

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

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NO. 15.

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Now is always retiring, but never retires. The corn crop is likely to be about equal that of last year.

The managers of Mitchell and Slade are still talking. Lord Cotteridge did not dare visit Canada for fear of assassination.

John Jacob Astor has conveyed all his property to his son. Specimens of the new Hawaiian coins have been sent to Washington.

In the Frank James case the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Compliments of dry weather come from Virginia.

The Empress of Austria, it is said, is about to visit the United States. Another baseball league is about to be organized.

The loss of the steamer Amerique is denied. The French, it is said, are about to take formal possession of the New Hebrides.

Subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the unfortunate Javans. The late storms have totally destroyed the crops in the south of Ireland.

It is stated that Bernard Gallagher has turned informer. The Chileans will evacuate Lima on the 15th, when Iglesias will enter.

A terrible series of disasters is reported from the New Zealand fishing fleet. Supervising Architect Hill is going to resign.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has gone to Montecitorio. The Orleans Princess will return to Paris at once.

Professor Austin Phelps is dangerously ill at Ann Harbor. The framers and roofers at New York have been abandoned.

The prolongation of the Austro-German alliance has been formally arranged. There is no official news of the entry of Chinese troops on Tonquin territory.

Butterworth & Co., shoe dealers at Cincinnati, have failed, leaving \$20,000. In Batavia and Java aid is being given to the sufferers of the earthquake.

The French Royalists will adhere to the Count de Paris. Fifty thousand foreigners witnessed the obsequies of the Count de Chambord.

Several Newfoundland vessels succumbed to the storm of Thursday last. There have been election riots and loss of life in Bogota.

The execution of the condemned revolutionists in Spain has been postponed. Calcutta advises that the reported rising of the Ghilzes is unfounded.

Forest fires are raging throughout Eastern and Northern Maine, \$20,000. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is asserted will be completed in two years.

A hurricane is reported to be blowing in the West Indies, moving westward. King Alfonso of Spain has arrived at Paris.

The fires which occurred at Vienna recently are now supposed to have been set by incendiaries. The execution of a serious difficulty between France and China appears to be increasing.

The Count de Chambord in his will left liberal bequests to religious and charitable purposes. The monument to Lafayette at Lepuy, France, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Mobile quarantine of Pensacola, raised by the Board of Health, has been renewed by the city authorities until the 15th day of October.

Benjamin Burgess & Sons, of Boston, have failed, leaving \$100,000. President Barrios of Guatemala and President Soto of Honduras, have exchanged sarcastic epistles.

The French Minister at Washington has notified our Government that the importation of arms into Annam will be prevented. Considerable anxiety is felt in Boston and Cambridge concerning the water supply, owing to the drought.

G. E. Kennedy, teller in the Commercial National Bank of Youngstown, O., is a defaulter. He has disappeared. A railroad accident occurred at St. Albans, Vt., for which there appears to be even less than the usual ordinary third-rate excuses.

A collision on the Western Maryland Railroad cost two lives and the injury of others. Chinese soldiers, however, have been killed.

Assistant Secretary New, of the Treasury, it is said, is about to release his grip on office. The officers of the watchmen at the United States Treasury, Washington, killed himself on account of family troubles.

China has made a peremptory demand on France to disavow the treaty of Hue. France has refused. After all it seems the fishing fleet must have suffered severely on the banks of Newfoundland.

In certain coal-mining districts of Ohio the miners have struck for an advance in wages. Villard and his guests are being handsomely entertained by the citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

THE SQUATTER AT CHURCH.

The other day an old squatter came to the city and attended divine services at a fashionable church. He sat uneasily on a cushion, and when the organ began to rattle his hair began to stand up. Turning to a man who sat near to him, he asked:

"What sorter article do you call that?" "That's the fatted calf bawling," he replied.

"Thought they'd killed him to feed the profit kin's son on."

"Yes, they killed one, but have raised another."

The deep tones of the organ roared like a storm behind the scenes, and the old squatter, with a wink of his dry-looking eye, said:

"Must be pawing the ground' now. He's mad as a hornet. Sorter lettin' up—now he's down on it agin. Now they're twistin' his tail. Jingo! how he hangs up his head in the air. Now they're givin' him rope. Let him swing—hold him!"

The choir burst forth in a melodious air, and the old fellow sat for a moment in seeming admiration, then turning again to his newly-formed acquaintance he said: "Pretty good singin', but sorter slow. They don't seem to get right down to the work."

Now look at that bald-headed feller. He's dodgin' pints right along, an' that other feller with them whiskers like a goat karn't keep up with the outfit, while that gal that's leavin' all o' them. Wouldn't keteh anybody leavin' Nick Muggles, a feller that sings at our church. Why, put him up thar with that turn-out and he'd go on an' transtreck his business an' get through an' be ready for all sorts o' fun fore that bald feller an' his crowd get nowhar on the road. Nick's what I call a singer, an' er fiddler; he can knock the everlasting spots offen it. Why, he can make a fiddle call hogs, an' talk like a ten-year-old boy, an' er banjo, huh. He can make it cluck so plain that the horses in the neighborhood start off. Wish he was here to-day. Look how that bald-headed feller's slakin' up, will yer? Er I was him I'd quit. Now he's sorter pertenin' up. Look at the gal er climbin', will you; an' jingo, see the goat whiskered feller pitch after her. Hanged if he ain't making it lively for her. He'd er catch her thar if she halstender dodged. Dinged if he ain't got her now. Now he's got by her. There he goes like a skered rabbit. The gal's droppin' back now, an' is goin' along with the bald-headed feller. Hello, look at that fat man puffin' along. Look at him climb, will yer? The gal's gittin' uneasy agin. Look at her prance. There she goes after the goat-whiskered feller. There they all go, booky, booky. Now they're all doin' it. See 'em walk along. Hello, they've stopped."

The old fellow listened with rapