.....	99,500	158,930
Tacoma Trust and Savings Bank.....	50,000	.....	185,000	130,000
London and San Francisco Bank (Agency).....	2,450,000	345,000	.....	.....
Bank of British Columbia.....	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Tacoma Building and Savings Association.....	100,000	12,453	325,465	350,000
Security Bank.....	100,000	.....	70,161	111,854
Traders' Bank.....	500,000	105,000	687,346	840,175
Western Trust Company.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
State Savings Bank.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound Savings Bank.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
<i>Uniontown, Whitman county—</i>				
S. Hillard & Company.....	25,000	.....	6,688	24,109
<i>Vancouver, Clarke county—</i>				
First National Bank.....	50,000	39,502	274,349	280,918
Commercial Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BARTON'S HAND-BOOK.

Waitsburg, Walla Walla county—				
Bank of Waitsburg.....	30,000	3,500	40,000	62,000
Walla Walla, Walla Walla county—				
Baker-Boyer National Bank.....	150,000	47,333	578,521	613,500
First National Bank.....	100,000	417,379	367,393	692,761
Farmers' Savings Bank.....	100,000			
Walla Walla Savings Bank.....	97,150	10,000		
Washington Bank.....	50,000	5,200	49,600	118,000
Whatcom, Whatcom county—				
First National Bank.....	50,000	18,000	300,000	225,000
Puget Sound Loan, Trust and Banking Company.....	125,000	6,000	50,000	98,000

WHEAT EXPORTS FOR 1890.

Eighteen wheat laden vessels sailed from Tacoma in 1889 for foreign ports with 874,487 centals (1,457,478 bushels); value, \$1,134,525. Seattle began the exportation of wheat toward the end of the year for the first time, it having secured equal freight rates west bound with Tacoma. There were twenty-five vessels left Tacoma in 1890 with wheat for foreign ports—seven more than in 1889, with an increased tonnage of 13,028. The total number of bushels was 2,211,318; value, \$1,695,055.

<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
British bark Banca.....	900	\$43,960	£1 18s 0d
German ship Occident.....	1,646	70,000	1 17 1
American ship C. M. Whitmore.....	2,205	92,000	1 12 6
American ship Tam O'Shanter.....	1,526	60,500	2 00 0
British ship Fifeshire.....	1,318	58,460	1 10 0
British ship Craigend.....	2,218	98,000	1 12 6
American ship T. F. Oakes.....	1,897	83,000	2 00 0
British bark Earl Derby.....	961	58,640	.....
British bark Hazelbank.....	1,563	78,100	1 19 6
British bark Hannah Landless.....	1,293	56,886	1 19 3
British ship Clan Robertson.....	1,624	71,500	2 2 6
British ship Queen Victoria.....	1,605	78,000	2 00 0
American ship Francis.....	1,974	89,870	1 16 0
British ship Old Kensington.....	1,777	115,000	1 15 0
British bark Cairnmore.....	878	46,000	1 15 6
British bark Fred B. Taylor.....	1,799	85,095	2 00 0
British ship Earl Granville.....	1,193	53,190	1 12 6
British ship Astracana.....	1,551	96,460	.....
British bark Rothemay.....	1,595	58,000	1 16 3
British ship Karoo.....	2,031	88,000	1 12 6
British bark Bessfield.....	1,292	25,000	1 14 0
British bark Tamar Marshal.....	1,270	52,260	1 15 0
British ship Ben Larig.....	1,692	80,000	1 14 6
British ship Ellen H. Reed.....	1,756	64,000	.....
British ship Melville Island.....	1,439	60,000	.....

Tacoma warehouses and elevators have a total capacity of 2,560,000 bushels, divided as follows:

<i>Name of company.</i>	<i>Number bushels.</i>
Tacoma Warehouse and Elevator Company.....	1,250,000
Northern Pacific Elevator Company.....	650,000
Puget Sound Flouring Mill and Warehouse Company.....	600,000
Voorhees & Drake.....	60,000
Total.....	2,560,000

WASHINGTON CROPS.

Of the amounts of grains, as herewith stated, that are raised in this state, all the wheat and corn and three-fourths of the oats are produced east of the mountains and directly tributary to the Sound market, to be ground into flour or feed or shipped abroad. This industry is susceptible of indefinite expansion, as only a small percentage of the lands suitable for grain growing has yet been brought under cultivation. The following is the number of bushels for the years named:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Corn.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>
1887.....	6,670,000	3,360,000	74,000	2,670,000
1888.....	9,006,000	3,800,000	122,000	2,900,000
1889.....	7,600,000	5,500,000	260,000	3,765,000
*1890.....	18,500,000	9,300,000	380,000	5,000,000

* Estimated conservatively.

SHIPMENT OF FLOUR, FLAX AND BARLEY.

The table herewith gives the shipments of flour, flax and barley from Puget Sound. The flour exports of 1890 comprised 90,000 barrels to England and 10,000 barrels to China, valued at half a million dollars. The value of flax is not stated, but the average price will approximate \$1 per bushel.

YEAR.	FLOUR.		FLAX.	BARLEY.	
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1888.....	11,640	\$56,000	960,000		
1889.....	20,959	101,500	1,613,000		
1890.....	100,000	500,000	2,960,000	88,000	\$127,000

THE HOP PRODUCT.

The product of hops for the year 1890, for the State of Washington, has been about 38,000 bales, or 6,820,000 pounds. The production of the year 1889 was about 42,000 bales, or 7,980 pounds, and that of 1888 was 33,492 bales, or 6,554,393 pounds.

THE LUMBER CUT.

PUGET SOUND.

<i>Mill.</i>	<i>No. feet of lumber.</i>	<i>No. feet of lath, etc.</i>
Washington Mill.....	22,391,000	7,200,000
Port Madison Mill.....	21,116,000	5,429,000
Port Discovery Mill.....	31,095,521	10,906,400
Puget Mill Company, Port Gamble.....	28,422,655	8,999,790
Puget Mill Company, Ludlow.....	21,051,144	9,069,523
Puget Mill Company, Utsalady.....	25,799,585	7,808,118
St. Paul & Tacoma Mill, Tacoma.....	48,990,415	7,572,000
Gig Harbor Lumber Company.....	19,575,269	6,979,175
Tacoma Mill Company, Tacoma.....	70,538,453	28,322,800
Port Blakely Mill Company.....	69,000,000	28,000,000
Local mills in Seattle.....	192,600,000	23,000,000
Local mills in Tacoma.....	107,300,000	13,200,000
Bellingham Bay mills.....	55,000,000	8,200,000
All other mills.....	64,500,000	9,500,000
Total Puget Sound mills.....	779,330,042	174,186,806

THE CUT FOR THE STATE.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Puget Sound mills.....	779,330,042
Gray's Harbor (7 mills).....	117,500,000
Willapa Harbor (2 mills).....	38,000,000
Columbia river (7 mills).....	87,000,000
Between Kalama and Tacoma (11 mills).....	93,000,000
All others (16 mills).....	108,000,000
Grand total for the state.....	1,222,830,042

THE FOREIGN DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution among nations to which lumber was shipped foreign is as follows:

<i>Where shipped.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	\$9,229
Belgium.....	12,813
Bolivia.....	7,634
Guatemala.....	12,218
Chili.....	262,855
China.....	56,326
Ecuador.....	6,688
French possessions.....	10,378
Germany.....	8,089
England.....	39,064
Australia.....	533,142
Hawaiian Islands.....	229,480
Mexico, on the Pacific.....	42,553
Peru.....	76,846
Spain, on the Mediterranean.....	7,912
Trinidad.....	9,573

VALUE OF THE PRODUCT.

The ruling price for rough lumber throughout the year was \$10 per thousand, and for dressed and clear from \$12.50 to \$17. On a basis of \$12 per thousand, this would make the value of the year's cut, including lath, pickets and other short stuff, spars and piles, very nearly \$15,000,000. Shingles are not included in these figures.

The total value of the shingle output for 1890 (obtained from the statistics of the Consolidated Shingle

Company, and estimates from those mills not in the company), is about \$3,900,000.

THE OUTPUT OF COAL.

The output of coal in Washington for the years 1890 and 1889, in tons, is as follows:

<i>Location.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>1889.</i>
King county mines.....	488,306	391,183
Pierce county mines.....	403,354	255,313
Thurston county mines.....	38,642	26,600
Roslyn mine, Kittitas county.....	419,471	238,431
Total tons.....	1,349,773	911,527

● On a basis of \$3 33½ per ton, the value of the coal product of the state for 1890 was \$4,499,243.

THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.

The wealth of assessable property of the territory and state since 1874 is shown in the following table:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Assessment.</i>
1874.....	\$14,185,098
1875.....	14,569,156
1876.....	15,138,078
1877.....	17,281,182
1878.....	18,678,437
1879.....	21,012,682
1880.....	23,708,587
1881.....	25,780,415
1882.....	32,566,907
1883.....	44,107,567
1884.....	51,008,484
1885.....	50,484,437
1886.....	51,491,159
1887.....	61,502,739
1888.....	80,641,548
1889.....	125,165,215
1890.....	217,595,739

The proportionate increase of the year 1890 is the greatest of any year in the history of the territory or state, being over 73 per cent. The greatest gain of any preceding year was from 1888 to 1889, when it was 48

per cent. It will be observed that the value of taxable property has more than doubled twice in the last four years.

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>
Buildings at capital.....	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

ASSESSMENT BY COUNTIES.

The increase of values of taxable property during the year in the various counties is shown in the following table:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>1889.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
Adams.....	\$1,022,300	\$2,097,886	\$1,075,586
Asotin.....	610,023	804,889	194,866
Chehalis.....	2,303,544	6,190,992	3,887,448
Clallam.....	871,480	2,292,203	1,420,723
Clarke.....	2,226,353	4,057,460	1,831,107
Columbia.....	3,658,340	3,877,770	179,430
Cowlitz.....	1,097,608	2,120,640	1,023,032
Douglas.....	1,160,830	1,298,410	137,580
Franklin.....	640,392	987,480	347,088
Garfield.....	1,562,895	1,912,310	349,415
Island.....	543,336	967,112	423,776
Jefferson.....	2,031,915	4,642,553	2,610,638
Klickitat.....	1,837,378	2,201,600	364,222
Kittitas.....	2,649,601	5,674,326	3,024,722
King.....	23,733,495	44,045,275	20,311,780
Kitsap.....	1,243,470	1,915,601	672,131
Lewis.....	1,884,884	3,816,741	1,931,857
Lincoln.....	3,006,869	5,138,597	2,131,728
Mason.....	986,257	1,200,795	214,538
Okanogan.....	502,098	444,843	*57,255
Pacific.....	891,116	2,110,022	1,218,906
Pierce.....	26,352,125	37,631,831	11,279,706

ASSESSMENT BY COUNTIES — *Concluded.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>1889.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
San Juan.....	\$379,090	\$540,137	\$161,047
Skagit.....	1,833,030	5,936,340	4,103,310
Skamania.....	158,055	199,870	41,815
Snohomish.....	1,010,022	4,025,173	3,014,251
Spokane.....	14,581,963	22,692,865	8,108,502
Stevens.....	684,819	1,159,987	475,168
Thurston.....	2,637,366	6,556,865	3,919,499
Wahkiakum.....	516,572	494,256	*22,316
Walla Walla.....	7,830,965	10,045,721	2,214,756
Whatcom.....	3,682,985	14,010,280	10,327,295
Whitman.....	7,870,208	11,064,396	3,194,188
Yakima.....	2,820,261	4,840,553	2,020,292
Total.....	\$125,165,215	\$217,595,739	\$92,430,524

*Decrease.

WEALTH OF THE COUNTIES.

The rate as fixed by the State Board of Equalization in 1890:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Two Tenths — Mills.....</i>	<i>Aggregate amount as equalized by the state board.....</i>
Adams.....	12.3	\$2,097,836
Asotin.....	17.5	804,889
Chehalis.....	14.8	6,190,422
Clallam.....	14.3	2,292,203
Clarke.....	17.8	4,057,460
Columbia.....	15.9	3,877,770
Cowlitz.....	20.3	2,120,640
Douglas.....	16.3	1,298,410
Franklin.....	15.3	987,480
Garfield.....	19.3	1,912,310
Island.....	16.3	967,112
Jefferson.....	16.3	4,642,553
King.....	16.4	41,045,275
Kittitas.....	11.8	5,674,326
Knap.....	15.3	1,915,601
Klickitat.....	18.5	2,201,600
Lewis.....	17.5	3,816,741
Lincoln.....	20.3	5,138,597
Mason.....	23.3	1,200,795

WEALTH OF THE COUNTIES—*Concluded.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Tree length—Miles.</i>	<i>Aggregate amount as equalized by the state bond.</i>
Okanogan.....	20.3	\$414,843
Pacific.....	17.3	2,110,022
Pierce.....	13.9	87,631,831
San Juan.....	17.3	540,137
Skagit.....	17.3	5,936,340
Skamania.....	20.11	199,870
Snohomish.....	14.3	4,625,173
Spokane.....	18.5	22,692,866
Stevens.....	13	1,159,987
Thurston.....	11.8	6,556,865
Wahkiakum.....	18.3	494,256
Walla Walla.....	11.2	10,045,721
Whatcom.....	13.4	14,010,280
Whitman.....	18.3	11,064,396
Yakima.....	14.3	4,840,553
Total.....		\$217,101,483

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

<i>Data.</i>	<i>1889.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Number of children of school age.....	72,723	87,813
Number of pupils in public schools.....	46,751	55,964
Average daily attendance.....	29,247	36,946
Number of districts maintaining school.....	1,066	1,153
Whole number of school districts.....	1,161	1,298
Number of school houses in the state.....	1,044	1,126
Number of school houses built during the year.....	126	146
Number of graded schools.....	49	104
Number of teachers employed holding first-grade certificates.....	321	336
Number of teachers employed holding second-grade certificates.....	604	719
Number of teachers holding third-grade certificates.....	381	305
Total number teachers employed.....	1,349	1,440
Average monthly salary paid male teachers.....	\$47 66	\$51 41
Average monthly salary paid female teachers.....	\$39 67	\$48 31

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>1890.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>1890.</i>
Aberdeen.....	1,638	Orting.....	597
Anacortes.....	1,333	Oysterville.....	195
Asotin.....	801	Olympia.....	4,696
Bullard.....	1,173	Puyallup.....	1,990
Buckley.....	861	Port Gamble.....	834
Blaine.....	1,559	Port Angeles.....	1,010
Castle Rock.....	694	Port Townsend.....	4,498
Chehalis.....	1,157	Pullman.....	850
Centralia.....	2,824	Palouse City	1,128
Colville.....	601	Pomeroy	652
Cheney.....	646	Roslyn	1,486
Colfax.....	1,569	Ritzville.....	1,092
Carbonado.....	730	Sprague.....	1,695
Coupeville.....	509	South Bend.....	836
Dayton.....	1,876	Steilacoom.....	270
Ellensburg.....	2,760	Sumner.....	560
Fairhaven.....	4,057	Snohomish.....	2,003
Fremont.....	803	Seattle	43,847
Gray's Harbor.....	523	Spokane Falls	23,181
Goldendale.....	1,842	Tacoma	35,858
Hogiam.....	1,319	Vancouver (with bar-	
La Coudre.....	400	racks)	3,510
Montesano.....	1,716	Walla Walla.....	4,712
North Yakima.....	1,532	Waitsburg.....	818
Oakesdale.....	528	Whatcom.....	6,128

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, North Dakota, 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 CORRECTED CENSUS.

The corrected census of 1890 of the State of Washington, by counties, was not announced by the United States census office until February 20, 1891, too late for publication in the Hand-Book. Following are the corrected figures:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
Adams	2,098
Asotin	1,580
Chehalis	9,249
Clallam	2,771
Clarke	11,709
Columbia	6,709
Cowlitz	5,917
Douglas	3,161
Franklin	696
Garfield	3,897
Island	1,787
Jefferson	8,368
King	63,989
Kitsap	4,624
Kittitas	8,777
Klickitat	5,167
Lewis	11,499
Lincoln	9,312
Mason	2,826
Okanogan	1,467
Pacific	4,358
Pierce	50,940
San Juan	2,072
Skagit	8,747
Skamania	774
Snohomish	8,514
Spokane	37,487
Stevens	4,341
Thurston	9,675
Wahkiakum	2,526
Walla Walla	12,224
Whatcom	18,591
Whitman	19,109
Yakima	4,429
Total	349,890

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POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.

<i>Counties.</i>	1890.	1880.	1870.
Adams*	2,085		
Asotin*	1,575		
Chehalis.....	9,226	921	401
Clallam.....	2,757	638	408
Clarke.....	11,635	5,490	3,081
Columbia.....	6,697	7,105	
Cowlitz.....	5,888	2,062	730
Douglas*	3,161		
Franklin*	698		
Garfield*	3,898		
Island.....	1,774	1,087	126
Jefferson.....	8,304	1,712	1,268
King.....	65,031	6,910	2,120
Kitsap.....	4,623	1,738	866
Kittitas*	8,761		
Klickitat.....	5,150	4,055	329
Lewis.....	11,463	2,600	888
Lincoln*	9,313		
Mason.....	2,813	639	289
Okanogan*	1,465		
Pacific.....	4,348	1,645	788
Pierce.....	50,775	3,319	1,409
San Juan.....	2,067	948	554
Skagit*	8,731		
Skamania.....	776	809	133
Snohomish.....	8,511	1,387	599
Spokane.....	37,402	4,262	
Stevens.....	4,307	1,245	734
Thurston.....	9,668	3,270	2,246
Wahkiakum.....	2,526	1,598	270
Walla Walla.....	12,215	8,716	5,300
Whitcom.....	18,351	3,137	534
Whitman.....	19,072	7,014	
Yakimat.....	4,455	2,811	482
Total.....	349,390	75,116	23,955

* New counties created since 1880.

† Divided in creation of new county.

The 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

NOTE.—The population by counties of Washington foots up 349,516, but the census office gives the total figures as 349,390, the change in the figures for counties not yet having been announced.

THE WEALTH OF WASHINGTON.

Value of real and personal property in the State of Washington for 1890 upon which tax is levied.....	\$217,612,897
Assessed value of real estate.....	\$139,865,153
Assessed value of personal property.....	33,491,383
Total.....	\$173,356,536
Total estimated true valuation of real estate and per- sonal property.....	\$304,658,055

ALTITUDES IN WASHINGTON.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Mount Rainier, or Tacoma.....	14,444
Mount Baker.....	10,827
Mount Adams.....	9,570
Mount St. Helens.....	9,750
Natchess Pass.....	4,900
Stampede Pass (Summit).....	3,980
Tunnel, Stampede Pass.....	2,885
Snoqualmie Pass.....	3,110
Kechelus Lake.....	2,388
Kachess Lake.....	2,158
Ellensburgh.....	1,518
North Yakima.....	990
Ainsworth.....	351
Palouse Junction.....	858
Sprague.....	1,200
Spokane Falls.....	1,910
Colville.....	1,917
Fort Spokane.....	1,300
Okinagane Lake.....	1,613
Great plain of Columbia River.....	1,000 to 3,000
Colfax.....	1,941
Dayton.....	1,360
Walla Walla.....	1,000
Wallula Junction.....	326
Paseo.....	340

ORGANIZATION OF TERRITORIES AND ADMISSION OF
STATES INTO THE UNION.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Territory organized.</i>	<i>State admitted.</i>
Vermont.....	Out of New Hampshire and N. Y..	March 4, 1791
Kentucky.....	Out of Virginia.....	June 1, 1792
Tennessee.....	Out of North Carolina.....	June 1, 1796
Ohio.....	Ordinance, 1787.....	Nov. 29, 1802
Louisiana.....	March 3, 1805.....	April 30, 1812
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800.....	Dec. 11, 1816
Mississippi.....	April 7, 1798.....	Dec. 10, 1817
Illinois.....	February 3, 1809.....	Dec. 3, 1818
Alabama.....	March 3, 1817.....	Dec. 14, 1819
Maine.....	Out of Massachusetts.....	Mar. 15, 1820
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812.....	Aug. 10, 1821
Arkansas.....	March 2, 1819.....	June 15, 1836
Michigan.....	January 11, 1805.....	Jan. 26, 1837
Florida.....	March 30, 1822.....	Mar. 3, 1845
Texas.....	Annexed.....	Dec. 29, 1845
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838.....	Dec. 28, 1846
Wisconsin.....	April 20, 1836.....	May 29, 1848
California.....	From Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850
Minnesota.....	March 3, 1849.....	May 11, 1858
Oregon.....	August 14, 1848.....	Feb. 14, 1859
Kansas.....	May 30, 1851.....	Jan. 29, 1861
West Virginia.....	Out of Virginia.....	June 19, 1863
Nevada.....	March 2, 1861.....	Oct. 31, 1864
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854.....	Mar. 1, 1867
Colorado.....	February 28, 1861.....	Aug. 1, 1876
North Dakota.....	March 2, 1861.....	Nov. 2, 1889
South Dakota.....	March 2, 1861.....	Nov. 2, 1889
Montana.....	May 26, 1861.....	Nov. 8, 1889
Washington.....	March 2, 1853.....	Nov. 11, 1889
Idaho.....	March 3, 1863.....	July 4, 1890
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868.....	July 11, 1890

<i>Territories.</i>	<i>When organized.</i>
District of Columbia*.....	July 16, 1790
Indian.....	Mar. 3, 1791
New Mexico.....	June 30, 1851
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850
Arizona.....	Sept. 9, 1850
Alaska.....	Feb. 24, 1863
Oklahoma.....	July 27, 1868
	1890

* Reduced from 100 to 70 square miles by recession of part of Virginia in 1846.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The population of the United States, as fully determined by the census bureau, 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	40,440	19,180	47.43
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	802,525	325,654	40.58
California.....	1,208,130	864,964	343,166	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	269,492	121,929	45.24
Georgia.....	1,837,353	1,524,180	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	1,978,801	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
Massachusetts.....	2,238,942	1,783,085	455,858	25.57
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,636,938	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.....	2,679,184	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	28.46
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	3,198,062	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.....	1,656,980	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
Total.....	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,466,467	24.86

* Decrease.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF 1888.

At the last election, November, 1888, for President and Vice President of the United States, each state was entitled to the following number of votes:

<i>States.</i>	<i>Votes.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Votes.</i>
Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	16
Arkansas.....	7	Nebraska.....	5
California.....	8	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	3	New Hampshire.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	New Jersey.....	9
Delaware.....	3	New York.....	36
Florida.....	4	North Carolina.....	13
Georgia.....	12	Ohio.....	23
Illinois.....	22	Oregon.....	3
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	30
Iowa.....	13	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	11	South Carolina.....	9
Kentucky.....	13	Tennessee.....	12
Louisiana.....	8	Texas.....	13
Maine.....	6	Vermont.....	4
Maryland.....	8	Virginia.....	12
Massachusetts.....	14	West Virginia.....	6
Michigan.....	13	Wisconsin.....	11
Minnesota.....	7		
Mississippi.....	9	Total.....	401

Since the above, six new states have been admitted into the Union, as follows: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming.

THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electoral College for the election of 1892 will stand as follows, if no more states are admitted into the Union before that time:

THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Votes.</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Votes.</i>
Alabama.....	11	Nebraska.....	8
Arkansas.....	8	Nevada.....	3
California.....	9	New Hampshire.....	4
Colorado.....	4	New Jersey.....	10
Connecticut.....	6	New York.....	36
Delaware.....	3	North Carolina.....	11
Florida.....	4	North Dakota.....	3
Georgia.....	13	Ohio.....	23
Idaho.....	3	Oregon.....	4
Illinois.....	24	Pennsylvania.....	32
Indiana.....	15	Rhode Island.....	4
Iowa.....	13	South Carolina.....	9
Kansas.....	10	South Dakota.....	4
Kentucky.....	13	Tennessee.....	12
Louisiana.....	8	Texas.....	15
Maine.....	6	Vermont.....	4
Maryland.....	8	Virginia.....	12
Massachusetts.....	15	Washington.....	4
Michigan.....	14	West Virginia.....	6
Minnesota.....	9	Wisconsin.....	12
Mississippi.....	9	Wyoming.....	3
Missouri.....	17		
Montana.....	3	Total.....	444

FACTS ABOUT WASHINGTON.

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

Washington shore line inside, 1992 miles.

From Victoria to Cape Flattery, 72 miles.

Area in square miles of Washington, 69,994.

Area of tide water inside, 1258 square miles.

Area of Straits of Juan de Fuca, 318 square miles.

Channel line from Victoria to Olympia, 117 miles.

Total tide water in Washington, 1576 square miles.

11, 139,185 acres of land were assessed in the state in 1890.

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.

\$35,325,265 was the value of the taxable personal property in the state in 1890.

The population of Washington quadrupled in ten years (from 1880 to 1899).

The total value of all taxable property in the state in 1890 was \$192,957,669.

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

Seattle is the largest city in the state, in area 16½ square miles; Tacoma 8½ square miles.

There were 24 counties in Washington in 1878. There were 34 in the state when admitted into the Union.

The total value of all property in the state as equalized by the board of equalization in 1890 was \$217,595,-738.

The first census of Washington territory taken in 1885, 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 2,155 in 1890.

The state, by the new congressional apportionment, passed by congress January, 1891, gets two members of congress instead of one.

The State of Washington was born November 11th at 5:20 P. M., 1889, and the event was announced by telegram at Olympia, at 7:45 P. M., the same day.

There were seven counties, including Skamania, in Eastern Washington in 1878. In 1889 there were 16 counties in the same region; of the ten new counties created since 1878 five are in Eastern Washington.

The assessed valuation of the state does not exceed 60 per cent of the true valuation. Taking the amount as returned by the counties after the equalization by the state board of equalization and adding 40 per cent. thereto we have \$304,634,035, which is approximately the true valuation of the property of the state.

In the live stock statistics of the state Lincoln county leads in horses, coming forward with 13,720 head, Spokane following with 12,655, and Klickitat with 10,315. Stevens has the most cattle, leading with 63,015. The totals in the state are: Horses; 151,358; cattle, 227,228; sheep, 252,819; and hogs, 37,089.

In 1878 the total vote of Washington for delegate, was 12,547. Ten years afterwards the total vote was 46,353, an increase of 33,706. If the same rate of increase is kept up for ten years the voting population of Washington in 1898 will number 160,961, and the population, using a ratio of five persons for one voter, will

be 849,805. Allowing for the slackening up of the tide of immigration that has been recently pouring into the state, it is within reasonable bounds to expect that in 1900 Washington will have more than a million inhabitants.

Washington lies between the 46th and 49th parallels of north latitude and the 117th and the 125th meridians of longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest width north and south is 240 miles, and its greatest length east and west is 360 miles, an area in round numbers of 70,000 square miles, or about 45,000,000 acres of land, and being divided by the Cascade range of mountains into two unequal and entirely dissimilar sections, known as Eastern and Western Washington. The former contains 50,000 square miles and the latter 20,000, according to statistical classification. It is estimated that 20,000,000 acres are timbered, 10,000,000 acres grain producing prairie land, 5,000,000 acres rich alluvial or river bottom, producing hops, hay and all kinds of fruit and vegetables, and 10,000,000 acres mineral bearing and mountainous, in great part timbered also.

STATE ELECTION FIGURES.

Years.	Vote. s.	Year. s.	Vote.
1869.....	5,373	1882.....	19,498
1870.....	6,182	1884.....	41,842
1872.....	7,801	1886.....	47,240
1874.....	8,594	1888.....	46,353
1876.....	9,907	1889 (first state officers)	58,543
1878.....	12,647	1890 (state).....	54,803
1880.....	15,823		*With woman suffrage.

THREE YEARS' ELECTION FIGURES.

Counties.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Adams.....	369	401	377
Asotin.....	335	296	266
Chehalis.....	1,410	1,509	1,966
Clallam.....	343	455	935
Clarke.....	1,713	1,911	1,799
Columbia.....	1,344	1,319	1,276
Cowlitz.....	973	1,020	1,184
Douglas.....	462	619	554
Franklin.....	141	128	133
Garfield.....	977	935	797
Island.....	273	279	304
Jefferson.....	1,081	1,503	1,404
King.....	6,184	7,808	7,386
Kitsap.....	749	915	808
Kittitas.....	1,619	2,510	1,737
Klickitat.....	1,108	1,064	1,070
Lewis.....	1,559	2,090	1,573
Lincoln.....	1,632	1,968	1,780
Mason.....	570	626	682
Okanogan.....	570	533	562
Pacific.....	636	643	771
Pierce.....	4,210	7,974	6,763
San Juan.....	384	369	471
Skagit.....	1,179	1,518	1,763
Skamania.....	114	134	107
Snohomish.....	1,290	1,536	1,760
Spokane.....	4,441	5,503	4,357
Stevens.....	578	806	936
Thurston.....	1,418	1,789	1,697
Wahkiakum.....	317	432	345
Walla Walla.....	2,459	2,616	2,224
Whatcom.....	1,245	2,296	2,542
Whitman.....	3,769	3,969	3,236
Yakima.....	911	1,069	933
Totals.....	46,353	58,543	* 54,803

* The vote for congressman.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION,

NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

Counties.	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.			
	John L. Wilson.....	Thomas Carroll.....	Robert Abernathy..	Todd.....
Adams.....	211	150	15	377
Asotin.....	139	109	18	266
Chehalis.....	1,119	765	82	1,966
Clallam.....	548	332	55	935
Clarke.....	1,005	714	80	1,799
Columbia.....	550	637	89	1,276
Cowlitz.....	708	411	65	1,184
Douglas.....	297	234	23	554
Franklin.....	42	86	5	133
Garfield.....	378	361	58	797
Island.....	160	124	20	304
Jefferson.....	806	563	35	1,404
King.....	4,270	2,665	451	7,386
Kitsap.....	418	310	80	808
Kittitas.....	878	791	68	1,737
Klickitat.....	591	387	92	1,070
Lewis.....	866	630	77	1,573
Lincoln.....	875	812	93	1,780
Mason.....	351	299	32	682
Okanogan.....	342	220		562
Pacific.....	487	247	37	771
Pierce.....	3,680	2,807	276	6,763
San Juan.....	318	130	23	471
Skagit.....	983	708	72	1,763
Skamania.....	51	48	8	107
Snohomish.....	1,007	668	85	1,760
Spokane.....	1,054	2,850	253	4,557
Stevens.....	475	420	41	936
Thurston.....	930	656	111	1,697
Wahkiakum.....	206	131	8	345
Walla Walla.....	1,116	979	129	2,224
Wheaton.....	1,399	1,024	119	2,542
Whitman.....	1,538	1,619	179	3,236
Yakima.....	455	438	40	933
Total.....	29,153	22,831	2,819	54,803

Wilson's plurality, 6,322

VOTE ON LOCATION OF CAPITAL,

NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

Counties.	FOR THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.				
	Olympia	Ellensburg.....	North Yakima.....	Scatterbug.....	Total.....
Adams.....	129	112	184		375
Asotin.....	88	135	37		280
Chehalis.....	1,867	31	37		1,935
Clallam.....	866	34	11		911
Clarke.....	1,120	94	312	1	1,527
Columbia.....	475	249	178		902
Cowlitz.....	973	41	25		1,039
Douglas.....	233	297	123		653
Franklin.....	57	15	54		126
Garfield.....	220	220	147		587
Island.....	262	15	2		279
Jefferson.....	1,236	26	16		1,278
King.....	5,831	497	252		6,580
Kitsap.....	614	27	12		653
Kittitas.....	91	1,319	160		1,470
Klickitat.....	259	109	626		994
Lewis.....	2,071	25	42		2,138
Lincoln.....	614	846	477		1,937
Mason.....	693	8	6		707
Okanogan.....	131	294	75		500
Pacific.....	618	37	111		766
Pierce.....	5,737	252	442		6,431
San Juan.....	398	24	11		433
Skagit.....	1,501	108	66		1,675
Skamania.....	66	13	14		93
Snohomish.....	1,436	94	42	1	1,573
Spokane.....	1,673	1,301	817		3,791
Stevens.....	346	197	287		830
Thurston.....	1,851	23	3		1,877
Wahkiakum.....	313	8	11		332
Walla Walla.....	1,320	312	264		1,896
Whatcom.....	2,462	187	73		2,722
Whitman.....	1,882	758	440		3,080
Yakima.....	30	14	949		993
Total.....	37,413	7,722	6,276	2	51,413

Majority for Olympia, 23,413.

OFFICIAL VOTE, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

Counties.	CONGRESSMAN.			GOVERNOR.		
	Wilson	Griffiths.....	Majority ...	Perry	Seangle.....	Majority ...
Adams	250	442	117	261	141	119
Asotin.....	172	124	48	171	125	46
Chehalis	897	612	285	897	615	282
Clallam.....	220	220	15	222	232	*10
Clarke.....	1,290	681	549	1,216	792	524
Columbia	671	648	23	666	648	18
Cowlitz.....	666	354	312	663	355	311
Douglas.....	357	262	95	353	265	88
Franklin.....	52	76	*24	38	89	*51
Garfield.....	520	415	105	517	418	99
Island.....	175	103	72	180	100	80
Jefferson.....	866	687	229	867	633	234
King.....	4,438	3,367	1,071	4,319	3,398	921
Kittitas.....	1,399	1,110	289	1,339	1,158	181
Kitsap.....	630	295	335	619	289	330
Klickitat.....	689	375	314	686	382	304
Lewis.....	1,225	865	360	1,219	868	351
Lincoln.....	1,087	881	206	1,104	863	241
Mason.....	319	307	12	322	304	18
Okauogan.....	307	226	81	322	211	111
Pacific.....	575	138	367	494	150	344
Pierce.....	4,442	3,592	910	4,362	3,608	754
San Juan.....	268	101	167	264	104	160
Skagit.....	955	561	394	949	566	383
Skamania.....	60	74	*14	62	72	*10
Snohomish.....	882	652	238	880	659	221
Spokane.....	3,208	2,294	914	3,256	2,272	984
Stevens.....	452	354	98	460	350	110
Thurston.....	1,091	697	394	1,067	725	342
Wahkiakum.....	306	129	165	284	149	135
Walla Walla.....	1,437	1,179	257	1,433	1,186	247
Whatcom.....	1,562	734	827	1,584	742	792
Whitman.....	2,099	1,869	230	2,149	1,841	305
Yakima.....	384	488	96	337	519	18
Total	34,030	24,492	9,547	33,711	24,782	8,979

* Democratic majorities.

Totals for other state officers are as follows:

<i>For Lieutenant Governor:</i>	
Laughton.....	33,998
Plattor.....	24,363
Majority.....	9,635

<i>Secretary of State:</i>	
Weir.....	34,014
Whittlesey.....	24,478
Majority.....	9,536

<i>State Treasurer:</i>	
Lindsley.....	34,203
Kaufman.....	24,469
Majority.....	9,734

<i>State Auditor:</i>	
Reed.....	34,162
Murphy.....	24,125
Majority.....	10,037

<i>Attorney General:</i>	
Jones.....	34,143
Snively.....	24,411
Majority.....	9,732

<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction:</i>	
Bryan.....	33,443
Morgan.....	24,929
Majority.....	8,514

<i>Land Commissioner:</i>	
Forrest.....	34,131

<i>Land Commissioner — Continued:</i>	
Goodell.....	24,944
Majority.....	9,787

<i>Supreme Judges:</i>	
Dunbar.....	34,042
Stiles.....	32,686
Hoyt.....	33,573
Anders.....	34,302
Scott.....	33,300
White.....	24,556
Judson.....	24,461
Sharpstein.....	25,503
Renvis.....	24,539
Ganahl.....	24,025

For constitution.....	40,152
Against.....	11,879

Majority for..... 28,273

For woman suffrage.....	10,527
Against.....	35,013

Majority against..... 19,086

For prohibition.....	19,546
Against.....	31,487

Majority against..... 11,941

<i>For state capital:</i>	
Olympia.....	25,490
North Yakima.....	14,711
Ellensburg.....	12,833
Centralia.....	607
Yakima.....	314
Pasco.....	130
Scattering.....	1,088

VOTES FOR U. S. SENATOR.

NOVEMBER, 1889.

<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Senate.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Watson C. Squire.....	30	46	76
John B. Allen.....	25	46	71
George Turner.....	6	14	20
J. W. Sprague.....	3	10	13
C. S. Voorhees (Democrat).....	1	8	9
Walter J. Thompson.....	0	3	3
C. W. Griggs (Democrat).....	1	8	9
Thomas H. Brents.....	0	1	1
John F. Gowey.....	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.

Vote taken in each house separately.

<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Senate.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Watson C. Squire.....	15	43	58
William H. Calkins.....	14	15	29
Thomas Carroll (Democrat).....	4	17	21
Charles E. Loughton.....	1	.....	1
Edward Eldridge.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	34	76	110

NOTE.—No election; no majority in senate.

JOINT BALLOT.

Watson C. Squire.....	38
William H. Calkins.....	30
Thomas Carroll.....	21
Charles E. Loughton.....	1
Total.....	110

Necessary to a choice, 56.

Watson C. Squire was elected for 6 years.

NOTE.—Two members of the legislature were absent—John Davis, of Kittitas, dead, and L. B. Andrews, of King, sick.

STATE OFFICERS.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Governor.....	Elisha P. Ferry.....	King.....	Seattle.
Lieutenant governor.....	Charles E. Laughton.....	Okanogan.....	Coneenully.
Secretary of state.....	Allen Weir.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
Treasurer.....	A. A. Lindsley.....	Clarke.....	Union Ridge.
Auditor.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Attorney general.....	W. C. Jones.....	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.
Superintendent of public instruction.....	R. B. Bryan.....	Chehalis.....	Montesano.
Commissioner of public lands.....	W. T. Forrest.....	Lewis.....	Chehalis.
United States senator.....	John B. Allen.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
United States senator.....	Watson C. Squire.....	King.....	Seattle.
United States representative.....	John L. Wilson.....	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.
State printer.....	O. C. White.....	Columbia.....	Duyton.
State librarian.....	P. D. Moore.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
State geologist.....	George Bethune.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.
Game warden.....	L. S. Sherwood.....	Stevens.....	Colville.
Timber inspector.....	Clinton Cutler.....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.
Fish commissioner.....	James Crawford.....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.
Pilot commissioners, Straits of Fnea and Puget Sound.....	John H. Betts.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	Charles H. Jones.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	Joseph H. Stetson.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	A. E. King.....	Pacific.....	Hwaco.
Pilot commissioners, Columbia river.....	J. L. Stout.....	Pacific.....	Hwaco.
	Edward Spencer.....	Pacific.....	Long Beach.
	John Dobson.....	Lewis.....	Chehalis.
Trustees state reform school, Chehalis.....	Levi F. Compton.....	King.....	Seattle.
	J. W. Goodall.....	Pacific.....	Willapa.

	John W. Bean.....	Kittitas	Ellensburg.
	J. H. McDonald.....	Kittitas	Ellensburg.
	H. V. Bagley.....	King	Seattle.
	G. V. Calhoun.....	Skagit	La Conner.
Medical board of examining physicians.....	A. B. Kibbe.....	King.....	Seattle.
	J. D. Minkler.....	Lewis.....	Centralia.
	C. S. Penfield.....	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.
	Clinton Munson (pres.).....	Pierce	Tacoma.
	Howard R. Keylor (sec.).....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
	L. B. Hastings.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
Board of health for district of Puget Sound.....	J. N. Lambich.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	H. L. Tibbals, Jr.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	J. W. Sprague (chanc'l'r).....	Pierce	Tacoma.
	P. B. Johnson.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
Regents of state university at Seattle	John Leary	King.....	Seattle.
	A. A. Phillips.....	Thurston	Olympia.
	J. J. Browne.....	Spokane	Spokane Falls.
	John Paul Judson.....	Pierce	Tacoma.
Commissioners of penitentiary at Walla Walla...	Frank Loudon.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
	Frank W. Paine.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
	P. A. Preston.....	Walla Walla.....	Waitsburg.
Trustees of hospital for insane, Eastern Wash- ington, Medical Lake.....	William Lockhart.....	Spokane	Medical Lake.
	Charles McDoual.....	Spokane	Medical Lake.
	D. F. Percival.....	Spokane.....	Cheney.
Trustees insane hospital, Western Washington, at Steilacoom.....	W. J. Fife.....	Pierce	Tacoma.
	George D. Shannon.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
	A. B. Stewart.....	King	Seattle.
Trustees soldiers, sailors and marines' home at ●rting.....	Albert S. Cole.....	Whatcom	Whatcom.
	W. R. Dunbar.....	Klickitat.....	Goldendale.
	John F. McLean	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
	George A. Boardman.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.
	M. M. Holmes.....	King.....	Seattle.
Trustees of school for defective youth at Van- couver.....	W. Byron Daniels.....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.
	Louis Sohns.....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.
	B. F. Shaw	Clarke	Vancouver.
	John R. Thompson.....	Clarke	Vancouver.

STATE OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
State board of education	{ E. S. Ingraham.....	King.....	Seattle.
	{ L. H. Leach.....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.
	{ O. H. Noble.....	Whitman.....	Colfax.
	{ O. A. Tiffany.....	Lincoln.....	Sprague.
	{ R. B. Bryan (pres.).....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Commission of technical instruction and agricultural college.....	{ E. L. Ferguson.....	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.
	{ Thomas J. Smith.....	Whitman.....	Penewawa.
	{ Edward Whitson.....	Yakima.....	North Yakima.
Coal mine inspectors—			
First district	William Griffith.....	Kititas.....	Roslyn.
Second district.....	E. T. Morgan.....	King.....	Seattle.
State land commission.....	{ W. T. Forrest.....	Lewis.....	Chehalis.
	{ Allen Weir.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	{ T. M. Reed.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Harbor line commission.....	{ D. C. Guernsey.....	Columbia.....	Dayton.
	{ W. F. Prosser.....	Yakima.....	North Yakima.
	{ Eugene Semple.....	King.....	Seattle.
	{ H. F. Garretson.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.
	{ Frank H. Richards.....	Whatecom.....	Whatecom.
Tide land commissioners	{ Thomas M. Reed.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
	{ Allen Weir.....	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend.
	{ B. L. Sharpstein.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
	{ C. H. Warner.....	Whitman.....	Colfax.
	{ Austin Miles.....	Kititas.....	Ellensburg.
Trustees state normal school, Ellensburg.....	{ W. R. Abrams.....	Kititas.....	Ellensburg.
	{ Mitchell Gilliam.....	Kititas.....	Ellensburg.
	{ Thomas J. Newland.....	Kititas.....	Ellensburg.

Trustees state normal school, Cheney.....	S. A. Wells.....	Adams.....	Ritzville.
	H. F. Saksdorf.....	Spokane.....	Spangle.
	W. H. H. McClure.....	Whitman.....	Palouse City.
	Louis Walter.....	Spokane.....	Cheney.
	W. E. Weygant.....	Spokane.....	Cheney.
Mining bureau.....	Gov. E. P. Ferry.....	King.....	Seattle.
	Lieut. Gov. C. E. Laughton.....	Okanogah.....	Coeconully.
	Treas. A. A. Lindsley.....	Clarke.....	Union Ridge.
Commissioners to World's Fair.....	Henry Brinn.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.
	C. B. Hopkins.....	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls.
Private secretary to governor.....	Alfred Martin.....	King.....	Seattle.
Chief clerk to secretary of state.....	Brnd. W. Davis.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Recording clerk to secretary of state.....	Mrs. A. Dally.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Assistant to secretary of state.....	M. G. Royal.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Deputy state auditor.....	Mark E. Reed.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Clerk in office of state auditor.....	R. S. Anderson.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Clerk to state treasurer.....	W. J. Milroy.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Clerk to superintendent of public instruction.....	Grace Bryan.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Clerk to land commissioners.....	W. A. Westover.....	Thurston.....	Olympia.
Surveyor to harbor line commission.....	Richard Nevins, jr.....	King.....	Seattle.
Clerk to tide land commission.....	A. S. Dautrick.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.

JUDICIARY.

<i>Supreme judges.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Chief justice (term expires in 1892).....	T. J. Anders.....	Walla Walla.
Associate justice (term expires in 1892).....	Elmon Scott.....	Garfield.
Associate justice (term expires in 1894).....	T. L. Stiles.....	Pierce.
Associate justice (term expires in 1894).....	R. O. Dunbar.....	Klickitat.
Associate justice (term expires in 1896).....	John P. Hoyt.....	King.
Clerk.....	Solomon Smith.....	Klickitat.
Reporter.....	Eugene Kreider.....	Pierce.

STATE OFFICERS—CONCLUDED

SUPERIOR JUDGES.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
First.....	{ Spokane..... Stevens.....	R. B. Blake..... R. G. Langford.....	Spokane Falls. Spokane Falls.
Second.....	Whitman.....	E. H. Sullivan.....	Colfax.
Third.....	{ Lincoln..... Okanogan..... Douglas..... Adams.....	Wallace Mount.....	Sprague.
Fourth.....	{ Walla Walla..... Franklin.....	William H. Upton.....	Walla Walla.
Fifth.....	{ Columbia..... Garfield..... Asotin.....	Robert F. Sturdevant.....	Dayton.
Sixth.....	{ Kittitas..... Yakima..... Klickitat.....	C. B. Graves.....	Ellensburg.
Seventh.....	{ Cowlitz..... Wahkiakum..... Pacific.....	N. H. Bloomfield.....	Vancouver.
Eighth.....	{ Thurston..... Lewis..... Mason..... Chehalis.....	Mason Irwin.....	Montesano.
Ninth.....	Pierce.....	{ Frank Allyn..... Fremont Campbell..... John Beverly.....	Tacoma. Tacoma. Tacoma.

Tenth	King	{ Richard Osborn	Seattle.
		{ J. I. Lichtenberg	Seattle.
		{ T. J. Humes	Seattle.
Eleventh.....	{ Jefferson	M. B. Sachs.....	Port Townsend.
	{ Island.....		
	{ Kitsap.....		
	{ San Juan.....		
	{ Clallam		
Twelfth.....	{ Whatecom.....	J. R. Winn	Snohomish.
	{ Skagit.....		
	{ Snohomish.....		

STATE MILITARY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Governor Elisha P. Ferry.....	Commander-in-Chief.....		Olympia.
Brig. Gen. R. G. O'Brien.....	{ Adjutant General..... Quartermaster General..... Commissary General..... Inspector General..... Chief of Ordnance..... Chief of Staff..... }	January 10, 1878.....	Olympia.
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. W. T. Sharpe.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	May 12, 1890.....	Seattle.
Col. J. Kennedy Stout.....	Chief Signal Officer.....	May 12, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.
Col. J. R. Hayden.....	Assistant Inspector General.....	April 20, 1889.....	Seattle.
Col. J. D. McIntyre.....	Chief of Engineers.....	May 12, 1890.....	North Yakima.
Col. Will L. Visscher.....	Assistant Commissary General.....	May 12, 1890.....	Fairhaven.
Col. Frank T. Gilbert.....	Assistant Quartermaster General.....	May 12, 1890.....	Walla Walla.
Lieut. Col. Albert Whyte.....	Assistant Commissary General.....	January 10, 1888.....	Steilacoom.
Lieut. Col. H. F. Garretson.....	Assistant Quartermaster General.....	June 12, 1888.....	Tacoma.
Lieut. Col. Clinton P. Ferry.....	A. D. C. to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890.....	Tacoma.
Lieut. Col. L. Frank Boyd.....	A. D. C. to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.
Lieut. Col. C. Reichenbach.....	A. D. C. to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890.....	Tacoma.
Lieut. Col. C. M. Atkins.....	A. D. C. to Commander-in-Chief.....	May 12, 1890.....	Wheaton.
Maj. Charles H. Ayer.....	Assistant Adjutant General.....	May 12, 1880.....	Olympia.
Capt. E. T. Powell.....	A. D. C. to Adjutant General.....	August 28, 1888.....	Spokane Falls.
Capt. E. B. Wise.....	A. D. C. to Adjutant General.....	August 1, 1890.....	Goldendale.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Brig. General A. P. Curry.....	Commanding Brigade.....	January 7, 1889.....	Spokane Falls.
Lieut. Col. John I. Booge.....	Assistant Adjutant General.....	January 7, 1889.....	Spokane Falls.
Lieut. Col. Paul D'Helrry.....	Assistant Inspector General.....	January 3, 1887.....	Spokane.
Lieut. Col. S. D. Waters.....	Assistant Commissary General.....	January 7, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.
First Lieut. G. A. Brooks.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	January 7, 1890.....	Sprague.
First Lieut. J. W. Stearns.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	February 1, 1890.....	Dayton.
First Lieut. J. J. White.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	February 1, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.
Lieut. Col. Paul P. Walsh.....	Assistant Quartermaster General.....	November 11, 1889.....	Tacoma.

FIRST REGIMENT. -- (HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE.)

John Charles Haines.....	Colonel.....	April 28, 1877.....	Seattle.
S. W. Scott.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	April 28, 1877.....	Seattle.
Fred. A. Gann.....	Major.....	1890.....	Tacoma.
First Lieut. Thos. M. Reed, jr.....	Adjutant.....	May 12, 1889.....	Seattle.
Major L. R. Dwyer.....	Surgeon.....	June 29, 1890.....	Seattle.
First Lieutenant.....	Quartermaster.....		
First Lieut. J. A. Hatfield.....	Commissary.....	May 23, 1887.....	Seattle.
Capt. and Rev. L. H. Wells.....	Chaplain.....	May 23, 1887.....	Tacoma.

COMPANY B.

Joseph Greene.....	Captain.....		Seattle.
Lawrence S. Booth.....	First Lieutenant.....	November 18, 1890.....	Seattle.
William M. Calhoun.....	Second Lieutenant.....	November 19, 1890.....	Seattle.

COMPANY C.

W. J. Pife.....	Captain.....	December 29, 1886.....	Tacoma.
I. M. Howell.....	First Lieutenant.....	November 27, 1889.....	Tacoma.
James Ross.....	Second Lieutenant.....	November 27, 1889.....	Tacoma.

STATE MILITARY—CONTINUED.

COMPANY D.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Charles L. F. Kollogg.....	Captain.....	May 1, 1888.....	Seattle.
Frank L. Hilton.....	First Lieutenant.....	November 18, 1890.....	Seattle.
.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....	.....

COMPANY E.

W. R. Thornell.....	Captain.....	June 17, 1890.....	Seattle.
William J. Grumbs.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 17, 1890.....	Seattle.
Edward S. Ingraham.....	Second Lieutenant.....	June 17, 1890.....	Seattle.

COMPANY F.

J. J. Weisenberger.....	Captain.....	September 17, 1890.....	Whatcom.
W. C. Gregory.....	First Lieutenant.....	September 17, 1890.....	Whatcom.
Wm. M. Leach.....	Second Lieutenant.....	September 17, 1890.....	Whatcom.

COMPANY G.

Fred. A. Gaus.....	Captain.....	March 29, 1890.....	Tacoma.
Wm. S. Shank.....	First Lieutenant.....	March 29, 1890.....	Tacoma.
Herbert K. Reil.....	Second Lieutenant.....	March 29, 1890.....	Tacoma.

COMPANY H.

J. C. Westhoff.....	Captain.....	June 12, 1890.....	Vancouver.
Frank Morris.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 12, 1890.....	Vancouver.
John Paulus.....	Second Lieutenant.....	June 12, 1890.....	Vancouver.

COMPANY I.

George H. Jones.....	Captain.....	September 17, 1890.....	Port Townsend.
Charles B. Wood.....	First Lieutenant.....	September 17, 1890.....	Port Townsend.
N. S. Snyder.....	Second Lieutenant.....	September 17, 1890.....	Port Townsend.

COMPANY K.

A. E. Morton.....	Captain.....	September 17, 1890.....	Aberdeen.
D. E. Dunbar.....	First Lieutenant.....	September 17, 1890.....	Aberdeen.
Charles T. D'Losh.....	Second Lieutenant.....	September 18, 1890.....	Aberdeen.

SECOND REGIMENT. — (HEADQUARTERS, GOLDENDALE.)

Enoch W. Pike.....	Colonel.....	June 1, 1888.....	Goldendale.
John Carr.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	June 9, 1890.....	Dayton.
George W. Greene.....	Major.....	June 1, 1888.....	Spokane Falls.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Dr. J. H. Hudgin.....	Major and Surgeon.....	April 11, 1887.....	Waitsburg.
Dr. Allen Bonebrake.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon.....	November 1, 1889.....	Goldendale.
Rev. J. T. Eshelman.....	Captain and Chaplain.....	November 1, 1889.....	North Yakima.
N. B. Brooks.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant.....	November 10, 1890.....	Goldendale.
Edwin S. Isaacs.....	First Lieutenant and Q. M.....	July 27, 1889.....	Walla Walla.
Eugene J. Fellows.....	First Lieutenant and Com.....	July 1, 1889.....	Spokane Falls.
C. F. Miller.....	First Lieutenant and P. M.....	November 20, 1890.....	Dayton.
George W. Barker.....	First Lieutenant and Insp. R. P.....	October 1, 1890.....	Goldendale.

STATE MILITARY—CONTINUED.

COMPANY A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
J. E. Frost.....	Captain.....	October 4, 1890.....	Ellensburg.
J. P. Becker.....	First Lieutenant.....	October 4, 1890.....	Ellensburg.
J. T. Armstrong.....	Second Lieutenant.....	October 4, 1890.....	Ellensburg.

COMPANY B.

C. S. Rinehart.....	Captain.....	May 11, 1887.....	Goldendale.
R. D. McCally.....	First Lieutenant.....	August 21, 1888.....	Goldendale.
H. C. Jackson.....	Second Lieutenant.....	August 21, 1888.....	Goldendale.

COMPANY C.

George W. Billington.....	Captain.....	September 7, 1889.....	Centerville.
John Jackel.....	First Lieutenant.....	May 1, 1888.....	Centerville.
E. T. Hibbard.....	Second Lieutenant.....	May 1, 1888.....	Centerville.

COMPANY D.

H. G. Shuhart.....	Captain.....	December 1, 1880.....	Waitsburg.
D. H. Smith.....	First Lieutenant.....	December 1, 1880.....	Waitsburg.
.....	Second Lieutenant.....	.....	Waitsburg.

COMPANY E.

J. C. MacCrimmon.....	Captain	March 17, 1890.....	North Yakima.
Dudley Eshelman.....	First Lieutenant.....	March 17, 1890.....	North Yakima.
Matt Bartholet.....	Second Lieutenant.....	March 17, 1890.....	North Yakima.

COMPANY F.

E. H. Fox.....	Captain	August 4, 1890.....	Dayton.
Charles R. Dorr.....	First Lieutenant.....	March 21, 1890.....	Dayton.
C. A. Booker.....	Second Lieutenant.....	August 4, 1890.....	Dayton.

COMPANY G.

.....	Captain .....	.....	Spokane Falls.
.....	First Lieutenant.....	.....	Spokane Falls.
L. E. Brigham	Second Lieutenant.....	March 20, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.

COMPANY H.

Harry St. George.....	Captain	October 2, 1890.....	Pomeroy.
Elmer R. Brady.....	First Lieutenant.....	October 2, 1890.....	Pomeroy.
J. W. Murphy.....	Second Lieutenant.....	October 2, 1890.....	Pomeroy.

FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION.

Charles B. Johnson.....	Major Commanding.....	June 28, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.
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STATE MILITARY—CONCLUDED.

BATTALION STAFF.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
M. D. Smith.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant.....	October 14, 1890.....	Spokane Falls.
Dr. J. A. Beebe.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon.....	July, 1890.....	Tacoma.
W. O. Robb.....	First Lieutenant and Q. M.....	June 28, 1890.....	Tacoma.

TROOP A.

B. B. Glascock.....	Captain.....	August 4, 1890.....	Sprague.
A. W. Lindsay.....	First Lieutenant.....	August 4, 1890.....	Sprague.
T. Ashley Wickham.....	Second Lieutenant.....	August 4, 1890.....	Sprague.

TROOP B.

James M. Ashton.....	Captain.....	June 27, 1890.....	Tacoma.
James H. Barry.....	First Lieutenant.....	June 27, 1890.....	Tacoma.
James M. Dongan.....	Second Lieutenant.....	June 27, 1890.....	Tacoma.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

ELECTED MAY 1, 1890.

Commander—M. M. Holmes, Stevens Post No. 1, Seattle.

Senior Vice Commander—A. J. Smith, E. M. Baker Post No. 33, Walla Walla.

Junior Vice Commander—David Stamp, Ellsworth Post No. 2, Vancouver.

Medical Director—H. O. Bostwick, Custer Post No. 6, Tacoma.

Chaplain—J. F. Sinclair, Lieutenant Cushing Post No. 56, Ballard.

Council of Administration—H. F. Garretson, Custer Post No. 6, Tacoma; J. P. Hoyt, Stevens Post No. 1, Seattle; A. P. Curry, Sedgwick Post No. 8, Spokane Falls; F. T. Gilbert, A. Lincoln Post No. 4, Walla Walla; Thad. Huston, Sheridan Post No. 44, Tacoma.

Delegates to National Encampment—G. H. Boardman, Custer Post No. 6, Tacoma; W. L. Visscher, C. R. Apperson Post No. 59, Fairhaven; C. B. Dunning, Sedgwick Post No. 8, Spokane Falls. *Alternates*—G. W. Tibbetts, Stevens Post No. 1, Seattle; O. D. McDonald, Reynolds Post No. 32, Blaine; D. P. Quinn, Pacific Post No. 48, Port Angeles.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General—J. P. Crawford, Stevens Post No. 1, Seattle.

Assistant Quartermaster General—L. A. Treen, Stevens Post No. 1, Seattle.

Inspector—C. M. Barton, Sheridan Post No. 44, Tacoma, address Olympia.

Judge Advocate—W. R. Dunbar, Baker Post No. 20, Goldendale.

Chief Mustering Officer—E. M. Bloomer, J. L. Reno Post No. 47, Spokane Falls.

Senior Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff—J. S. Watson, J. L. Reno Post No. 47, Spokane Falls.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

TALK WITH A PIONEER ON THE SUBJECT.

The Seattle *Telegraph* of an issue in December, 1890, tells the following:

“Sitting in his quiet library at his residence on Front street, Seattle, a few evenings ago, A. A. Denny, the gray haired pioneer, told a *Telegraph* representative many reminiscences of the first legislature of Washington, of which he was a member. On the wall hung a picture of Mr. Denny's rude cabin, the first building erected anywhere in this vicinity. Just below it, in striking contrast, was a picture of the magnificent Denny hotel, which with the grounds is worth \$1,000,000. The cabin did not cost ten dollars. Both his residence and the hotel are located on the original donation claim on which Mr. Denny settled thirty-eight years ago. In the room were many other interesting things. A big grape shot and a cannon ball, reminiscent of the early Indian wars; a large assortment of books, selected, in a large part, while Mr. Denny was delegate to congress; a collection of ores and numerous wild cat and mountain lion skins added to the decorations and articles of utility.

“Mr. Denny recounted how that first legislature met at Olympia, February 27, 1854, in accordance with a proclamation by the sturdy governor, Isaac I. Stevens. Then Olympia had only 200 or 300 people, but it was the greatest and about the only place north of Portland. The entire council, with two exceptions, was made up of men from the west side of the Cascade mountains. The whole east side was represented by Messrs. Tappan and Bradford, who lived at the Cascade, or

Wishram, as it was known to Bonneville. Then Clarke county was spread all over the eastern country, and they represented Clarke.

“Nearly the entire legislature journeyed to and from the capital in boats, and it took two good hard days’ tugging at the oars to get there from Seattle. The first night out, Mr. Denny said, they usually made it a point to camp on McNeil’s island, but sometimes they could not get that far. By the next night, if they had toiled hard, they arrived at the seat of legislative power.

“There were twenty-seven members of that now historical body, nine in the council and eighteen in the house. They represented almost every walk and calling of life, and their dress, as may well be supposed, was typical of those early pioneer days. Some wore caps made of wolf skins, while others had garments more or less betokening the period in which they lived.

“The council was composed of D. F. Bradford and William H. Tappan, of Clarke; Seth Catlin and Henry Miles, of Lewis and Pacific; D. R. Bigelow and B. F. Yantis, of Thurston; and Lafayette Balch and G. N. McConaha, of Pierce and King; and W. P. Sayward, of Jefferson.

“McConaha was made president of the council, M. H. Frost chief clerk and J. L. Mitchell sergeant-at-arms.

“The house had the following members: A. A. Denny, of King; Samuel D. Howe and Daniel F. Brownfield, of Island; H. D. Huntington and John P. Jackson, of Lewis; John Scudder, of Pacific; J. M. Chapman, Henry Mosley and L. F. Thompson, of Pierce; David Shelton, L. G. Durgin, C. H. Haley, Ira Ward, jr., of Thurston; F. A. Chenoweth, Henry R. Crosbie, A. J. Bolan, S. D. Biles and A. C. Lewis, of Clarke.

“F. A. Chenoweth was elected speaker, B. F. Kendall chief clerk and Jacob Smith, sergeant-at-arms.

“L. F. Thompson, who was a member of the first house, is the wealthy hop grower of Summer, and

present senator from Pierce. Elwood Evans, of Tacoma, well known since as member of the Washington legislature, was made clerk of the council after Mr. Frost's election, the latter's eyes failing him. But few of these men, except the two aforesaid and Mr. Denny, are now living. Many were more or less conspicuous before death. F. A. Chenoweth was afterward associate justice of the supreme court. Finally he moved away and for some years he has been living at Corvallis. William H. Tappan was an engraver and cut the die for the first great seal of Washington territory. David Shelton lives in Mason county, and has amassed a comfortable fortune.

"Ira Ward is living at Tumwater. W. P. Sayward, for many years a large mill owner of Port Ludlow, died three or four years ago. Capt. S. D. Biles moved to Portland and died but a year since. Seth Catlin died not long ago at his home on the Cowlitz river. Henry Miles died only last winter in Lewis county. H. R. Crosbie, who was afterwards an associate justice of the supreme court, was last heard of at Salt Lake. Andrew J. Bolan was killed by the Indians. Geo. N. McConaha, president of the first council and an eloquent and able man, was accidentally drowned in a squall on the Sound, about the close of the legislature. D. F. Brownfield is living here. J. M. Chapman was living in Portland at last accounts. Lafayette Balch was founder of Steilacoom and died many years ago. L. D. Durgin, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, died by suicide at Tacoma a year ago. Clerk Frost died long ago, D. R. Bigelow lives at Olympia, and nobody knows what became of Lewis. A few others likewise have not been heard of for some years.

"The pioneer lawmakers met in the two upper rooms of a small two story frame building on Main street in Olympia. It is now occupied by the Gold Bar restaurant."

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Chas. M. Bradshaw.....	Collector	Port Townsend.
Chas. B. Wood.....	Special Deputy Collector.....	Port Townsend.
Wm. C. Garfield.....	Statistical Deputy.....	Port Townsend.
Fred. S. Holmes.....	Deputy Collector.....	Port Townsend.
A. L. McClinton.....	Night Deputy.....	Port Townsend.
Geo. S. Bush.....	Deputy Collector.....	Port Townsend.
Jas. A. Wood.....	Deputy Collector.....	Port Townsend.
John Alexander.....	Deputy Collector.....	Seattle.
L. P. Berry.....	Deputy Collector.....	Tacoma.
H. K. Bickford.....	Deputy Collector.....	Port Angeles.
Wm. Reilly.....	Deputy Collector.....	New Whatcom.
Theodore W. Spencer.....	Deputy Collector.....	Roche Harbor.
Wm. M. Bolcom.....	Dep't Col. and Inspector	Aberdeen.
Stephen B. House.....	Clerk	Port Townsend.
John B. Allen, Jr.....	Clerk	Port Townsend.
Lizzie S. Matthews.....	Clerk	Port Townsend.
Frances Odencal.....	Clerk	Tacoma.
Wm. B. Thompson.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Seattle.
Z. T. Holden.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Seattle.
John Moore.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Tacoma.
Chas. A. McLennan.....	Inspector of Customs.....	New Whatcom.
Elias Mattheson.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Townsend.
M. B. Kies.....	Night Inspector.....	Port Townsend.
Wm. F. Learned.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Townsend.
Frank Bowers.....	Boarding Officer.....	Port Townsend.
Wm. B. Jackling.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Townsend.
Jas. Buchanan.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Blaine.
Wesley Warner.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Vancouver, B. C.
Thos. F. O'Leary.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Anacortes.
John S. Fenn.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Angeles.
Norman R. Smith.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Angeles.
Peter Cain.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Tacoma.
Frank Young.....	Inspector of Customs.....	Port Townsend.
Wm. Bradford.....	Inspector and Boatman.....	Port Townsend.
Edward Rose.....	Night Watchman.....	Port Townsend.
Frank Woodley.....	Inspector and Boatman.....	Port Townsend.
Wm. E. Woodley.....	Revenue Boatman.....	Port Townsend.
S. G. Glenn Todd.....	Revenue Boatman.....	Port Townsend.

C. J. Kershaw..... Bonded Warehouse keeper...Tacoma.
 J. G. Carroll..... Bonded Warehouse keeper...Seattle.
 Wm. Weis..... Bonded Warehouse keeper...Port Townsend.

INSPECTORS UNDER THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

John F. O'Reilly..... Inspector of Customs.....Port Townsend.
 Clarence E. Munn..... Inspector of Customs.....Ossoy Lake.
 Fred. H. Oliver..... Inspector of Customs.....Colville.
 Chas. B. Fox..... Inspector of Customs.....Port Townsend.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Arthur A. Putnam..... Deputy Collector.....Tacoma.
 John Todd..... Deputy Collector.....Spokane Falls.
 S. D. Kingsbury..... Deputy Collector.....Tacoma.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA.

Thos. H. Cavanaugh..... Surveyor General.....Olympia.
 A. B. Cowles..... Chief Clerk.....Olympia.
 Chas. H. Goehring..... Draftsman.....Olympia.
 Mrs. Van Eaton..... Clerk.....Olympia.
 Miss Bessie F. Lee..... Clerk.....Olympia.

SEATTLE LAND OFFICE.

T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.....Seattle.
 C. M. Ogden..... Receiver.....Seattle.
 Herbert W. Taylor..... Clerk.....Seattle.
 Charles Esplin, Jr. Clerk.....Seattle.
 Harry R. Shepherd..... Clerk.....Seattle.
 Charles McAllister..... Clerk.....Seattle.
 Frank D. Burrows..... Clerk.....Seattle.
 Frank Seidel..... Clerk.....Seattle.
 S. W. Lamping..... Special Agent.....Seattle.
 W. T. Sharpe..... Special Agent.....Seattle.
 A. B. Ball..... Special Agent.....Seattle.

SPOKANE FALLS LAND OFFICE.

Alfred W. Strong..... Register.....Spokane Falls.
 Joseph H. Hughes..... Receiver.....Spokane Falls.
 Wm. H. Ludden..... Chief Clerk.....Spokane Falls.
 M. A. Scott..... Proof Clerk.....Spokane Falls.
 E. B. Andrus..... Contest Clerk.....Spokane Falls.
 P. W. Fancher..... Account Clerk.....Spokane Falls.

VANCOUVER LAND OFFICE.

Jno. D. Geoghegan.....	Register.....	Vancouver.
Scott Swetland.....	Receiver.....	Vancouver.
Geo. A. Jolliffe.....	Chief Clerk.....	Vancouver.

NORTH YAKIMA LAND OFFICE.

Ira M. Krutz.....	Register.....	North Yakima.
Thomas M. Vance.....	Receiver.....	North Yakima.
Fred. Miller.....	Clerk.....	North Yakima.

WALLA WALLA LAND OFFICE.

Edward C. Ross.....	Register.....	Walla Walla.
Robert M. McCalley.....	Receiver.....	Walla Walla.
Walter M. Cadman.....	Clerk.....	Walla Walla.

OLYMPIA LAND OFFICE.

George G. Mills.....	Register.....	Olympia.
Jacob R. Welty.....	Receiver.....	Chehalis.
Charles L. Manson.....	Chief Clerk.....	Olympia.
— Arnold.....	Clerk.....	Olympia.
Mrs. Susie E. Barr.....	Clerk.....	Olympia.

WATERVILLE LAND OFFICE.

J. C. Lawrence.....	Register.....	Waterville.
Frauk M. Dallan.....	Receiver.....	Waterville.
Jno. W. Coe.....	Clerk.....	Waterville.
May C. Burnett.....	Clerk.....	Waterville.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

County seat, Ritzville; population, 2,085; area, 2,500 square miles; value of lands, \$763,697; assessable property, \$2,097,836; increase in one year, \$1,075,535; rate of taxation (mills), 12.3.

Auditor.....	S. L. Cronce.....	Ritzville.
County Clerk.....	S. L. Cronce.....	Ritzville.
Treasurer.....	F. M. Eghers.....	Ritzville.
Assessor.....	F. P. French.....	Ritzville.
Sheriff.....	H. Zimmerman.....	Ritzville.
Surveyor.....	L. Scholl, Jr.....	Ritzville.
Attorney.....	J. C. Adams.....	Ritzville.
School Superintendent.....	R. C. Eghers.....	Ritzville.
Coroner.....	A. E. Severance.....	Ritzville.
Commissioner.....	P. L. Kretzer.....	Ritzville.
Commissioner.....	J. Smith.....	Ritzville.
Commissioner.....	A. S. Elder.....	Ritzville.

ASOTIN COUNTY.

County seat, Asotin; population, 1,575; area, 600 square miles; value of lands, \$342,859; assessable property, \$804,889; increase in one year, \$198,466; rate of taxation (mills), 17.5.

Auditor.....	H. E. Benedict.....	Asotin.
County Clerk.....	D. T. Welch.....	Asotin.
Treasurer.....	J. O'Keefe.....	Asotin.
Assessor.....	William Rogers.....	Asotin.
Sheriff.....	James Justus.....	Asotin.
School Superintendent.....	D. W. Savage.....	Anatone.
Commissioner.....	W. H. Smith.....	Asotin.
Commissioner.....	R. H. Vannansdie.....	Asotin.
Commissioner.....	Orville Gilmore.....	Anatone.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

County seat, Montesano; population, 9,226; area, 2,062 square miles; value of lands, \$2,306,115; assessable property, \$6,190,992; increase in one year, \$3,887,448; rate of taxation (mills), 14.8.

Auditor.....	George W. Boyington.....	Montesano.
County Clerk.....	H. M. Sutton.....	Montesano.

Treasurer.....	J. M. Carter.....	Montesano.
Assessor.....	J. W. Bunn.....	Montesano.
Sheriff.....	H. H. Carter.....	Montesano.
Surveyor.....	E. L. Wade.....	Wynooche.
Attorney.....	J. C. Pearson.....	Montesano.
School Superintendent.....	R. B. White.....	Elma.
Coroner.....	U. A. Gile.....	Montesano.
Commissioner.....	James Gillies.....	Hoquiam.
Commissioner.....	W. J. Starr.....	Montesano.
Commissioner.....	A. P. Beck.....	Summit.

CLALLAM COUNTY.

County seat, Port Angeles; population, 2,757; area, 1,600 square miles; value of lands, \$1,315,118; assessable property, \$2,292,263; increase in one year, \$1,420,753; rate of taxation (mills), 14.3.

Auditor.....	B. John Baker.....	Port Angeles.
County Clerk.....	W. K. Clark.....	Port Angeles.
Treasurer.....	Warren R. Dodge.....	Port Angeles.
Assessor.....	Thomas Kunph.....	New Dungeness.
Sheriff.....	William B. Gould.....	Port Angeles.
Surveyor.....	Warriner P. Smith.....	Port Angeles.
Attorney.....	George Ven. Smith.....	Port Angeles.
School Superintendent.....	A. B. Dorsey.....	Port Angeles.
Coroner.....	W. W. McGeorge.....	Port Angeles.
Commissioner.....	A. U. Davis.....	New Dungeness.
Commissioner.....	W. W. Gray.....	Port Angeles.
Commissioner.....	John A. Gordon.....	Pysht.

CLARKE COUNTY.

County seat, Vancouver; population, 11,635; area, 575 square miles; value of lands, \$2,112,714; assessable property, \$4,057,460; increase in one year, \$1,431,117; rate of taxation (mills), 17.8.

Auditor.....	William Cabill.....	Vancouver.
County Clerk.....	H. R. Caples.....	Vancouver.
Treasurer.....	A. J. Cook.....	Vancouver.
Assessor.....	A. G. Evans.....	Hayes.
Sheriff.....	S. N. Secrist.....	Vancouver.
Surveyor.....	Robt. Robb.....	Vancouver.
Attorney.....	A. L. Miller.....	Vancouver.
School Superintendent.....	I. N. Lafferty.....	Vancouver.
Coroner.....	Dr. J. R. Smith.....	Vancouver.
Commissioner.....	Luther Davis.....	Etna.
Commissioner.....	Wm. Ranck.....	Vancouver.
Commissioner.....	S. G. Hadley.....	La Camas

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

County seat, Dayton; population, 6,697; area, 900 square miles; value of lands, \$1,709,390; assessable property, \$3,877,770; increase in one year, \$179,430; rate of taxation (mills), 15.9.

Auditor.....	James H. Gough.....	Dayton.
County Clerk.....	Ulrich Z. Ellis.....	Dayton.
Treasurer.....	W. A. Newman.....	Dayton.
Assessor.....	W. J. Honeycutt.....	Dayton.
Sheriff.....	J. A. Thronson.....	Dayton.
Surveyor.....	Wilson McBride.....	Dayton.
Attorney.....	J. E. Edmiston.....	Dayton.
School Superintendent.....	John Woods.....	Dayton.
Coroner.....	E. H. Van Patten.....	Dayton.
Commissioner.....	I. N. E. Rayburn.....	Dayton.
Commissioner.....	Daniel Lyons.....	Starbuck.
Commissioner.....	John C. Lewis.....	Covello.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

County seat, Kalama; population, 5,888; area, 1,141 square miles; assessable property, \$2,120,640; increase in one year, \$1,023,632; rate of taxation (mills), 30.3.

Auditor.....	D. H. Gumm.....	Kalama.
County Clerk.....	W. S. Beall.....	Kalama.
Treasurer.....	J. S. Lysons.....	Kalama.
Assessor.....	L. H. Gildez.....	Monticello.
Sheriff.....	Ben Holmes.....	Kalama.
Surveyor.....	B. F. Ivie.....	Castle Rock.
Attorney.....	J. S. Beall.....	Kelso.
School Superintendent.....	W. A. Berry.....	Toutle.
Coroner.....	Dr. Stephens.....	Castle Rock.
Commissioner.....	Sumner Collins.....	Silver Lake.
Commissioner.....	J. A. Tooley.....	Woodland.
Commissioner.....	Patrick Baxter.....	Freeport.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

County seat, Waterville; population, 3,161; area, 4,000 square miles; value of lands, \$391,913; assessable property, \$1,298,410; increase in one year, \$137,580; rate of taxation (mills), 16.3.

Auditor.....	E. C. Young.....	Waterville.
County Clerk.....	O. W. Ernst.....	Waterville.
Treasurer.....	Walter Mann.....	Waterville.
Assessor.....	Oscar Redfield.....	Waterville.
Sheriff.....	Frank Day.....	Waterville.
Surveyor.....	Ole Rund.....	Waterville.

Attorney.....	Cap. Andrews.....	St. Andrews.
School Superintendent.....	A. C. Porter.....	Waterville.
Coroner.....	Dr. Gilchrist.....	Waterville.
Commissioner.....	Sam Robins.....	Waterville.
Commissioner.....	John R. Lewis.....	Coulee City.
Commissioner.....	Mr. McManamon.....	Ritzville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

County seat, Pasco; population, 693; area, 1,000 square miles; assessable property, \$987,490; increase in one year, \$37,118; rate of taxation (mills), 15.3.

Auditor.....	Wm. H. Brown.....	Pasco.
County Clerk.....	Wm. H. Brown.....	Pasco.
Treasurer.....	Robert Gerry.....	Pasco.
Sheriff.....	Joshua Clark.....	Fish Hook.
Assessor.....	Joshua Clark.....	Fish Hook.
School Superintendent.....	Mrs. E. G. O'Keefe.....	Pasco.
Surveyor.....	W. L. Rockwell.....	Pasco.
Coroner.....	Wm. Hesse.....	Pasco.
Commissioner.....	Vasco D. Lay.....	Pasco.
Commissioner.....	C. E. Stahl.....	Fish Hook.
Commissioner.....	John W. Peters.....	Kahlotus.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

County seat, Pomeroy; population, 3,898; area, 650 square miles; value of lands, \$825,416; assessable property, \$1,912,310; increase in one year, \$349,415; rate of taxation (mills), 19.3.

Auditor.....	Benjamin Butler.....	Pomeroy.
County Clerk.....	R. R. Spedden.....	Pomeroy.
Treasurer.....	R. E. Wills.....	Pomeroy.
Assessor.....	H. H. Wise.....	Pomeroy.
Sheriff.....	Gilbert Dickson.....	Pomeroy.
Surveyor.....	Hadcn Gearhart.....	Pomeroy.
Attorney.....	W. N. Noffsinger.....	Pomeroy.
School Superintendent.....	Horace Benbow.....	Pomeroy.
Coroner.....	G. W. Black.....	Pomeroy.
Commissioner.....	Robert Story.....	Pomeroy.
Commissioner.....	Jochin Lubking.....	Pomeroy.
Commissioner.....	George Stallcop.....	Pataha City.

ISLAND COUNTY.

County seat, Coupeville; population, 1,774; area, 175 square miles; value of lands, \$664,497; assessable property, \$967,112; increase in one year, \$423,776; rate of taxation (mills), 16.3.

Auditor.....	J. B. Libbey.....	Coupeville.
County Clerk.....	Thomas Crauney.....	Coupeville.
Treasurer.....	J. E. Monroe.....	Coupeville.
Assessor.....	J. F. Dougherty.....	Utsalady.
Sheriff.....	Thomas Nunan.....	Coupeville.
School Superintendent.....	F. D. Newberry.....	Coupeville.
Coroner.....	W. L. White, M. D.....	Coupeville.
Commissioner.....	A. H. Kahne.....	Coupeville.
Commissioner.....	A. F. Rowell.....	Utsalady.
Commissioner.....	Jerome Ely.....	Oak Harbor.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

County seat, Port Townsend; population, 8,304; area, 2,000 square miles; value of lands, \$1,598,020; assessable property, \$4,642,553; increase in one year, \$2,610,688; rate of taxation (mills), 16.3.

Auditor.....	James Seavey.....	Port Townsend.
County clerk.....	W. F. Fenimore.....	Port Townsend.
Treasurer.....	Thomas M. Hammond, jr.....	Port Townsend.
Assessor.....	Charles F. Bailey.....	Port Townsend.
Sheriff.....	Richard Delanty.....	Port Townsend.
Surveyor.....	F. L. Miller.....	Port Townsend.
Attorney.....	Ralph E. Moody.....	Port Townsend.
School superintendent.....	R. E. Ryan.....	Leland.
Coroner.....	J. S. Wyckoff.....	Port Townsend.
Commissioner.....	Andrew Weymouth.....	Port Townsend.
Commissioner.....	George Cooper.....	Port Townsend.
Commissioner.....	H. L. Blanchard.....	Hadlock P. O.

KING COUNTY.

County seat, Seattle; population, 65,031; area, 2,000 square miles; value of lands, \$10,500,000; assessable property, \$41,045,275; increase in one year, \$20,541,385; rate of taxation (mills) 16.4.

Auditor.....	F. A. Twichell.....	Seattle.
County clerk.....	W. B. Spencer.....	Seattle.
Treasurer.....	Byron Phelps.....	Seattle.
Assessor.....	Frank Paul.....	Seattle.
Sheriff.....	J. H. Woolery.....	Seattle.
Surveyor.....	(Vacancy.)	
Attorney.....	John F. Miller.....	Seattle.
School superintendent.....	V. A. Pusey.....	Seattle.
Coroner.....	G. M. Horton.....	Seattle.
Commissioner.....	Fred Gasch.....	Seattle.
Commissioner.....	John Wooding.....	Slaughter.
Commissioner.....	W. H. Taylor.....	Fall City.

KITITAS COUNTY.

County seat, Ellensburg; population, 8,761; area, 3,000 square miles; value of lands, \$1,333,455; assessable property, \$5,674,326; increase in one year, \$3,024,722; rate of taxation (mills) 11.8.

Auditor.....	J. E. Frost.....	Ellensburg.
County clerk.....	T. B. Wright.....	Ellensburg.
Treasurer.....	John F. Travers.....	Ellensburg.
Assessor.....	P. M. Morrison.....	Mission Creek.
Sheriff.....	Anthony A. Meade.....	Ellensburg.
Surveyor.....	E. I. Anderson.....	Roslyn.
Attorney.....	D. H. McFalls.....	Ellensburg.
School superintendent.....	J. H. Morgan.....	Ellensburg.
Coroner.....	Dr. J. H. Lyons.....	Roslyn.
Commissioner.....	John C. Goodwin.....	Ellensburg.
Commissioner.....	M. Horan.....	Wenatchee.
Commissioner.....	J. W. Richards.....	Roslyn.

KITSAP COUNTY.

County seat, Port Madison; population, 4,623; area, 400 square miles; value of lands, \$1,169,397; assessable property, \$1,915,601; increase in one year, \$672,131; rate of taxation (mills) 15.3.

Auditor.....	Thomas Ross.....	Port Madison.
County clerk.....	Fred W. Comstock.....	Port Madison.
Treasurer.....	P. J. Primrose.....	Port Madison.
Assessor.....	C. W. Clausen.....	Paulsbo.
Sheriff.....	Joseph Pitt.....	Tracyton.
Surveyor.....	J. M. Dickinson.....	Sidney.
Attorney.....	F. D. Fuller.....	Sidney.
School superintendent.....	S. A. Dickey.....	Silverdale.
Coroner.....	W. P. Morgan.....	Port Madison.
Commissioner.....	E. G. Ames.....	Port Gamble.
Commissioner.....	J. A. Campbell.....	Port Blakely.
Commissioner.....	Alfred Larson.....	Sidney.

Klickitat County.

County seat, Goldendale; population, 5,150; area, 2,200 square miles; assessable property, \$2,201,600; increase in one year, \$350,169; rate of taxation (mills), 18.5.

Auditor.....	Simeon Bolton.....	Goldendale.
County Clerk.....	R. E. Jackson.....	Goldendale.
Treasurer.....	John Cumming.....	Goldendale.
Assessor.....	W. H. Hale.....	Goldendale.
Sheriff.....	Frank B. Stimpson.....	Goldendale.
Surveyor.....	Jacob Richardson.....	Goldendale.

Attorney	H. Dustin.....	Goldendale.
School Superintendent.....	Nelson B. Brooks.....	Goldendale.
Coroner.....	C. D. Wilcox.....	Luna.
Commissioner.....	A. J. Spoon.....	Bickleton.
Commissioner.....	Daniel Jordan.....	Columbus.
Commissioner.....	H. D. Cole.....	Gleuwood.

LEWIS COUNTY.

County seat, Chehalis; population, 11,443; area, 2,800 square miles; assessable property, \$3,816,741; increase in one year, \$1,941,857; rate of taxation (mills), 17.5.

Auditor.....	R. N. Ashmore.....	Chehalis.
County Clerk.....	D. W. Cameron.....	Chehalis.
Treasurer.....	David Urquhart.....	Chehalis.
Assessor.....	E. B. Moore.....	Centralia.
Sheriff.....	F. A. Degeler.....	Centralia.
Surveyor.....	F. E. Maloy.....	Chehalis.
Attorney.....	G. T. Swazey.....	Centralia.
School Superintendent.....	U. E. Harmon.....	Chehalis.
Coroner.....	A. T. Baker.....	Centralia.
Commissioner.....	Richard Griffith.....	Boisfort.
Commissioner.....	Robert Stopper.....	Toledo.
Commissioner.....	Smith Sponenberge.....	Meadow, Thurston Co.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County seat, Davenport; population, 9,313; area, 2,200 square miles; value of lands, \$1,939,115; assessable property, \$5,138,597; increase in one year, \$2,131,798; rate of taxation (mills), 20.3.

Auditor.....	J. W. Anderson.....	Sprague.
County Clerk.....	Howard Spinning.....	Sprague.
Treasurer.....	R. H. Chilton.....	Sprague.
Assessor.....	D. K. McDonald.....	Sprague.
Sheriff.....	Richard Fish.....	Sprague.
Surveyor.....	Charles Hannum.....	Davenport.
Attorney.....	J. W. Merrit.....	Sprague.
School Superintendent.....	H. N. Martin.....	Sprague.
Coroner.....	J. P. Tamisie.....	Wilbur.
Commissioner.....	B. Ettleson.....	Wilbur.
Commissioner.....	John S. Inkster, sr.....	Egypt.
Commissioner.....	A. J. Stookey.....	Wilbur.

MASON COUNTY.

County seat, Shelton; population, 2,813; area, 900 square miles; value of lands, \$829,725; assessable property, \$1,200,795; increase in one year, \$214,538; rate of taxation (mills), 23.3.

Auditor.....	J. W. Day, jr.....	Shelton.
County Clerk.....	W. H. M. Dunbar.....	Shelton.
Treasurer.....	T. O'Neil.....	Shelton.
Assessor.....	J. D. Dow.....	Union City.
Sheriff.....	D. M. Duckworth.....	Shelton.
Surveyor.....	F. J. Church.....	Union City.
Attorney.....	H. S. Tremper.....	Shelton.
School Superintendent.....	C. S. Brumbaugh.....	Shelton.
Commissioner.....	Henry Winsor.....	Shelton.
Commissioner.....	Stephen Willett.....	Clifton.
Commissioner.....	Wm. Callow.....	Kamilchie.

OKANOGAN COUNTY.

County seat, Conconully; population, 1,165; area, 5,500 square miles; value of lands, \$54,441; assessable value of property, \$44,843; rate of taxation (mills), 20.3.

Auditor.....	Frank M. Baum.....	Conconully.
County Clerk.....	Frank M. Baum.....	Conconully.
Treasurer.....	E. C. Sherman.....	Conconully.
Assessor.....	M. A. Rush.....	Conconully.
Sheriff.....	M. A. Rush.....	Conconully.
Surveyor.....	Layton S. Baldwin.....	Conconully.
School Superintendent.....	Mrs. V. M. Grainger.....	Malott.
Commissioner.....	D. J. McGilivray.....	Conconully.
Commissioner.....	J. B. Tonkin.....	Loop Loop.
Commissioner.....	F. M. Wright.....	Silver.

PACIFIC COUNTY.

County seat, Oysterville; population, 4,348; area, 875 square miles; value of lands, \$1,120,669; assessable property, \$2,101,022; increase in one year, \$1,218,903; rate of taxation (mills), 17.3.

Auditor.....	Phil. D. Barney.....	Oysterville.
County Clerk.....	John Davis.....	Oysterville.
Treasurer.....	George N. Barrows.....	Oysterville.
Assessor.....	R. S. Van Tuyl.....	Ilwaco.
Sheriff.....	J. H. Turner.....	Oysterville.
Surveyor.....	J. W. James.....	South Bend.
Attorney.....	Marion D. Egbert.....	South Bend.
School Superintendent.....	L. W. Fansher.....	Bay Center.
Coroner.....	W. C. Mower.....	Sealand.
Commissioner.....	Samuel B. Graham.....	Ilwaco.
Commissioner.....	J. F. Bourne.....	Frankfort.
Commissioner.....	William F. Meloy.....	Lebam.

PIERCE COUNTY.

County seat, Tacoma: population, 50,775; area, 1,800 square miles; value of lands, \$33,376,278; assessable property, \$37,631,831; increase in one year, \$11,279,706; rate of taxation (mills), 13.9.

Auditor.....	W. H. Hollis.....	Tacoma.
County Clerk.....	W. H. Fletcher.....	Tacoma.
Treasurer.....	James C. Fairchild.....	Tacoma.
Assessor.....	George A. Cook.....	Puyallup.
Sheriff.....	James H. Price.....	Tacoma.
Surveyor.....	W. P. Wood.....	Sumner.
Attorney.....	W. H. Snell.....	Tacoma.
School Superintendent.....	Matthew Stewart.....	Tacoma.
Coroner.....	P. Frank.....	Puyallup.
Commissioner.....	Charles T. Fay.....	Steilacoom.
Commissioner.....	L. E. Sampson.....	Tacoma.
Commissioner.....	Joseph Johns.....	Puyallup.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

County seat, Friday Harbor: population, 2,067; area, 500 square miles; value of land, \$333,408; assessable property, \$540,137; increase in one year, \$161,047; rate of taxation (mills), 17.3.

Auditor.....	John L. Murray.....	Friday Harbor.
County Clerk.....	R. H. Wansbrough.....	Friday Harbor.
Treasurer.....	C. C. Reed.....	Friday Harbor.
Assessor.....	S. V. Boyce.....	Friday Harbor.
Sheriff.....	John Kelley.....	Friday Harbor.
School Superintendent.....	J. Mills Hellen.....	Orcas Island.
Commissioner.....	Joseph Sweeney.....	Friday Harbor.
Commissioner.....	Samuel Britt.....	Lopez Island.
Commissioner.....	Robert McLaughlin.....	Orcas Island.

SKAGIT COUNTY.

County seat, Mount Vernon: population, 8,731; area, 1,800 square miles; value of lands, \$1,681,917; assessable property, \$5,936,340; increase in one year, \$2,203,310; rate of taxation (mills), 17.3.

Auditor.....	Fred E. Pape.....	Mount Vernon.
County Clerk.....	Jas. B. Moody.....	Mount Vernon.
Treasurer.....	B. N. L. Davis.....	Mount Vernon.
Assessor.....	Wm. Dale.....	Edison.
Sheriff.....	E. D. Davis.....	Mount Vernon.
Surveyor.....	A. G. Mosier.....	Sedro.
Attorney.....	W. S. Jones.....	Anacortes.
School Superintendent.....	J. M. Shields.....	Mount Vernon.
Coroner.....	A. A. Toser.....	Sedro.

Commissioner.....	Chas. Moore.....	La Conner.
Commissioner.....	Chas. Presentine.....	Birdsview.
Commissioner.....	F. W. Conn.....	Edison.

SKAMANIA COUNTY.

County seat, Cascades; population, 776; area, 1,678 square miles; value of lands, \$103,094; assessable property, \$199,870; increase in one year, \$41,815; rate of taxation (mills), 20.5.

Auditor.....	John O. Waterman.....	Cascades.
County Clerk.....	John O. Waterman.....	Cascades.
Treasurer.....	John E. Andrews.....	Cascades.
Assessor.....	J. K. McKeighan.....	Cascade L'ks, Or.
Sheriff.....	C. D. Walker.....	Cascades.
Surveyor.....	H. J. Lawton.....	Skye.
School Superintendent.....	Mrs. Kate A. Mason.....	Cape Horn.
Coroner.....	Thomas Elliott.....	Cascades.
Commissioner.....	Amos Underwood.....	Hood River, Or.
Commissioner.....	James Walker.....	Cape Horn.
Commissioner.....	S. R. T. Gatten.....	Nelson.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

County seat, Snohomish; population, 8,511; area 1,600 square miles; value of lands, \$2,698,971; assessable property, \$4,625,173; increase in one year, \$3,014,251; rate of taxation (mills) 14.3.

Auditor.....	George C. Ruff.....	Snohomish.
County clerk.....	C. T. Roscoe, jr.....	Snohomish.
Treasurer.....	C. L. Lawry.....	Snohomish.
Assessor.....	J. H. Rhoades.....	Haller City.
Sheriff.....	James Burton.....	Snohomish.
Surveyor.....	Elmer Loufest.....	Snohomish.
Attorney.....	J. W. Heffner.....	Snohomish.
School superintendent.....	R. H. Dixon.....	Trafton.
Coroner.....	S. B. Limerick.....	Snohomish.
Commissioner.....	Fred S. Anderson.....	Snohomish.
Commissioner.....	Fred L. Brown.....	Edmonds.
Commissioner.....	L. R. Hillery.....	Monroe.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

County seat, Spokane Falls; population, 37,402; area, 1,600 square miles; value of lands, \$5,923,647; assessable property, \$22,492,865; increase in one year, \$8,108,502; rate of taxation (mills) 18.5.

Auditor.....	J. J. L. Peel.....	Spokane Falls.
County clerk.....	J. M. Armstrong.....	Spokane Falls.
Treasurer.....	George E. Cole.....	Spokane Falls.

Assessor	Josiah S. Brown.....	Spokane Falls.
Sheriff	F. K. Pugh.....	Spokane Falls.
Surveyor	John K. Ashley.....	Spokane Falls.
Attorney	S. G. Allen.....	Spokane Falls.
School superintendent..	W. B. Turner.....	Spokane Falls.
Coroner.....	A. W. Weems	Spokane Falls.
Commissioner.....	John Mayer (chairman)..	Mayer P. O.
Commissioner.....	Samuel F. Arthur	Spokane Falls.
Commissioner.....	James Hays.....	Waverly.

STEVENS COUNTY.

County seat, Colville; population, 4,307; area, 8,000 square miles; value of lands, \$265,477; assessable property, \$1,159,957; increase in one year, \$475,168; rate of taxation (mills), 20.3.

Auditor	S. F. Sherwood.....	Colville.
County Clerk.....	Fred S. Phillips.....	Colville.
Treasurer.....	John Rickey.....	Colville.
Assessor	George W. Harvey.....	Harvey.
Sheriff.....	Thomas D. Hayden.....	Colville.
Surveyor.....	J. M. Buley.....	Colville.
Attorney.....	John B. Slater.....	Colville.
School Superintendent..	Thomas Nagle.....	Marcus.
Coroner.....	Leopold De Rudder.....	Marcus.
Commissioner.....	E. C. Thomas.....	Fruitland.
Commissioner.....	A. T. Williams.....	Walkers Prairie.
Commissioner.....	E. W. Weston.....	Colville.

THURSTON COUNTY.

County seat, Olympia (state capital); population, 9,668; area, 700 square miles; value of lands, \$1,832,965; assessable property, \$6,556,865; increase in one year, \$3,919,499; rate of taxation (mills), 11.8.

Auditor.....	John P. Tweed.....	Olympia.
County Clerk.....	W. H. Roberts.....	Olympia.
Treasurer.....	C. B. Mann.....	Olympia.
Assessor.....	James A. Smith	Tenino.
Sheriff.....	G. S. Prince.....	Bucoda.
Surveyor	L. P. Ouellette	Olympia.
Attorney.....	Charles H. Ayer.....	Olympia.
School Superintendent..	L. R. Byrne.....	Tenino.
Coroner	G. S. Armstrong.....	Olympia.
Commissioner.....	R. A. Brewer.....	Grand Mound.
Commissioner.....	T. C. Van Epps.....	Olympia.
Commissioner.....	B. B. Smith.....	Bucoda.

WAHIAKUM COUNTY.

County seat, Cathlamet; population, 2,526; area, 274 square miles; value of lands, \$235,418; assessable property, \$494,256; rate of taxation (mills), 18.3.

Auditor.....	O. M. Harvey.....	Cathlamet.
County Clerk.....	George Y. Carlton.....	Cathlamet.
Treasurer.....	David West.....	Cathlamet.
Assessor.....	J. E. Howard.....	Cathlamet.
Sheriff.....	J. E. Howard.....	Cathlamet.
Surveyor.....	Y. L. Smith.....	Brookfield.
Attorney.....	J. Bruce Polwarth.....	Cathlamet.
School Superintendent.....	Minnie O'Connor.....	Brookfield.
Coroner.....	Daniel Jacek.....	Cathlamet.
Commissioner.....	Howard Winter.....	Waterford.
Commissioner.....	John Carlson.....	Skamokawa.
Commissioner.....	Allen Olmstead.....	Brookfield.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

County seat, Walla Walla: population, 12,215; area, 2,000 square miles; value of lands, \$4,091,635; assessable property, \$10,045,721; increase in one year, \$2,211,756; rate of taxation (mills), 11.2.

Auditor.....	W. B. Hawley.....	Walla Walla.
County Clerk.....	H. W. Egan.....	Walla Walla.
Treasurer.....	R. Guichard.....	Walla Walla.
Assessor.....	M. H. Paxton.....	Walla Walla.
Sheriff.....	J. M. McFarland.....	Walla Walla.
Surveyor.....	L. W. Lochr.....	Walla Walla.
Attorney.....	H. S. Blandford.....	Walla Walla.
School Superintendent.....	J. B. Gehr.....	Walla Walla.
Coroner.....	Y. C. Blalock.....	Walla Walla.
Commissioner.....	J. M. Hill.....	Walla Walla.
Commissioner.....	F. M. Loudon.....	Touchet.
Commissioner.....	Milton Aldrich.....	Dry Creek.

WHATCOM COUNTY.

County seat, Whatcom: population, 18,351; area, 2,000 square miles; value of lands, \$5,134,510; assessable property, \$14,010,280; increase in one year, \$10,710,280; rate of taxation (mills), 13.9.

Auditor.....	E. L. Collier.....	Whatcom.
County Clerk.....	C. C. Hinson.....	Whatcom.
Treasurer.....	Ellery Rogers.....	Whatcom.
Assessor.....	Robert J. Kline.....	Deming.
Sheriff.....	F. W. De Lorimier.....	Whatcom.
Surveyor.....	F. L. Whitney.....	Ferndale.

Attorney.....	Albert S. Cole.....	Whatcom.
School Superintendent.....	George B. Johnston.....	Whatcom.
Coroner.....	J. M. Warriner.....	Fairhaven.
Commissioner.....	George W. Lysle.....	Fairhaven.
Commissioner.....	C. Donovan.....	Whatcom.
Commissioner.....	H. A. Judson.....	Lynden.

WHITMAN COUNTY.

County seat, Colfax: population, 19,072; area, 2,160 square miles; value of lands, \$4,530,846; assessable property, \$11,064,396; increase in one year, \$3,194,168; rate of taxation (mills), 18.3.

Auditor.....	J. J. Larwood.....	Colfax.
County Clerk.....	J. L. Lindley.....	Colfax.
Treasurer.....	G. W. Larue.....	Colfax.
Assessor.....	W. B. Pendle.....	Guy City.
Sheriff.....	J. M. McLean.....	Colfax.
Surveyor.....	F. P. Mesick.....	Colfax.
Attorney.....	R. L. McCroskey.....	Colfax.
School Superintendent.....	C. W. Bean.....	Colfax.
Coroner.....	D. H. Shaw.....	Colfax.
Commissioner.....	L. F. Smith.....	Endicott.
Commissioner.....	John D. Eaton.....	Alki.
Commissioner.....	Henry Esser.....	Uniontown.

YAKIMA COUNTY.

County seat, North Yakima: population, 4,455; area, 5,500 square miles; value of lands, \$1,494,996; assessable property, \$4,840,553; increase in one year, \$4,030,292; rate of taxation (mills), 14.3.

Auditor.....	Myron H. Ellis.....	North Yakima.
County Clerk.....	Dudley Eshelman.....	North Yakima.
Treasurer.....	G. O. Nevin.....	North Yakima.
Assessor.....	E. A. Shannafelt.....	Tampico.
Sheriff.....	D. W. Simmons.....	North Yakima.
Surveyor.....	W. H. Redman.....	North Yakima.
Attorney.....	J. A. Rochford.....	North Yakima.
School Superintendent.....	J. G. Lawrence.....	North Yakima.
Coroner.....	J. O. Clarke.....	North Yakima.
Commissioner.....	Joseph Stephenson.....	North Yakima.
Commissioner.....	Henry W. Creason.....	Prosser.
Commissioner.....	Frank Kandle.....	Burge.

LEGISLATURE OF 1891-92.

SENATORS.

C. G. AUSTIN.

C. G. Austin, republican, the joint senator from Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties, Eighth district, is a jobber and dealer in farm implements and grain buyer; was born in Avon, Ohio, March 18, 1846; enlisted when eighteen years of age in Company G, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until September, 1865; was twice elected clerk of the Seventh judicial district of Minnesota. Soon after he came to Washington he was appointed clerk of the district court for Garfield and Asotin counties, S. G. Wingard, judge, which position he held for some time; is a holdover from the first state senate, representing Asotin and Garfield counties.

JOHN S. BAKER.

John S. Baker, republican, of Pierce county, Twenty-second district, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21st of November, 1861; came to Washington in 1881 and began the wholesale grocery business in Tacoma, in which he was highly successful; is now a member of the Tacoma Wholesale Company; has built several substantial stores, and also an elegant home in Tacoma; is a holdover from the first state senate.

CHAS. E. CLAYPOOL.

Charles Ethelbert Claypool, republican, Twentieth district, was born December 7, 1861, at Crown Point, Lake county, State of Indiana. 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 west a few years ago. 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. The republican county convention for Pierce selected him for permanent chairman, and the Twentieth senatorial district nominated him for the state senate. Mr. Claypool is a member of the law firm of Snell, Bedford & Claypool at Tacoma.

L. B. CLOUGH.

L. B. Clough, republican, of Clarke county, Thirteenth district, has one of the finest fruit farms in Clarke county, near the Columbia river, and is an extensive fruit grower, dryer, and packer; was born in Waterbury, Vermont, on the 12th day of May, 1850; followed farming until he came to Washington, in the spring of 1877, and located near Vancouver, where he has successfully raised fruit ever since; bought land, dug out the stumps and roots, and set out one of the largest prune orchards in Washington; was one of the first to go into the business on a large scale in the Pacific Northwest; was elected sheriff of Clarke county in the fall of 1884; held the office two years; elected a representative from Clarke county in the fall of 1888, the legislature not assembling. His name is pronounced Cluff; is a holdover from the first state senate, representing now Clarke and Skamania counties.

HENRY C. COOPER.

Henry C. Cooper, of Montesano, republican senator from Chehalis county, Sixteenth district, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, June 17, 1847, and 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, Clavarak, Columbia county, New York.

HENRY DRUM.

Henry Drum, democrat, senator from Pierce county, Twenty-first district, was born in Girard, Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1857; taught school there at the age of sixteen years; finished a course in the Illinois state university at Champaign; removed to Farmer City, Illinois, in 1880, and engaged in the manufacture of brick; moved to Hebron, Nebraska; began teaching again, and then became the associate of Hon. Walter J. Thompson, of that place, in the latter's bank; after a year's success in stock raising, in addition to the banking business, both he and Mr. Thompson sold out their interests and settled in New Tacoma, arriving in that city Christmas eve, 1883; purchasing the Bank of New Tacoma, it was reorganized as the Merchant's National Bank, of which he became assistant cashier, afterwards cashier, and is now vice president; he is president of the school board of Tacoma; was elected mayor in 1888, and served a year as such; is a director in several commercial enterprises in Pierce county; is a holdover from the first state senate; Governor Ferry appointed him one of the two commissioners to the World's Fair exposition in Chicago, from the State of Washington.

TRUSTEN P. DYER.

Trusten P. Dyer, republican, senator from the Twenty-seventh district. [See biographical sketches of members of constitutional convention.]

C. M. EASTERDAY.

C. M. Easterday, republican, senator from Pierce county, Twenty-third district, is a resident of Tacoma, Washington; born in 1855 in Illinois. His father was lieutenant in Company F, 126th 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; has practiced law in Tacoma for over six years, and never held office before.

JOHN J. EDENS.

John J. Edens, republican, of Skagit and San Juan counties, Twenty-second district, was born in Marshal county, Kentucky, in 1849; is engaged in lumbering and farming at Guemes; emigrated to Illinois when twelve years of age; thence to Knox county, Missonri; joined the Missouri state militia in 1861, and in 1862 enlisted in 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; has served in several county offices, and was once elected joint representative of Skagit and Suohomish counties; was a representative from Skagit county in the first legislature.

JACOB T. ESHELMAN.

Jacob T. Eshelman, democrat, senator from Yakima and Klickitat counties, Twelfth district. [See biographical sketches of constitutional convention.]

WILLIAM R. FORREST.

W. R. Forrest, 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, California; 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, his home.

C. E. FORSYTH.

C. E. Forsyth, 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 seventeen years of age, when he left home, working out in summer for money to pay tuition for winter's school; served apprenticeship at carpentering; removed to Hood river, Wasco county, Oregon, during the fall of 1875, in company with eighty-six others, known as the Hood River Colony, from Pennsylvania; thence, in December of 1875, to Cowlitz county, Washington, where he has since remained; is now a resident of Kelso; from December, 1875, until 1880 taught school and worked at anything he could get to do; at the fall election of 1880 was elected county auditor on the republican ticket over the people's ticket, serving four years; while auditor was clerk and deputy clerk of the district court; engaged in the boom business at the mouth of the Cowlitz river; was a member of the first senate from Cowlitz county.

J. M. FRINK.

J. M. Frink, republican, from 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 fathers'

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.

F. W. HASTINGS.

F. W. Hastings, 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, Oregon. 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.

E. B. HYDE.

E. B. Hyde, republican, of Spokane county, Fourth district. As a delegate from Washington territory in the republican nominating convention at Chicago, 1888, Mr. Hyde voted first, last and all the time for Benjamin Harrison for president. He was born in Utica, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, January 13, 1849; lived on a

farm until he was thirty years old; came to Washington in May, 1881; settled at Spokane Falls; was elected first city marshal, and held the office four terms; was chief of the fire department for three years, and held other minor offices; is engaged in the real estate and banking business; is a large property owner in Spokane Falls, where he resides; he is a hold-over senator.

JOHN R. KINNEAR,

Republican, senator from King county, Twenty-eighth district. [See biographical sketches of members of constitutional convention.]

W. H. KNEELAND.

W. H. Kneeland, republican, of Mason, Kitsap and Island counties, Seventeenth district, was born in Lincoln, Maine, December 11, 1848; his father died in the army in 1862; shortly after this he left home to go to school, and, working nights and mornings for his board, obtained a position as teacher; for four years taught school and attended school alternately; in 1869 he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the lumber business until 1876, and then went to the oil districts of Pennsylvania and engaged in the production of petroleum. About 1880 some heavy gas wells were found at the northern end of the oil belt, in the State of New York, and in 1881 he conceived the idea of turning that gas to practical use, and to this end organized a company with a capital stock of half a million, and built what is known as the Empire Gas Line; this line contained over 100 miles of pipe and had about 8,000 patrons, and was a financial success; in 1882 he sold his stock in the Empire Gas Line and his oil property in Pennsylvania, and came to Washington and engaged in the lumber business of Mason county; is a holdover from Mason and Kitsap counties.

J. H. LONG.

J. H. Long, republican, of Lewis county—the oldest

in the new state—Fifteenth district, was born on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, November 27, 1845; immigrated to Iowa in 1860 with his parents; drove an ox team across the plains for his board in 1864 to Boise City, Idaho, and left for Lewis county, Washington, in 1865; was elected county assessor in 1869, county treasurer in 1873, to the legislature in 1877, and joint councilman of Lewis and Thurston counties 1881; resided on the farm he now occupies, near Chehalis, since 1866, first as farm hand, next as tenant and next as owner; been engaged in the manufacture of cheese in different parts of the territory for eleven years; also in milling; president of the Chehalis Flouring Mill Company for three years, and engaged principally in farming and stock raising; is a holdover from the first senate.

F. H. LUCE.

F. H. Luce, republican, joint senator from Lincoln and Okanogan counties, First district, is a native of Wisconsin, born May 23, 1859; is a physician by profession, and came from Illinois to Washington in 1886; is engaged in the banking and real estate business in the thriving town of Davenport, Lincoln county—one of the firm of May & Luce; is a holdover from the first senate, then representing Lincoln, Okanogan, Franklin and Adams counties.

MORRIS M'CARTY.

Morris McCarty, democrat, senator from Whatcom county, Thirty-fourth district, was born on a farm in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1855; began to earn his own living at the age of twelve; worked in a brick yard, and from 1869 to 1871 was clerk in a country store; in 1872 was apprenticed to a carriage painter, worked at the trade and kept books for his employer until 1875; went to Ohio to learn telegraphy; returned to work in a foundry at his trade as a carriage painter; went to Washington City in 1878, worked at telegraphy; became a cadet in the United

States signal service; was sent to Fort Whipple, Va., then to Denison, Texas, then to Graham, Texas, Fort McKanett, Jacksboro, Bracketville and Fort Stockton as signal observer; subsequently was in charge of stations at San Antonio, Fort Clark, Loredo and Brownsville; left the government service in 1883; came to the Sound country in 1884; took up a claim on the South Fork of the Nooksack; elected county treasurer by the democrats in 1886 and again in 1888; is also treasurer of city of Whatcom, having been elected twice without opposition. Unseated by vote of senate January 27, 1891.

R. C. M'CROSKY.

R. C. McCroskey, democratic senator from 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 succeeded 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.

JAMES O'NEILL.

James O'Neill, republican, 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 Colville to a position at the Colville agency; resigned in 1887; has been auditor of Stevens county from March, 1889; was joint representative in the territorial legislature from Stevens and Spokane counties in 1881 and 1882.

N. H. OWINGS.

N. H. Owings, republican, Thurston county, Eighteenth district, has held office, civil and military, under the United States government for twenty-eight years, and disbursed millions of money; was born in Indianapolis, December 21, 1826; was educated at the Old seminary in that city; graduated at the law school of the Northwestern Christian university; commenced the practice of law in Indianapolis; enlisted in the Clay guards, organized by Cassius M. Clay in Washington, D. C., to guard the White House at the outbreak of the rebellion; honorably discharged as a private, at the end of sixty days' service; appointed by President Lincoln a general staff officer, with rank of captain; served on the staff of General Grant until the siege of Vicksburg, and on the staff of General Sherman until the close of the war, receiving one promotion and two brevets, resigning in 1865, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; was appointed major in the regular army on the reorganization of the army, but declined to qualify; appointed special agent of the postoffice department under Superintendent George Bangs, and subsequently promoted assistant superintendent; on the 5th of February, 1877, was appointed secretary of Washington territory; held the office four full terms until 1889; is a holdover from the first senate.

W. J. PARKINSON.

W. J. Parkinson, republican, of Whatcom county, Thirty-third district, was born in Ireland, May 10, 1844, and arrived in New York, with his parents, when less than a year old; moved to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, when he was five years of age; prepared himself for college at Wilbraham academy, Massachusetts, and later attended the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut, and Columbia law school, in New York city; enlisted in the famous Forty-fourth Ellsworth regiment of New York volunteers in the early part of 1861; clerk in private office of Secretary of War Stanton in 1864; admitted to the bar in New York city in 1866; elected county attorney of Labette county, Kansas, in 1867; was principal of Bennett seminary, Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1874-75; returned to Ballston Spa, where he resided until coming to Washington, in February, 1889, and took up a claim in Whatcom county; was vice-president and president of the Saratoga county (New York) agricultural society, in 1887-88; is a holdover from the first senate.

PLATT A. PRESTON.

Platt A. Preston, republican, of Waitsburg, Walla Walla county, Tenth district, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in the year 1837; at the age of sixteen years he removed to Omaha, Neb., and obtained employment from the Omaha and Nebraska Ferry Company, and had charge of their boats for some years; was an unsuccessful miner in Colorado in 1860-61, and followed the same occupation in Idaho and Montana for some years thereafter; in 1866 settled in Waitsburg and engaged in milling and merchandising; is one of the proprietors of the Washington Mill and extensively engaged in farming and stock raising; was a member of the territorial legislature and mayor of Waitsburg for several years; is a holdover from the first senate.

FRANK H. RICHARDS.

Frank H. Richards, republican, of Whatcom, 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; is vice president of the Canfield Investment Company; 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.

W. C. RUTTER.

W. C. Rutter, republican, of King county, Twentyninth 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 elected and served as a member of the first house of representatives, from King county.

THOS. J. SMITH.

Thomas Jefferson Smith, republican, senator from Whitman county, is a native of Missouri; born there 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.

GEORGE T. THOMPSON.

Geo. T. Thompson, republican, of Walla Walla and Franklin counties, Ninth district, was born in Cavan, Ireland, in July, 1845; was brought to this country in 1850; removed in 1857 to Butler county, Iowa; lived on a farm; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1874; removed to Walla Walla in 1877; was prosecuting attorney of the county four years, mayor of the city, probate judge of the county, and for seven years law partner of Senator John B. Allen; is a holdover from the first senate, then representing Walla Walla county.

L. F. THOMPSON.

L. F. Thompson, republican, Nineteenth district, the senior senator in age from Pierce county, and also in the first senate; was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1827; was raised on a farm and educated in the log school houses of that section of country; in 1848 he went as far as Chicago, and during the winter of 1849 and 1850 set out for the gold fields of California; arrived in Sacramento, remained in the mines a few months, visited San Francisco; alternated between Portland and Northern California, mining and lumbering for two years; in the fall of 1852 came to Steilacoom and began building a mill near Fort Nesqually, the third mill on Puget Sound; operated it until the Indian war in 1855; served a short time in the regular army, holding a commission under Lieutenant now Adjutant General McKeever; served in the Indian war, in the field and in the quartermaster's department, under General W. W. Miller; was elected and served as a member of the first legislative assembly of Washington territory; served in the Indian department several years; was the first to introduce the hop growing industry north of California, which has grown from five bales a year to 40,000 bales annually; was one of

the incorporators and directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Tacoma, a director of the Washington National Bank, and president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of King county; is an extensive hop grower at Sumner; is a holdover from the first senate.

AARON T. VAN DE VANTER.

A. T. Van De Vanter, republican, senator of the Twenty-fourth district, is mayor of Kent, King county; 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 LaGrange, 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.

B. C. VAN HOUTEN.

B. C. Van Houten, 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 Spokane Falls in 1881, and was associated with A. A. Newbery in the land business; resided at Cheney; was elected auditor of Spokane county in 1884; organized the Citizens' National Bank of Spokane Falls; was delegate to the national convention from Oregon in 1876, and voted for Blaine from post to finish; is an extensive landholder; is a holdover from the first senate.

SAMUEL VESTAL.

Samuel Vestal, republican, Snohomish county, Third district, was born in Ohio, Clinton county, in 1845, and came to Washington in 1872; from that time until 1876

was engaged in teaching school in Cowlitz county; in 1876 engaged in the general merchandise business in Kalama, and the same year was elected treasurer of Cowlitz county, to which office he was reelected in 1878 and 1880; in 1879 his business was destroyed by fire; continued in business in Kalama until 1883, when he sold out and went to Snohomish; is a hold-over from the first senate.

ALEXANDER WATT.

Alexander Watt, republican, Spokane county, Fifth district, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1834; and came with his parents to California in 1849; prospected for gold in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho and Montana, and settled in Yamhill county, Oregon, where he lived twenty-four years, following farming and building. Mr. Watt moved to Spokane county in 1879, and settled on a farm; he was elected county assessor in 1888; is a hold-over from the first senate.

EUGENE T. WILSON.

E. T. Wilson, republican, Kittitas and Douglas counties, Eleventh district is a former newspaper man; was born at Madison, Wisconsin, on December 11, 1852; when thirteen years old he crossed the plains to Montana; with the exception of one year, he has resided in the territories since 1866; came to Washington in 1876, located in Columbia county; served in the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 as a first lieutenant of Lewiston, Idaho, volunteers; began the publication of *Pomeroy Republican*, now the *East Washingtonian*, in 1881; sold out in 1882, and in February, 1883, purchased the *Columbia, Dayton, Chronicle*; continued its publication for nearly four years; served as chief clerk of the legislative council in 1885-86; on September 1, 1887, removed to Ellensburg and assumed charge of mercantile business at that place, continuing until the great fire of July 4, burned him out; was a member of the city

council of Ellensburgh; is a holdover from the first senate; was chairman of the republican state central committee in the campaign of 1890; was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate January, 1891, in place of Lieutenant Governor Laughton who was acting as governor.

SECRETARY C. M. BARTON.

C. M. Barton, secretary of the senate, was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, November 3, 1839; educated in the public schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia; was eight years a sergeant in the United States marine corps; was at the burning of the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861; was in the expedition that went to the relief of Fort Pickens, and which destroyed the *Judah* in Pensacola harbor September, 1861; was in the New Orleans expedition with Farragut, and other operations in the Gulf of Mexico; was clerk of the Washington, D. C., navy yard; taught school five years, was member of city council, and clerk of legislature of District of Columbia, and managing editor of the *National Republican* and other daily newspapers of Washington city; came to Washington territory in September, 1886; had charge of the *Tacomia Ledger* two years; was territorial correspondent of the *Oregonian* one year; reading clerk of constitutional convention, and secretary of the first senate; reelected secretary of the second senate.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

A. I. ADAMS.

A. I. Adams, republican, of Seattle, King county, Fortieth district, was born in Livonia, Livingston county, New York, September 21, 1865; resided there until 1878; removed to Rochester, New York; educated there; graduated from the Rochester university, class of 1882; came to Seattle in 1887; resided there since; served as chief clerk United States land office at Seat-

tle until April 1, 1890; resigned, and is now one of the firm of Carson & Adams, land attorneys; is the youngest member of the legislature.

A. H. ANDERSON.

A. H. Anderson, democratic representative of Mason county, Twenty-ninth district, resides at Shelton; was born at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in 1859; educated at Beloit, Wisconsin, and at Madison university; was managing partner in the wholesale dry goods and manufacturing firm of Messrs. Anderson & Sons; president of the LaCrosse Gas Light Company; president of the LaCrosse Brush Electric Company; vice president of the LaCrosse Fuel Company and vice president and managing director of the Wisconsin Lumber and Manufacturing Company; came to Washington broken in health from overwork; bought some timber in Mason county and organized the Satsop Railroad Company and the Seattle Lumber Company; went back East, but could not stand the office and indoor work necessary to manage the above named companies; physicians insisted that he should give up everything but outdoor employment; came to Shelton in 1889, and is at present general manager of the Satsop Railway Company, president of the Seattle Lumber Company, and president of the Bank of Shelton; retaining all his Eastern interests except their active management.

MICHAEL ANDERSON.

Michael Anderson, republican, a representative from Whatcom county, Forty-eighth district, was born in Norway in 1836 on the beautiful shore of Logue-fjord; worked on a farm until 1855; came to Northfield, Minnesota, in that year; farmed until 1862; enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota infantry and served until the close of the war; was elected sheriff of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, for three terms; was sergeant-at-arms of the senate for two years; member of the house of representatives two years; came to Whatcom county in

1882 and settled at the head of Whatcom lake; had a mail route established and a postoffice at a place named Park, which is now his home; runs a small store and a farm. Mr. Anderson received a common school education, partly in Norway and partly in America.

L. B. ANDREWS.

L. B. Andrews, of Seattle, King county, Forty-first district, was born February 10, 1829, in Ontario, New York; emigrated with his parents to Michigan in 1832; is a machinist and railroad engineer by trade; went to Minnesota in 1854 and Washington territory in 1860; settled in Seattle and has resided there since; was for ten years clerk of the district court; member of the territorial legislature session of 1866, chief clerk of the house in 1868, member of the constitutional convention at Walla Walla in 1878; delegate to the national republican convention in Philadelphia in 1872; member of the national republican committee 1872 to 1876; attended the Cincinnati convention in that capacity. Mr. Andrews received a good common school education; is in the real estate and commission business.

JOSEPH ARRASMITH.

Joseph Arrasmith, republican representative of Whitman county, Seventh district, is a native of Indiana, born in Putnam county in 1845; he moved with his parents to Story county, Iowa, in the year 1851; lived there until 1874, when he came to the Palouse country in Whitman county. Mr. Arrasmith is a farmer and has been a farmer all his life; has held no public office except minor precinct offices.

BYRON BARLOW.

Byron Barlow, republican representative of Pierce county, Thirty-sixth district, is president of the board of public works of Tacoma, was born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1838; lived there until fourteen years of age, then moved with his parents to

Portland, Oregon; attended the Catholic school at Vancouver; moved to Cowlitz county on a farm at Barlow's point, six miles below the mouth of the Cowlitz; when eighteen years of age went to Rainier, Oregon, and was in the merchandise business three years; went to the mines of Idaho and Montana for a year; served a year as first lieutenant of Co. K, First Oregon infantry in 1864 and 1865, was mustered out honorably; returned to the farm in Cowlitz county; was elected a joint member of the legislature from Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, and served as such in the winters of 1868 and 1870; was farmer in charge of the Puyallup Indian reservation for four years; removed to Tacoma; been city councilman and member of school board and is interested in many commercial enterprises.

SAMUEL BASS.

Samuel Bass, of New Whatcom, democratic representative from the Forty-ninth district, Whatcom county, was born in New Jersey in 1832; moved in childhood to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; emigrated to California in 1853, and for several years worked in the gold diggings in various camps along the Feather river or in that vicinity; moved to Marion county, Oregon; in 1857 built the first sash and door factory in said county, where he resided until 1885, when he removed to Whatcom; was deputy collector of customs for the Puget Sound district during three years of Cleveland's administration.

P. E. BERRY.

P. E. Berry, republican, of Douglas county, Seventeenth district, was born at Westville, Ohio, in 1858, and is by profession a lawyer; took a law course in the University of Michigan, graduated in the spring of 1884; was clerk of the board of education in Winfield, Kansas, for nearly two years, in 1886 and 1887; removed to Waterville and is practicing law there.

GEORGE BOTHELL.

George Bothell, republican, of King county, Forty-second district, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and served during the war of the rebellion in the 135th Pennsylvania infantry and Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry; was taken prisoner and was in Andersonville five months; has been in Washington since 1880, and is engaged in logging at Bothell, King county, at the head of Lake Washington; was a member of the first legislature, and reelected to the second.

EUGENE BROCK.

Eugene Brock, 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.

JOSEPHUS D. CAUGHYRAN.

Josephus D. Caughyran, republican, of Thirty-fifth district, Pierce county, is a resident of Tacoma. He was born July 2, 1839, in Muscatine county, Iowa; was raised on a farm; educated in district school, attending in winter months; entered Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, at the age of twenty years; remained there until the spring of 1861; enlisted in the Eleventh Iowa infantry; was at Shiloh and in Grant's army until the fall of Vicksburg, and in various engagements; re-enlisted in December, 1863; was with Sherman in the Atlantic campaign and the march to the sea; honorably discharged July, 1865; taught school for a short time; was a farmer until 1871; was in the lumber, grain and banking business at Shelby, Iowa, until 1885; removed to Tacoma, engaged in shipping grain, real estate business and other important enterprises, and was city councilman there.

Mr. Caughran was private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the army, and in private life held many minor offices, which required a good deal of hard work and but little compensation. He first developed the grain shipping interests in Tacoma.

A. H. CHAMBERS.

Andsworth H. Chambers, of Olympia, Thurston county, democratic representative of the Twenty-seventh district, was born on Chambers prairie, Thurston county, June 25, 1851, two or three years after Olympia was first settled and before it became the capital of Washington territory. Chambers prairie was then in Oregon. His father, David J. Chambers, and his aged mother were the pioneers of this section, and are still living on the old homestead. They came from Missouri, and settled here in the fall of 1847. Mr. Chambers was educated in the common schools and lived on his father's farm; from the age of twelve to nineteen he herded stock, and at nineteen started in the butchering business, which he carried on successfully for twenty years; served as city councilman and mayor of Olympia several terms, and is interested in several public enterprises in the capital city.

U. L. COLLINS.

U. L. Collins, republican representative of Thurston county, Twenty-seventh district, is a native of the Buckeye state; was born in Ohio in 1847; attended the common schools; served an apprenticeship in a newspaper office; taught school; spent many years in farming and railroading, and is at present farming near Tenino. Mr. Collins served faithfully in the Union army.

I. N. CUSHMAN.

Isaac N. Cushman, republican representative of Lincoln county, Fifteenth district, who resides near Wilbur, was born at Hartland, Windsor county, Vermont, 1851; lived there until twelve years of age; educated in

the Illinois State Normal University, near Bloomington; learned the machinists' trade; followed it and mining until 1883, since which time he has been engaged in stock raising and farming in Lincoln county.

JOHN DAVIS.

John Davis, late probate judge of Kittitas county, and democratic representative of Kittitas county, Eighteenth district, was a resident of Ellensburg; was born in Illinois in 1833; resided there with his parents until 1836; emigrated to Iowa; resided there until 1852; started across the plains with an ox team in the fall of 1855; volunteered from Yamhill county, Oregon, to fight Indians in eastern Oregon and Washington; was employed by Washington's first governor, I. I. Stevens; was a farmer by occupation; died in January, 1891.

GEORGE DYSART.

George Dysart, republican, a representative from Lewis county, Twenty-sixth district, was born in Illinois in 1865; graduated at the Michigan university, and is the son of a veteran of the Union army; is a lawyer, and has held minor offices; lives in Centralia.

G. E. DE STEIGUER.

G. E. de Steiguer, republican, representative of the Forty-second district, King county, Seattle, was born at Athens, Ohio, October 22, 1864, and graduated at the Ohio University in 1884, and the Cincinnati law school in 1886; practiced law at Athens, Ohio, as a member of the firm of Jewett & de Steiguer until April 1889; reached Seattle in June, 1889, after the fire, and has been practicing law in that city ever since; is a member of the law firm of Neagle, de Steiguer & Ryan; was identified with the republican party and prominent republican club organizations in Ohio.

WILLIAM FARRISH.

Wm. Farrish, 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 house of representatives.

GEORGE FELLOWS.

George Fellows, republican, representative from the Fifth district, Spokane county, was born in Sandwich, N. H., February 22, 1826; moved to Illinois in 1834; was educated at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris; crossed the plains to California in 1850, driving a four-horse team from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, California, in ninety days; followed gold mining until 1862; most of the time in Nevada; in 1861 discovered the Plumbago ledge, two miles east of Minnesota, Sierra county, and took \$9,000 from one pocket; removed to Napa City, California, and from 1870 to 1875 was superintendent of the Phoenix quicksilver mine in Pope valley; came to Washington in the fall of 1880, settled near Spangle and has been engaged in farming since.

C. H. FLUMMERFELT.

C. H. Flummerfelt, democrat, of Franklin county, Thirteenth district, was born July 31, 1863, at Delaware, Warren county, New Jersey, and resided there until April, 1879; during 1879 followed telegraphing; became bookkeeper for the A. Sebring Lumber Company, Gouldsboro, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1879, holding the position until January 12, 1884; same month emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri; settled in Hawley, Clay county, Minnesota, July, 1884, becoming local agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; located at Pasco, April, 1885, to act as local agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; held this position until January, 1888, and meantime became interested in the cattle business; changed positions February, 1888, becoming telegraph operator for

the same company at a remote place seventeen miles east of Pasco, called Etopia, following this and continuing in the cattle business; was the youngest member of the first house of representatives and reelected to the second.

J. W. FRAME.

J. W. Frame, of Snohomish, democrat, Forty-fourth district, was born in Macomb, Illinois, in February, 1857; moved to Iowa in 1854; taught school at the age of seventeen; graduated at a mercantile school in Keokuk at eighteen; located in Millbrook, Graham county, Kansas, in 1877, was postmaster and handled real estate; in 1879 was principal of the Alexandria, Nebraska, public schools; afterward had charge of the public schools at Prairie City, Iowa; edited the *Corydon Democrat*, for two years and then took the principalship of the graded schools at Seymour, Iowa; entered the law department of the University of Iowa; graduated in 1889; came to Washington August 6, 1889, and is one of the proprietors and was managing editor of the *Snohomish Sun*, daily and weekly.

A. W. FRATER.

A. W. Frater, republican, representative of Snohomish county, Forty-fourth district, is a practicing lawyer of Snohomish; was born near Athens, Ohio, April 20, 1856; worked on a farm until he was thirteen years of age; later taught school; educated at the Ohio Central college; studied law with Hon. E. T. Duncan at Mount Gilead; was admitted to the bar and began practice at Brainerd, Minnesota; came to Washington in the spring of 1888, and to Snohomish in June, 1889; engaged in law, banking and private real estate dealing.

J. E. GANDY.

Dr. Joseph E. Gandy, of Spokane Falls, republican, representative of the Fourth district, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1847, moved to Iowa when three

years of age; graduated at Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and from the Ann Harbor Michigan University, (medical department); moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa; came to Washington in 1875, settling in Pierce county; was a member of the territorial assembly from that county in 1879; moved to Spokane Falls in 1880, and was a member of the first state legislature (lower house) from that county.

A. H. GARRETSON.

A. H. Garretson, of Tacoma, Thirty-seventh district, was born in Henry county, Iowa, September, 1847; was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education, attending Whittier college at Salem, Iowa, and in June, 1879, graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City; practiced law at Keokuk until 1888; removed to Tacoma in February of that year; is practicing law and engaged in various enterprises.

M. M. GODMAN.

M. M. Godman, democrat, representative from Fourteenth district, Columbia county. [See biographical sketches of members of constitutional convention.]

A. G. HANSON.

A. G. Hanson, republican, representative from Spokane Falls, Fourth district, was born in Christiana, Norway; followed the sea until seventeen years of age when he landed at San Francisco and in the fall of that year went to work in Mendocino county on Little river; followed lumbering and milling there until 1875; went to Fulton, Santa Cruz county, was at the same business until 1879; went to Bodie, Mono county, California, was mining and contracting until the spring of 1884; came to Washington, went into the stock raising business; went to work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, then as foreman and car inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; resigned and went into the real estate business.

D. M. HOLT.

D. M. Holt, democrat, representative of Whitman county, Eighth district, was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, in 1854; lived there until seven years of age; went to Marietta, Georgia, and from there in 1856 to Linn county, Oregon; moved to Whitman county, Washington, in 1872, and has been engaged in farming, stock raising and fruit growing ever since; has paid particular attention to the latter; is one of the old settlers of the Palouse country.

JACOB HUNSAKER.

Jacob Hunsaker, republican, from Klickitat county, Twentieth district, was the joint senator from Klickitat and Skamania in the first legislature; is a native of Illinois; born in Quincy, Adams county, in 1845. His boyhood days were spent on a farm near Oregon City, and his education principally obtained at the public schools there during the winter terms; attended the Pacific University at Forest Grove for a year, and taught a few terms of school near Oregon city and in Thurston county, near Olympia, Washington territory; afterwards went to Peru, South America, and spent a year in the Andes, on the Challas, Lima & Oroya railroad, in the employ of Keith & Company; returned in the spring of 1873; lived in Thurston county a few years and removed to The Dalles, Oregon, keeping hotel for awhile; has lived in Skamania and Klickitat counties for fourteen years as a farmer and merchant; was county commissioner of Klickitat county for four years; resides at White Salmon, Klickitat county.

R. A. HUTCHINSON.

Richard A. Hutchinson, democrat, of Lincoln county, Fifteenth 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 erected; 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.

G. M. JOHNSON.

G. M. Johnson, republican, representative of San Juan county, Forty-seventh district, was born in Waldo, Maine, in 1839; attended public and high school of that town; went to California in the spring of 1856; followed mining and stock raising; voted for Lincoln in 1860; went to New York at the outbreak of the war with one hundred Californians at their own expense, to fight for the Union; enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts cavalry, Company A; served under Sheridan until the end of the war; returned to the coast; managed the *American Sunday School Union* five years in San Francisco; in 1879 came to the Sound; engaged in mercantile business in Seattle; removed to Lopez in 1887; still engaged in mercantile business; always identified with Sunday school interests; never held office before.

D. R. JONES.

D. R. Jones, republican, of Chehalis county, Twenty-eighth district, was born in California in 1860; educated in the public schools of San Francisco; came to Chehalis county when twenty-two years of age; elected

two terms as clerk of the city of Montesano; for a year and a half was deputy clerk of the district court at Montesano; for two and a half years book-keeper for the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hoquiam mills; November, 1888, was elected auditor of Chehalis county; lives at Grays Harbor City.

WILLIAM K. KENNEDY.

William K. Kennedy, republican, representative of Adams county, Fourteenth district, was born in Chicago in 1851, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction; educated in Chicago; married in Iowa in 1872, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in 1872; resides near Ritzville, the county seat of Adams county; is a farmer; was a member of the first legislature.

CHAS. W. LAWTON.

Chas. W. Lawton, republican, representative from the Fortieth district, King county, was born in London, England, in 1837; came to New York in 1857, and soon after removed to Toronto, Canada, returning to the United States at the commencement of the war; was employed in the botanical gardens of the government at Washington, D. C., where he remained until the fall of 1868; removed to White Pine, Nevada, and returned to New York in 1870; afterwards removed to this state and started a nursery on White river; removed to Seattle and started a nursery on Yesler avenue, which he still owns; served as county commissioner for two terms.

D. LEHMAN.

David Lehman, republican, representative of Spokane county, Second district, was born in Ohio, Ashland county, in 1841; was educated in common schools; emigrated to Baker City, Oregon, in 1862; was mining for some years in Canyon City, Boise and British Columbia; returned to the United States in 1867 and spent the winter visiting friends and relatives; in the spring of 1868 came to California, and was a foreman

on the Central Pacific railroad, and then in the operating department; in 1879 at Spokane Falls in the Northern Pacific surveying party; in 1880 and 1881 was on the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad; in the fall of 1881 secured a homestead, got married and settled down, and has been farming since.

E. P. M'CLURE.

E. P. McClure, republican, representative from Lewis county, Twenty-sixth district, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, being born there in 1842; was brought to Iowa when a child; received an academical education in Kosuth, Iowa; enlisted in the Union army in 1861; served three and one-half years in Fourteenth Iowa regiment of volunteers, army of the Tennessee; is a farmer by occupation, near Winlock; was county assessor two terms.

W. F. M'KAY.

W. F. McKay, republican, representative from Skagit county, Forty-sixth district, was born in New Brunswick in 1853; came to the States in 1869, and was in the lumber business in New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Nevada and California; came to Washington in 1874, and located in Kitsap county; went to Eastern Washington and Idaho; returned to Skagit county in 1882, and is engaged in the lumber and real estate business.

JOHN M'KNIGHT.

John McKnight, republican, representative of King county, Forty-third district, was born in County Down, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents. February 7, 1845; attended a national school for seven years; served three years as an apprentice to a wool draper; was a journeyman; was a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery; came to New York in 1861; served in the Fourteenth New York infantry four years during the war; reënlisted in the Fourteenth regular infantry July 28, 1865, and served three years on the coast fighting Indians;

went to San Francisco; was miner for five years; general timekeeper on the Oregon & California railroad construction in 1871-72; foreman on the Northern Pacific between Kalama and Tacoma in 1873; lived at Coos Bay, Oregon, two and one-half years; came to Newcastle, King county, in 1876; is justice of the peace, notary public; was secretary of the Garfield republican club, and has always taken an active part in politics.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Edmond S. Meany, 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.

J. G. MEGLER.

J. G. Megler, republican, representative of Wahkiakum county, Twenty-fourth district, is engaged in the salmon cannery business at Brookfield, Wahkiakum county, and Aberdeen, Chehalis county; was born in Germany in 1838, came to the United States in 1848; attended school in New York City; went to Cairo, Illinois, in 1858, where he worked at his trade as a tin-smith; entered the gunboat service in 1861 as paymaster's clerk, was promoted to master's mate and ensign, and served until the close of the war; was in the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, etc.; came to Oregon in 1865; resided in Astoria until 1871; started the cannery business at Chinook, Pacific county; was a member of the first legislature.

JOHN L. METCALFE.

John L. Metcalfe, republican, representative of Stevens county, First district, is the only native of Texas in the legislature. He was born in that state in 1863, removed to New Mexico, and has lived on the frontier ever since; educated in Denver, Colorado; resided in Washington three years; is a farmer by occupation, near Squire City.

JAMES M. MILLER.

James M. Miller, republican, representative of Whatcom county, Forty-ninth district, was born in Decatur county, Iowa, December 29, 1851; was brought up on a farm, and was educated at Des Moines University, from which institution he graduated in 1875, and also graduated from the law school in 1876. In the fall of that year he began the practice of law at Winterset, Iowa, and remained at that place pursuing the duties of his profession until 1884. During this time he served one term as city solicitor, and one term as mayor of the city. During 1884 he moved to Western Kansas, and then moved to Bellingham Bay. Is a member of the city council of Fairhaven.

FRANK L. MOORE.

Frank L. Moore, democrat, representative of Whitman county, Sixth district, was born in Minnesota in 1863. His early days were spent in tilling the soil. In 1879 graduated from the Rochester high school of Minnesota; returned to farming for two years; entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1882; remained with it until 1885; in June, 1888, took the degree of L. L. B., in the law school of the University of Michigan; began practicing law in November of same year at Palouse City, Whitman county.

G. W. MORSE.

G. W. Morse, republican, representative of Island county, Forty-fifth district, lives on a farm at Oak

Harbor; has resided there for some years; has been in Washington, off and on, for thirty years; was born in Maine in 1830, and followed the sea as shipmaster most of his life; has sailed all over the world with cargoes of lumber, iron, ore, general merchandise, etc.; been through Oregon, Washington and California with pack trains; helped build the schooner General Harney, one of the first vessels built on Puget Sound; ran a vessel from Olympia to Alaska in trading business; was a member of the first legislature.

JOHN L. MURRAY.

John L. Murray, republican, representative of the Thirty-fourth district, Pierce county, is a resident of Roy; was born at Muck, Pierce county, May 7, 1865; worked on a farm until fifteen years of age; attended school in Tacoma; graduated at seventeen; taught school one term; went back to farming; embarked in the mercantile business at Roy with the firm of Murray Bros.

JAMES NEVIN.

James Nevin, democrat, representative of Skamania county, Twenty-first district, was born in Ireland in 1834 and spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm in his native land; emigrated to England and worked at mining in that country; came to Pennsylvania in 1864, engaged in mining; went to California in 1867 and was a miner there; came to Washington in 1876; went to farming again; has held several positions of trust in Skamania county and is at present the lecturer of the state Grange; lives at Cape Horn.

JOSEPH C. PAINTER.

Joseph C. Painter, republican, representative of Walla Walla county, Twelfth district, is an old pioneer; emigrated to Oregon in 1850; lived in Walla Walla county from 1881; is a farmer, and a native of St. Genevieve county, Missouri; born there September 14,

1840; was a member of the first legislature; reëlected to the second.

JAMES PALMER.

James Palmer, republican, representative from Garfield county, Ninth district, resides near Pomeroy, and is a farmer and stock raiser. He was born in Aristook county, Houlton, Maine, in 1846; served in the First Maine artillery; came to Washington in 1877, to Columbia county, and has been farming ever since.

M. I. PARCELL.

M. I. Parcell, republican representative of King county, Thirty-eighth district, was born in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, of Welsh parentage; received a common school education; came to Washington in 1886, and settled in Franklin, King county, where he has since followed the occupation of a coal miner, which has been his life's work.

LORENCE J. PEARSON.

L. J. Pearson, republican, representative of the Thirty-sixth district, of Pierce county, is a resident of Tacoma; was born in Sweden in 1845; received a common school education; learned the carriage-makers' trade; came to the United States in 1868; moved to the Pacific coast in 1880, and settled in Tacoma; was engaged as a car-builder in 1887, and is now a large real estate owner in Tacoma.

ALFRED A. PLUMMER.

Alfred A. Plummer, republican, representative of Jefferson county, Thirty-first district, is a native of Washington, having first seen the light of day in what is now Jefferson county; was born in Port Townsend on the 7th of September, 1856; he is the son of Alf. A. Plummer, the pioneer settler of Port Townsend; was county commissioner of his native county four years, and was a member of the first state legislature; not in business now.

E. L. POWELL.

Edward Louis Powell, republican, representative of Spokane county, Third district, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, August 12, 1851; crossed the plains by team in 1862; taught school three months in Benton county, Oregon, in 1870; studied for civil engineer and worked for the O. & C. R. R. Company until the spring of 1871, when he came to Walla Walla; taught school five months near Walla Walla; located at Waitsburg; was clerk three years, then went into the milling and merchandise business under the firm name of Preston, Powell & Co.; succeeded the firm in the merchandise part of the business, and after a successful career of six years, when he sold out and removed to Spokane Falls, investing in property there and in other parts of the state. During his residence in Waitsburg was mayor, member of city council, president of board of trade, etc., was also elected a member of the territorial legislature which did not assemble; is now engaged in looking after and improving his property.

FOREST L. PUTNEY.

Forest L. Putney, republican, representative from Pacific county, Twenty-fifth district, was born at Strawberry Point, Clayton county, Iowa, in 1857; attended the common schools of that place until thirteen; removed with his family to Elkhorn valley, in Nebraska, to locate on a homestead; while thus living on a farm in a sparsely settled neighborhood where there were no schools he obtained sufficient schooling from his father to open a school, taught five terms successfully; in 1885 purchased the *Oakdale Journal*, his county paper; two years later studied law and was admitted to practice in October, 1889; came to Oyster-ville and formed a partnership with J. W. Phillips in the publication of the *Pacific Journal* and opened a law office; sold out his interest in that paper and in

the spring of 1890 purchased, and in fact founded, the *Willapa Republican*

A. V. RAGSDALE.

A. Vincent Ragsdale, republican, representative from Spokane county, Third district, was born in the village of Ragsdale, Lucas county, Iowa, December 14, 1854. Since he was ten years of age he has looked out for himself, his father having lost his fortune at that time; has lived in Indiana, Kansas, New Mexico and South Dakota; moved to Spokane about 1885, and commenced the real estate business with \$400, and soon became a prominent property owner; is one of the firm of Fisher, Ragsdale & Company, real estate dealers and mining brokers.

J. M. READY.

J. M. Ready, republican, representative of Kittitas county, Eighteenth district, is a member of the bar of Ellensburg, of the firm of Pruyn & Ready; was born on a farm in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1852; removed with his parents to McLean county, Illinois, in 1876; from 1868 to 1878 taught school during the winter months and worked on a farm in summer; commenced the practice of law in Wellington, Kansas, in March, 1879, and remained there until 1887, when he removed to Ellensburg; never held office before.

LOUIS REINHARDT.

Louis Reinhardt, republican, representative of Spokane county, Fourth district, was born in the state of Michigan, Monroe county, April 15, 1857; was educated in the public schools of that county, and was sent to learn the tinner's trade, which occupation he followed and was engaged in when he came to Washington in 1886, from Peoria, Illinois. In 1888 he entered into the hardware business and manufacture of galvanized iron cornices along with C. Schrimpf, which business he is now conducting.

CHAS. F. REITZE.

Chas. F. Reitze, republican, representative from the Thirty-ninth district, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 16, 1853; moved with his parents when seven years of age to Fort Wayne, Indiana; graduated from the high school there; learned the carpenter's trade. removed to Texas, where he lived two years; returned to Indiana; came to Seattle in 1875; was foreman of several lumber firms in Seattle, and belonged to the city council of Seattle for two terms.

IRA C. ROCKWELL.

Ira C. Rockwell, democrat, of Kitsap county, Thirtieth district, is president of the board of trade of Sidney; was born in Odessa, Chemung county, New York, December 29, 1826, educated there; removed to Ithaca, Tompkins county, when twenty-one years of age, where he lived most of his life and conducted with his two brothers a lumber business; in 1888 removed with his family to Sidney; was supervisor, alderman and assessor at various times in Ithaca, and is now engaged in farming.

J. S. SALLEE.

J. S. Sallee, 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, Washington, 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.

E. W. SCHRICKER.

E. W. Schricker, democrat, representative of Skagit county, Forty-sixth district, is a native of Iowa, born in the city of Davenport in 1861, attended the Iowa State Agricultural College, is a graduate of Iowa State University law school and Columbia law school of New York; is at present and has been for the last five years in the banking business at LaConner, Skagit county, where he started the banking house of W. E. Schricker & Co.

JOHN L. SHARPSTEIN.

John L. Sharpstein, democrat, representative of Walla Walla, Eleventh district, was born in Portage county, Wisconsin, in 1856; came to Washington with his parents in 1865; has resided in Walla Walla county since that time; was a member of the first democratic state convention; was city clerk of Walla Walla part of the years 1880 and 1881; was appointed city attorney in 1885, and elected thereafter three terms; was appointed by Governor Semple a member of the board of penitentiary commissioners in 1888, and held the office until Governor Ferry appointed a new board.

AMOS F. SHAW (SPEAKER).

A. F. Shaw, republican, representative of Clarke county, Twenty-second district, was born January 14, 1839, in the town of Franklin, New Hampshire; brought up on a farm until 1859; emigrated to the then unorganized territory of Dakota; was elected a member of the provincial legislature that met at Sioux Falls, Dakota, in the winter of 1859-60; in January, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Dakota volunteer cavalry; served three and one-half years; was sheriff of Clay county, Dakota, from 1863 to 1869; served as secretary for territorial council, session 1869; as member of the house of representatives, sessions 1871 and 1875, and council, session 1881; came to Vancouver in the fall of 1881; bought and cleared land and planted

a prune orchard; remained until the spring of 1884, when business interests called him to Sioux Falls, Dakota. Appointed warden of the Dakota penitentiary at Sioux Falls in the spring of 1885, serving two years; returned to Vancouver in July, 1887; is senior member of Shaw Bros., prune growers and packers; was a member of the first legislature; elected speaker of the second house of representatives in January, 1891.

HIRAM F. SMITH.

Hiram F. Smith, democrat, representative of Okanogan county, Sixteenth district, lives nearer the British border than any member of the legislature of this state; 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.

SAMUEL J. SMYTH.

Samuel J. Smyth, republican, representative from Pierce county, Thirty-seventh district, was born on a farm near Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, July 23, 1854; educated at Cornell college; graduated from the classical course in 1872, and from the law school of the Iowa State University in 1887; raised on a farm, and engaged in fine stock raising and in woollen manufacturing and milling from 1872 until 1880; located in Tacoma in April, 1889; in September of that year engaged in the fruit, produce and provision commis-

sion business with J. G. Smyth, under the firm name of Smyth Bros.; still a member of the firm; resides in the Sixth addition to Tacoma.

H. J. SNIVELY.

H. J. Snively, democrat, representative of Yakima county, Nineteenth district, resides in North Yakima; was born in Taylor county, Virginia, now West Virginia, in August, 1856, where he resided until he came to Washington in the fall of 1885; settled in Yakima county; was educated at the University of West Virginia at Morgantown and at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, having taken the degree of Master of Arts at the University of West Virginia, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Virginia; was district attorney of Yakima and other counties for two terms of two years each, and was a member of the last Washington territory code commission; was the democratic candidate for attorney general at the first state election.

FRANK R. SPINNING.

Frank R. Spinning, of Puyallup, Pierce county, is a native born legislator. He was born on Chambers Prairie, a few miles from Olympia, August 6, 1859; was removed to Pierce county when three weeks old; went to school in Pierce county; is the son of Dr. Spinning, of Tacoma; was raised on a farm, and has a hop ranch of 120 acres within the incorporated limits of Puyallup and another at Sumner.

J. C. TAYLOR.

Johnson C. Taylor, republican, of the Thirty-third district, Pierce county, settled on his present homestead in the beautiful town of Orting in 1873, and is a farmer; was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, November 27, 1845; was elected to the territorial legislature which did not convene, owing to the admission of the territory to statehood.

J. C. THALMAN.

J. C. Thalman, republican, representative of the Thirty-ninth district, King county, was the workingman's choice for representative. He was born in Indiana in 1856. His parents moved to western Missouri, where he was raised. His father's farm was on the site on which the city of Indianapolis is now located. Mr. Thalman moved to Washington in 1888. He is an architect and builder of long experience, and has superintended the construction of many public buildings.

A. W. TIFFANY.

A. W. Tiffany, of Ferndale, republican, representative of the Forty-eighth district, was born in Massachusetts in 1828. In 1830 his parents moved to New York state, where he lived until he was along in the twenties, when he moved to Macomb, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar of that state. He only practiced law one year when his health failed, and he gave it up altogether and went to farming. In 1858 he moved from Illinois to Minnesota, and was a county commissioner there for four years and a state senator for two years. In 1888 he moved from Minnesota to Whatcom county with his family.

WILLARDD. TILLOTSON.

Willard D. Tillotson, of Tacoma, republican, representative of the Thirty-fourth district, Pierce county, is a lawyer and real estate dealer. He was born in Painesville, Ohio, March 26, 1861; moved to Eureka, Kansas, in 1869; lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school, and followed that occupation for three years; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, and moved to Tacoma in March, 1887.

SMITH TROY.

Smith Troy, democrat, of Clallam county, Thirty-second district, was born in Washington county, Penn-

sylvania, in 1833; came to this coast in 1850, landing at Victoria; worked in the Cariboo mines until 1864; went to Dungeness in 1865, and engaged in farming; was elected school superintendent of the county in 1874; held the office until 1878; elected representative to territorial legislature for the counties of Clallam and San Juan; elected school superintendent and held the office until 1888; elected auditor of county that year.

W. D. TYLER.

W. D. Tyler, representative from Pierce county, Thirty-fifth district, has always been closely identified with the best interests of Tacoma. He was born at Port Huron, Michigan, July 12, 1849, and lived at Watkins, New York, until December, 1854; at Canton, New York, until 1865, and from that year until 1884 in various parts of Pennsylvania as a well known hotel manager; came to Tacoma in 1884 as manager of the famous Tacoma hotel; is interested in banking and other pursuits.

GEO. B. WALKER.

Geo. B. Walker, of West Seattle, republican, member of the house of representatives from the Thirty-eighth district, is an old pioneer; was born in New York, March 8, 1833, in Herkimer county; his grandfather was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and his mother was closely related to General Lyon, who fell at Wilson's creek; worked on a farm and learned the trade of millwright; went to Iowa in 1853, and the next year to California; made a trip to Oregon, and explored Eastern Oregon in 1860; was in Idaho when that territory was organized; remained there until 1872, contracting and mining; was building mills in Arizona in 1878; went to California in 1882; opened a store at Bellingham bay in 1884; came to King county in 1888, and invested in real estate; never held office before.

LOUIS WALTER.

Louis Walter, the only democratic representative from Spokane county, Fifth district, resides at Cheney;

was born in 1853 in Thuringia, Germany; emigrated with his parents to Minnesota in 1869; worked at the trade of saddle and harness making in Minnesota and Iowa; established himself in that business in Logan, Iowa, in 1873; came to Washington in 1880, arriving in Colfax; opened the saddlery and harness business in Cheney, in 1881; been mayor of the city two terms, city councilman; is trustee of the state normal school at Cheney and president of the board.

ANDREW WASSON.

Andrew Wasson, republican, representative from Jefferson county, Thirty-first district, was a holiday present to his father. He was born on Christmas morning, 1839, in Schenectady, New York; was educated in the public schools of that state; when sixteen years of age went to California; was sergeant-at-arms of the California state senate three sessions; was elected tax collector and sheriff of Monterey county, California; was sheriff at the time the notorious Vasquez and his gang terrorized Southern California; captured the murderer, Mazano, one of his band, and was instrumental in capturing Vasquez and breaking up his gang; was liberally rewarded for these services by state and county. These several acts brought him prominently into public notice; has been in several successful mining operations, and interested in real estate investments on Puget Sound, which are situated principally in Jefferson county.

GEO. H. WYMAN.

George H. Wyman, republican, of Aberdeen, Chehalis county, Twenty-eighth district, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856; attended Adrian College and the University of Michigan; came to California in 1875 and was a farmer there for two years; mined in Colorado, Utah and Arizona for eleven years; was superintendent of Cleveland Silver Mining Company and Utah Gem Mining Company for six years; member of

the republican state convention of Colorado in 1885, of the territorial liberal (anti-Mormon) central committee of Utah in 1886 and 1887, and of the republican convention of Utah in 1888. Moved to Aberdeen in 1889; was president of the board of trade and is in the real estate business.

GEORGE W. YANCY.

George W. Yancy, republican, representative of the Forty-first district, composed of the Fifth and Seventh wards of Seattle, was born in New Cassel, Wisconsin, on the 22d day of February, 1854. He attended the public and private schools of his native village, and at age of seventeen entered Milton college, two years later the state normal school at Oshkosh; was a teacher for a short time after leaving school; was connected with a music emporium in Fond du Lac until 1878, became a live stock broker until 1880, when he removed with his family to Seattle. He conducts a general real estate brokerage business and has large coal interests in Skagit county.

F. C. YEOMANS.

F. C. Yeomans, republican, representative of Clarke county, Twenty-second district, is a native of the state of New York, born in Walworth, Wayne county, in 1857, and lived there nearly all the time until 1880, when he came to Portland, Oregon, by way of Panama; has lived in La Camas, Clarke county, and vicinity for the last eight years; always took a lively interest in political affairs, was a delegate to the first republican state convention at Walla Walla; is a surveyor.

O. E. YOUNG.

O. E. Young, republican, representative of Whitman county, Eighth district, was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, in 1851, moved with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, when he was nine years old, and from thence removed to Walla Walla at the age of twenty. Been a resident of Eastern Washington since that time. He is a farmer by occupation.

CHIEF CLERK T. G. NICKLIN.

T. G. Nicklin, of Whatcom, chief clerk of the house, 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 in the territorial convention of 1886, and state convention of 1890.

SECRETARY ALFRED MARTIN,

Private secretary to the governor, was born in London, England, in 1860. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the general manager of the London & Northwestern railway, and was subsequently appointed confidential clerk to the assistant goods manager of that company. He came to the United States in 1882, and found employment as private secretary to the land commissioner of the Northern Pacific railroad company, which position he resigned in 1884 to accept that of private secretary to the Hon. John Jay Knox (ex-comptroller of the currency), president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York. He removed to Seattle in 1888, and became private secretary to the chief engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, afterwards becoming assistant to the president of that company. He resigned the last named position to accept that of private secretary to the Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, the first governor of the state, and now occupies and acts in the same capacity in the office of Acting Governor Chas. E. Laughton.

RULES AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATURE OF 1891.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE.

[Adopted by the Senate January 16, 1891.]

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 the difference between the two houses, a committee of free conference shall be appointed to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the committee of free conference may report by new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills, or resolutions, as the case may be.

MESSAGES.

RULE 2. Messages from the senate to the house of representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or

assistant secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant clerk, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce 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 such bill originated.

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

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

PRINTING.

RULE 7. The standing committees on printing of the two houses shall be a joint standing committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. Each house may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matters pertaining to such house only; but no other printing shall be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both houses.

RESOLUTIONS.

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

VEToes.

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

RULES OF THE SENATE.

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

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

RULE 3. The president shall take the chair and call the senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and if a quorum be present shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the chamber, shall order the sergeant-at-arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the senate chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, arising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate by any three members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the senate. He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall in open session, sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions. He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate; all of which shall be attested by the secretary. He shall have general control of the senate chamber and lobby, and shall have the right to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the president.

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

RULE 5. The subordinate officers of the senate shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respec-

tive positions in legislative bodies, under the direction of the president, and such other duties as the senate may impose upon them.

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

- Agriculture, three members.
- Claims, three members.
- Commerce, three members.
- Constitution and Revision, three members.
- Corporations other than Municipal, five members.
- Counties and County Boundaries, three members.
- Education, three members.
- Elections and Privileges, three members.
- Engrossed Bills, three members.
- Enrolled Bills, three members.
- Federal Relations, three members.
- Fisheries, three members.
- Harbor Lines and Navigable Streams, three members.
- Indian Affairs, three members.
- Internal Improvements, three members.
- Judiciary, seven members.
- Medicine, Pharmacy, Surgery, Hygiene, and Dentistry, three members.
- Labor and Labor Statistics, three members.
- Manufactures, three members.
- Memorials, three members.
- Military and National Guard Affairs, three members.
- Mines and Mining, three members.
- Municipal Corporations, three members.
- Printing, three members.
- Public Buildings and Grounds, three members.
- Public Morals, three members.
- Public Revenue and Taxation, nine members.
- Roads, Bridges, Highways and Fences, three members.
- Rules and Joint Rules, five members.
- Salaries and Mileage, three members.

State, Granted and School Lands, seven members.

State Library, three members.

State Prison, three members.

State Hospital for the Insane, three members.

State School for Defective Youth, three members.

State Tide Lands, seven members.

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

First: The Committee of the Whole Senate.

Second: A Standing Committee.

Third: A Select Committee.

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

RULE 9. All reports of committees shall be signed by such members thereof as concur therein, or by the chairman for such concurring members, naming them, and the report, with the names by or for whom the same is signed shall be read by the secretary, or at the secretary's desk by the member making the report, without a motion, unless the reading be dispensed with by the senate. The members of the committee not concurring in the majority report may prepare a written minority report, sign and present the same to the senate, and both majority and minority reports shall in all cases be spread in full upon the journal.

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

RULE 11. In forming the committee of the whole, the president shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections, and the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second: Reports of standing committees.

Third: Reports of select committees.

Fourth: Messages from the governor and other state officers.

Fifth: Messages from the house of representatives.

Sixth: Introduction and first reading of bills.

Seventh: Second reading and reference of bills.

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

Ninth: Business lying on the table.

Tenth: The orders of the day.

Eleventh: Unfinished business.

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

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

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

RULE 21. All bills that have passed a second reading which have not been referred, and all bills reported by committees after the second reading, shall be placed on the general file, and shall be considered in the order in which they became entitled to a position on the file,

unless otherwise specially ordered by a two-thirds vote of the senate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the session. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 35. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the senator moving to adjourn, and

the time when the motion was made, shall be entered on the journal.

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

First: To fix the time to which to adjourn.

Second: To adjourn.

Third: For a call of the senate.

Fourth: To lay on the table.

Fifth: For the previous question.

Sixth: To postpone to a day certain.

Seventh: To commit.

Eighth: To amend.

Ninth: To postpone indefinitely.

The second, third, fourth and fifth motions shall be decided without debate, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session, except this rule be suspended by a two-thirds vote, and there shall be no reconsideration of a vote on a motion to postpone indefinitely.

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

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

RULE 39. The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and it shall then be in this form, "Shall the main question be now put?"

When sustained by a majority of senators present it shall preclude all debate, and the roll shall be immediately called on the question or questions before the senate, and all incidental question or questions of order arising after the motion is made after the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 46. When any senator is about to speak in debate, or submit any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat and, standing in his place, respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and when recognized, shall, in a courteous manner, confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities, and when finished, shall resume his seat. No senator shall impeach the motives of any other member, nor speak more than twice (except for ex-

planation) during the consideration of any one question, on the same day, nor a second time without leave, when others who have not spoken desire the floor; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during the debate shall not be considered the same question.

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

RULE 48. Every decision of points of order by the president shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed except on appeal of three senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?"

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

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

RULE 51. The author of a bill, motion or resolution

shall have the privilege of opening and closing debate upon the same, unless the previous question has been moved and sustained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 60. No person except state and United States officers, the president, officers and members of the senate and house of representatives shall be admitted within the bar of the senate, except by special invitation on the part of some member, and a majority of the senators may by vote authorize the president to have the senate chamber cleared of all persons except members and officers of the senate; and the senate chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business during the session, except by permission of the senate given by a two-thirds vote.

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

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

RULE 63. No standing rule or order of this senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members, and one day's notice of the motion therefor; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-

thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called, and after due notice from the president, no objection is offered, he may announce the rule suspended, and the senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of rule 22 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appropriations.—Luce, Clough, Parkinson.

Agriculture.—McCroskey, Watt, Long.

Claims.—Vestal, Baker, Preston.

Commerce.—Hastings, Van De Vanter, Baker.

Constitution and Revision.—Owings, Easterday, Forrest.

Corporations other than Municipal.—Van Houten, Kinnear, Claypool, Luce, McCroskey.

Counties and County Boundaries.—Smith, Luce, Clough.

Education.—Easterday, Frink, Drum.

Elections and Privileges.—Long, Van De Vanter, McCroskey.

Engrossed Bills.—Baker, Forrest, Eshelman.

Enrolled Bills.—Forsyth, Parkinson, Watt.

Federal Relations.—Cooper, Forsyth, Edens.

Fisheries.—Richards, Cooper, Clough.

Harbors and Harbor Lines.—Austin, Cooper, Van Houten.

Indian Affairs.—O'Neill, Richards, Smith.

Internal Improvements.—Kneeland, Cooper, O'Neill.

Judiciary.—Kinnear, Claypool, Easterday, Dyer, Thompson (G. T.), Parkinson, Austin.

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

Labor and Labor Statistics.—Rutter, Clough, Edens.

Manufactures.—Frink, Kneeland, Long.

Memorials.—Thompson (G. T.), Kinnear, Rutter.

Military.—Dyer, Claypool, Parkinson.

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

Municipal Corporations.—Hyde, Thompson (L. F.), Van De Vanter.

Printing.—Drum, Kinnear, Clough.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Owings, Long, Kneeland.

Public Morals.—Eshelman, Dyer, Richards.

Public Revenue and Taxation.—Forrest, Van Houten, Forsyth, Owings, Thompson (L. F.), Drum, Hastings, Vestal, Van De Vanter.

Roads and Bridges.—Edens, McCroskey, Preston.

Rules and Joint Rules.—Vestal, Thompson (G. T.), Austin.

Salaries and Mileage.—Van De Vanter, Baker, Hyde.

State, Granted and School Lands.—Thompson (L. F.), Van Houten, Austin, Dyer, Forsyth, Smith, Preston.

State Library.—Claypool, Owings, Thompson (G. T.).

State Prison.—Preston, Smith, Watt.

State School for Defective Youth.—Clough, Van Houten, Kneeland.

State Tide Lands.—Parkinson, Hyde, Friuk, Edens, Richards, Hastings, Eshelman.

State Insane.—Watt, Thompson (L. F.), Forrest.

World's Fair (Joint).—Long, Baker, Eshelman, Meany, Garretson, Wasson, Berry, Sharpstein.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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 nine 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 be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

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

RULE 28. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the

members present, and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment and further debate on the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the house shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

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

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

RULE 31. Any member may call 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 32. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therewith any other bill or resolution pending before the house.

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

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

RULE 35. The unfinished business at which the house was engaged 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 36. If a question pending be lost by adjournment of the house, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave.

RULE 37. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house may be presented by the speaker, or any member, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless 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 were presented.

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

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

INTRODUCTION AND READING OF BILLS.

RULE 40. 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 41. Every bill shall be read on three several days, unless a majority of the house shall by a vote deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by section on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with. The first reading of a bill

shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or if the question to reject be lost, the bill shall pass to second reading. The first reading of a bill may be by title only, unless the reading of the bill in full be demanded by a member. All bills referred to a committee shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the house. Bills shall be read a second time on the day following that of the first reading if the business of the house permits. Bills upon second reading shall be ready for amendment, commitment or engrossment.

RULE 42. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the house within ten days from time of reference, unless further time be granted by the house.

RULE 43. When a bill is reported back from a committee it may be read for information, and may be ordered engrossed, and shall take its place on the calendar for third reading.

RULE 44. 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 45. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

RULE 46. In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker, having the chair, shall appoint a chairman to preside.

RULE 47. 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 48. 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 49. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays and entered on the journal of the house, when demanded by one-sixth of the members present.

RULE 50. 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 51. 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 52. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house, unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE 53. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

RULE 54. No person shall be allowed to smoke in the hall or lobby thereof during session or recess.

RULE 55. On the final passage of every bill the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the journal.

RULE 56. 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 57. 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 58. 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.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture.—Arrasmith, Brock, Nevin, Lehman, Lawton, Hunsaker, and Taylor.

Agricultural College and School of Science.—Morse, Wasson, Godman, Gandy, Kennedy, Holt, and Meany.

Appropriations.—Megler, Lehman, Anderson (of Whatcom), Morse, Yancy, Garretson, and Suively.

Commerce.—Rockwell, Reitze, Taylor, Anderson (of Whatcom), Wasson, Painter, and Flummerfelt.

Compensation and Fees of State and County Officers.—Andrews, Hanson, Palmer, Ragsdale, Murray, Frater, and Moore.

Constitution and Revision.—Garretson, Yancy, Fellows, Johnson, Putney, Godman, and Collins.

Corporations Other than Municipal and Railroads.—Tyler, Adams, Reinhardt, Moore, Schricker, Johnson, and Davis.

Counties and County Lines.—Tiffany, Ragsdale, Kennedy, Cushman, Lawton, Morse, and Holt.

Engrossed Bills.—Young, Putney, Wasson, Tillotson, McKnight, Walter, and Schricker.

Enrolled Bills.—Kennedy, Smyth, Adams, Jones, Troy, Frame, and Tiffany.

Education.—Smith, Gandy, Frame, Berry, Cushman, McClure, Sharpstein, Johnson, and Andrews.

Federal Relations and Immigration.—Powell, Reitze, Morse, Spinning, Schricker, Miller, Yeomans, Painter, and Arrasmith.

Fisheries.—Jones, Megler, Yeomans, Taylor, Troy, Nevin, and Parcell.

Forestry.—Bothell, Pearson, McKay, Bass, and Moore.

Harbors and Navigable Waters.—Wasson, Anderson (of Mason), Wyman, Caughran, Frame, Putney, and Sallee.

Hospital for Insane.—Tillotson, Chambers, Powell, Farris!, Hunsaker, Thalman, and Smith.

Insurance.—Ragsdale, Sallee, Barlow, Hutchinson, and Wyman.

Indian Affairs.—Reinhardt, Chambers, Metcalfe, Young, Murray, Wyman, and Reitze.

Judiciary.—Frater, Ready, Godman, Garretson, Miller, Sharpstein, Berry, De Steiguer, and Dysart.

Labor and Labor Statistics.—Adams, Caughran, Reinhardt, De Steiguer, Brock, Arrasmith, Murray, Metcalfe, and Palmer.

Manufactures.—Pearson, Andrews, Schricker, Reinhardt, Rockwell, Wyman, and Plummer.

Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy.—Chambers, Gandy, Plummer, Kennedy, and Flummerfelt.

Mines and Mining.—Metcalfe, Parcell, Smith, Wyman, McKnight, Dysart, and Davis.

Mileage and Contingent Expenses.—Hutchinson, Garretson, Moore, Hanson, McKnight, McClure, and Troy.

Military Affairs.—Cushman, Megler, Bothell, Troy, Smyth, Holt, Sharpstein, Chambers, and Brock.

Municipal Corporations.—Miller, Andrews, Tyler, Jones, Snively, Frater, and Ragsdale.

Penitentiary.—Painter, Walker, Lehman, Flummerfelt, Bass, Hunsaker, and Tillotson.

Printing and Supplies.—Putney, Frame, Smith, Meany, and Spinning.

Privileges and Elections.—Dysart, Snively, Johnson, Fellows, Caughran, McKay, and De Steiguer.

Public Revenue and Taxation.—Plunmer, Powell, Tiffany, Hunsaker, Farrish, Ready, Caughran, Hutchinson, and Lawton.

Railroads.—Ready, Kennedy, Anderson, (of Mason), Fellows, Tyler, Hutchinson, Thalman, Collins, and Miller.

Roads and Highways.—Berry, McClure, Spinning, Tiffany, Nevin, Lehman, and Rockwell.

Rules and Orders.—Snively, Frater, Davis, Hanson, Brock, Pearson, and Moore.

Reform School and School for Defective Youth.—Yeomans, Dysart, Nevin, Brock, Sallee, Farrish, and Spinning.

School Lands.—Anderson (of Mason), Fellows, Farrish, Palmer, Barlow, Lawton, Megler, Young, Troy, and Metcalfe.

State University and Normal Schools.—Meany, Putney, Megler, Walter, Anderson (of Whatcom), Sharpstein, Ready, and Farrish.

State Library, Buildings, and Public Grounds.—Collins, Pearson, Cushman, Walter, Anderson (of Whatcom), Thalman, and Walker.

State Lands.—Godman, Bothell, Walter, Bass, McKay, Collins, and McClure.

State, County and Municipal Indebtedness.—Barlow, Parcell, Jones, Powell, Davis, Wasson, and Rockwell.

Tide Lands.—Yancy, Barlow, Powell, Snively, Anderson (of Mason), Putney, Bass, Wyman, and Palmer.

Water, Water Rights and Irrigation.—Flummerfelt, Walker, Davis, Snively, Sharpstein, Plummer, and Smith.

Ways, Means and Claims.—Gandy, Tyler, Bothell, McKay, Godman, Flummerfelt, Young, Yeomans, and Painter.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND SENATE.

President pro tem., EUGENE T. WILSON.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where born.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Austin, C. G. † R.....	8	Asotin-Columbia-Garfield.....	Pomeroy	45	Ohio.....	Grain Dealer.
Baker, John S. † R.....	22	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	30	Ohio.....	Wholesale grocer.
Claypool, Charles E., R.....	20	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	29	Indiana ..	Lawyer.
Clough, J. B. † R.....	13	Clarke-Skamania.....	Vancouver.....	41	Vermont..	Fruit grower.
Cooper, H. C., R.....	16	Chehalis.....	Montesano.....	43	N. J.....	Stock raiser.
Drum, Henry † D.....	21	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	34	Illinois....	Banker.
Dyer, Ernest P., R.....	27	King.....	Seattle	35	Missouri...	Lawyer.
Easterday, C. M., R.....	23	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	36	Illinois....	Lawyer.
Edens, J. J. * R.....	32	Skagit-San Juan.....	Gnemes.....	51	Kentucky	Lumberman,
Eshelman, Jacob T., D.....	12	Klickitat-Yakima.....	North Yakima.....	39	Missouri...	Preacher.
Forrest, W. R., R.....	26	King.....	Seattle	40	Illinois....	Mercantile.
Forsyth, G. E., R.....	14	Cowlitz-Pacific-Wahkiakum....	Kelso.....	41	Penn.....	Lumberman.
Frink, J. M., R.....	25	King.....	Seattle	46	Penn.....	Iron Founder.
Hastings, F. W., R.....	30	Jefferson-Clallam	Port Townsend..	39	Oregon.....	Real estate.
Hyde, E. B. † R.....	4	Spokane.....	Spokane Falls..	43	Wis.....	Real estate.
Kinnear, John R. * R.....	28	King.....	Seattle.....	46	Indian	Lawyer.
Kneeland, W. H. † R.....	17	Mason-Kitsap-Island.....	Shelton.....	43	Maine.....	Lumberman.
Jong, J. H. † R.....	15	Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	46	Ohio.....	Farmer.
Lucas, F. H. † R.....	1	Lincoln-Okanogan.....	Davenport.....	32	Wis.....	Real estate.
McCarty, Morris * D.....	34	Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	36	Penn.....	Accountant.
McCronkey, R. C., D.....	6	Whitman.....	Garfield.....	46	Tenn.....	Farmer.
O'Nell, James, R.....	2	Stevens-Spokane.....	Chewelah.....	65	N. Y.....	Auditor.
Owings, N. H. † R.....	18	Thurston.....	Olympia.....	55	Indiana ..	Lawyer.
Parkinson, W. J. † R.....	33	Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	47	Ireland....	Lawyer.
Preston, Platt A. † R.....	10	Walla Walla.....	Waitsburgh.....	54	N. Y.....	Grain buyer.
Richards, Frank H., R.....	34	Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	33	Illinois....	Real estate.

Rutter, W. O., <i>R.</i>	29	King.....	37	Penn.....	Miner.
Smith, Thomas J., <i>R.</i>	7	Whitman.....	46	Missouri.....	Farmer.
Thompson, Geo. T., <i>R.</i>	9	Walla Walla-Fraulden-Adams..	46	Ireland.....	Lawyer.
Thompson, L. F.,* <i>R.</i>	10	Pierce.....	64	N. Y.....	Hop grower.
Van De Venter, A. T., <i>R.</i>	24	King.....	32	Michigan,	Hop grower.
Van Houten, B. C., <i>R.</i>	8	Spokane.....	42	N. Y.....	Banker.
Vestal, Samuel <i>R.</i>	31	Shohomish.....	46	Ohio.....	Merchant.
Watt, Alexander † <i>R.</i>	6	Spokane.....	57	Ohio.....	Farmer.
Wilson, E. T., † <i>R.</i>	11	Kittitas-Douglas.....	39	Wis.....	Merchant.

† Holdover senators. * Served in the Union army.

Republicans, 20; Democrats, 4; total, 34.

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

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, A. P. SILAW.

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.....	35	Norway.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Andrews, Lyman B.....	41	King.....	Seattle.....	61	New York.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Arnsdahl, 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.....	41	Pennsylvania.....	Logger.....	Rep.
Brock, Eugene.....	23	Cowlitz.....	Stella.....	38	Vermont.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Caughran, J. D.*.....	35	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	52	Iowa.....	Real estate.....	Rep.
Chambers, A. H.....	27	Thurston.....	Olympia.....	40	Washington Ter..	Butcher.....	Dem.
Collins, U. L.*.....	27	Thurston.....	Tenino.....	44	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Cushman, I. N.....	15	Lincoln.....	Wilbur.....	40	Vermont.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Davis, John.....	18	Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	58	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Dem.
de Stelguer, G. E.....	42	King.....	Seattle.....	27	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Dyart, 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.....	Pasco.....	28	New Jersey.....	Cattle business.....	Dem.
Framc, 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.
Garretson, A. H.....	37	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	41	Iowa.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Godman, M. M.....	10	Columbia.....	Dayton.....	35	Massachusetts.....	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	Merchandise	Rep.
Hutchinson, R. A.	15	Lincoln	Mondovi	38	Mississippi	Farmer	Dem.
Johnson, G. M.*	47	San Juan	Lopez	52	Maine	Merchandise	Rep.
Jones, D. R.	29	Chehalis	Grays Har. City	31	California	Book-keeper	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, R. P.*	26	Lewis	Winlock	49	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Rep.
McKay, W. F.	48	Skagit	Avon	38	New Brunswick	Lumberman	Rep.
McKnight, John*	43	King	Newcastle	40	Ireland	Miner	Rep.
Menny, Edmund S.	42	King	Seattle	39	Michigan	Editor	Rep.
Megler, J. G.*	24	Wahkiakum	Brookfield	53	Germany	Salmon Packer	Rep.
Masullo, John	1	Stevens	Squire City	28	Texas	Farmer	Rep.
Miller, J. M.	49	Whitman	Falhaven	40	Iowa	Lawyer	Rep.
Morse, F. L.	6	Whitman	Palouse City	28	Minnesota	Lawyer	Dem.
Morse, George W.	45	Island	Oak Harbor	31	Maine	Farmer	Rep.
Murray, John L.	34	Pierce	Roy	20	Washington Ter.	Merchandise	Rep.
Noyes, James	21	Skamania	Cape Horn	56	Ireland	Farmer	Dem.
Palmer, Joseph C.	12	Walla Walla	Estes	41	Missouri	Farmer	Rep.
Palmer, James*	9	Garfield	Pomroy	46	Maine	Farmer	Rep.
Parcell, M. I.	38	King	Franklin	37	Pennsylvania	Miner	Rep.
Pearson, L. J.	43	Pierce	Tacoma	45	Sweden	Car builder	Rep.
Peterson, W. H.	18	Kittitas	Ellensburg	37	Washington Ter.	Manager	Rep.
Phinney, A. A.	31	Jefferson	Port Townsend	35	Ohio	Real estate	Rep.
Powell, E. L.	3	Spokane	Spokane Falls	40	Iowa	Editor	Rep.
Putney, F. L.	25	Pacific	Willapa City	34	Iowa	Real estate	Rep.
Ragsdale, A. V.	3	Spokane	Spokane Falls	37	Ohio	Lawyer	Rep.
Randy, J. M.	18	Kittitas	Ellensburg	39	Michigan	Timber	Rep.
Reinhardt, Louis	4	Spokane	Spokane Falls	34	Kentucky	Lumberman	Rep.
Reise, Charles F.	30	King	Seattle	38	New York	Farmer	Dem.
Rickwall, Ira C.	30	Kitsop	Sydney	46	Oregon	Carpenter	Rep.
Salter, J. S.	48	King	Juanita	30	Town	Builder	Dem.
Schrieker, W. E.	46	Slingit	La Couper	30			

* served in the Union army.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONCLUDED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Birthplace.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Politics.</i>
Sharpstein, J. L.....	11	Walla Walla...	Walla Walla.....	35	Wisconsin.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Shaw, A. F.*.....	22	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	53	New Hampshire..	Fruit grower..	Rep.
Smith, H. F.....	16	Okanogan.....	Osoyoos.....	62	Maine.....	Miner.....	Dem.
Smith, S. J.....	37	Pierce.....	Oakes' Addition..	37	Iowa.....	Commissioner..	Rep.
Snively, H. J.....	19	Yakima.....	North Yakima....	35	Virginia.....	Lawyer.....	Dem.
Splawing, W. R.....	33	Pierce.....	Puyallup.....	32	Washington Ter..	Farmer.....	Rep.
Taylor, Johnson C..	33	Pierce.....	Orting.....	46	Wisconsin.....	Farmer.....	Rep.
Thalman, J. C.....	39	King.....	Seattle.....	35	Indiana.....	Builder.....	Rep.
Tiffany, A. W.....	48	Whitman.....	Ferndale.....	63	Massachusetts...	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Tillotson, W. D.....	34	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	30	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Rep.
Troy, Smith.....	22	Gallatin.....	New Dungeness..	58	Pennsylvania....	Auditor.....	Dem.
Tyler, W. D.....	35	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	42	Michigan.....	Banker.....	Rep.
Walker, George H..	38	Klug.....	West Seattle.....	57	New York.....	Mill builder..	Rep.
Walter, Louis.....	5	Spokane.....	Cheney.....	38	Germany.....	Harness maker..	Dem.
Wasson, Andrew...	31	Jefferson.....	Port Townsend....	52	New York.....	Real estate....	Rep.
Wyman, George H..	28	Chelan.....	Aberdeen.....	35	Ohio.....	Real estate....	Rep.
Yancy, G. W.....	41	King.....	Seattle.....	37	Wisconsin.....	Real estate....	Rep.
Yeomans, F. C.....	22	Clarke.....	La Canas.....	37	New York.....	Surveyor.....	Rep.
Young, O. E.....	8	Whitman.....	Abnota.....	40	Michigan.....	Farmer.....	Rep.

* 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.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Per diem.</i>
Secretary, C. M. Barton.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	\$8 00
Assistant Secretary, C. H. Pomeroy.....	Hoguen.....	Chehalis.....	6 00
Minute Clerk, D. C. Lazier.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	5 00
Journal Clerk, Josie Perry.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	5 00
Enrolling Clerk, in charge of engrossing, J. G. McClinton.....	Port Townsend.....	Jackson.....	6 00
Engrossing Clerk, Nellie P. Crowl.....	Port Madison.....	Kitsap.....	5 00
Sergeant-at-Arms, M. D. Smith.....	Spokane Falls.....	Spokane.....	5 00
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, J. S. Taylor.....	Johnson.....	Whitman.....	4 00
Bill Clerk, Edie Carlson.....	Seattle.....	King.....	4 00
Messenger and Postmaster, R. T. Reynolds.....	Chehalis.....	Lewis.....	4 50
Janitor, J. L. Chisholm.....	Roslyn.....	Kittitas.....	4 00
Assistant Janitor, Asbury F. Haynes.....	Seattle.....	King.....	4 00
Janitor to committee rooms, J. A. Clarendon.....	Chehalis.....	Lewis.....	4 00
Watchman, R. H. Milroy, Jr.....	Montesano.....	Chehalis.....	4 00
Page, Hugh Thompson.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	2 50
Page, Morton Matson.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	2 50
Clerk to presiding officer pro tem., Mudge Howell.....	Seattle.....	King.....	5 00
Clerk to Judiciary Committee, A. C. Bowman.....	Seattle.....	King.....	5 00
Clerk to Public Revenue and Taxation Committee, David E. Bailey.....	Seattle.....	King.....	5 00
Clerk to Committees on Constitution and Revision, Public Buildings and Grounds, Roads, Bridges, etc., and World's Fair, Thos. Henderson Boyd.....	Tacoma.....	Pierce.....	5 00
Clerk to Committee on State, Granted and School Lands, C. W. Hobart.....	Tacoma.....	Pierce.....	5 00
Clerk to Committees on Military and National Guard, Manufactures, Public Morals, State Library, Agriculture, and Counties and County Boundaries, Geo. U. Piper.....	Seattle.....	King.....	5 00
Clerk to Enrolling and Engrossing Committees, A. W. Mitchell.....	Montesano.....	Chehalis.....	5 00
Clerk to Committees on Mines and Mining, Labor and Labor Statistics, and Memorials, Emma Lamb.....	Seattle.....	King.....	4 00
Clerk to Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, E. A. Routh.....	Spokane Falls.....	Spokane.....	5 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE — CONCLUDED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Per diem.</i>
Clerk to Committees on Elections and Privileges, Federal Relations, Fisheries, Printing, and Salaries and Mileage, W. H. Whittemore.....	Kent.....	King.....	5 00
Clerk to Committees on State Hospitals for Insane, H. C. Adams.....	Spokane Falls...	Spokane.....	5 00
Clerk to Committee on State Prisons, P. B. Johnson.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.....	5 00
Clerk to Committees on School for Defective Youth, State Tide Lands, and Medicine, Surgery, Hygiene and Dentistry, D. T. Lusk.....	Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	5 00
Clerk (assistant to Enrolling), Miss Jessie L. Leib.....	Spokane Falls...	Spokane.....	5 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Per diem.</i>
Chief Clerk, T. G. Nicklin.....	Whatcom.....	Whatcom.....	\$6 00
Assistant Chief Clerk, W. M. Clondler.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	5 50
Journal Clerk, Fred. H. Lyons.....	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.....	5 00
Banket Clerk, Miss Annie Tarbell.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	4 00
Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. Mamie J. Oliver.....	Tacoma.....	Pierce.....	4 50
Enrolling Clerk, Miss Dora Sternberg.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	4 50
Sergeant-at-Arms, D. E. Lesh.....	North Yakima...	Yakima.....	5 00
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Horner.....	Spokane Falls...	Spokane.....	4 00
Doorkeeper, W. E. Jaster.....	Hoguan.....	Chehalis.....	4 00

Messenger, A. J. Mills.....	Vancouver.....	Clarke.....	4 50
Watchman, Jesse Elliott.....	Whiteak.....	Lewis.....	4 00
Assistant Watchman, J. H. Peterson.....	Port Townsend.....	Jefferson.....	3 50
Secretary to Speaker, J. L. Reed.....	Spokane Falls.....	Spokane.....	4 00
Assistant Messenger, Miss Annie Johnson.....	Mordovi.....	Lincoln.....	3 50
Page, Chas. F. Ingle.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	2 00
Page, Lachlen Macleay.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	2 00
Page, Thos. Parker.....	Olympia.....	Thurston.....	2 00
Speaker's Page, Louis H. Snook.....	Port Townsend.....	Jefferson.....	2 00
Clerk to Judiciary Committee, G. W. Frame.....	Snohomish.....	Snohomish.....	5 00
Clerk to Railroads, Counties and County Lines, Agricultural College, and Forestry Committees, D. C. Conover.....	Port Townsend.....	Jefferson.....	4 00
Clerk to Public Revenue and Taxation, and Compensation and Fees of State and County Officers Committees, E. L. Suter.....	Seattle.....	King.....	4 00
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NEW NATIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Under the new apportionment bill, now a law, the United States house of representatives from March, 1893, to March, 1903, will consist of 356 members, neither more nor less, except as the number may be increased by the admission of new states. As the only territories left are Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the changes from that cause will hardly be important. The present total being 332, a gain of 24 members is made under the new law. Washington gets two members of congress.

ADDENDA.—SECOND LEGISLATURE.

WILLIAM H. PETERSON.

W. H. Peterson, democrat, representative from Kittitas county, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Davis, was born in West Virginia, August 31, 1836, and removed to Missouri in 1868. He became a school teacher and collector of taxes in the latter state, and was so efficient in the position that he retained the office three terms. In 1876 he removed to California; after nearly four years residence there he came to Washington, settling in Kittitas, then Yakima county. He was soon elected superintendent of schools, serving two years, and upon the establishment of Kittitas as a county, in 1883, became county auditor, and has been twice chosen to the same office, declining the renomination in 1888. Mr. Peterson was also appointed clerk of the district court by Judge Hoyt. He was also a trustee of the Ellensburgh academy. He was elected at a special election held February 7, 1891, and was sworn in on the 13th of that month.

ERRATA.

✎ On page 256 read: First census of Washington taken in 1855, instead of 1885.

✎ On page 266 read: E. C. Ferguson, instead of E. L. Ferguson.

✎ On page 217 under the head of "State Lands" in Governor Loughton's message, should read as follows: All lands granted in quantity, or as indemnity [to the State of Washington] shall be selected under the direction of the secretary of the interior from the surveyed, unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States.

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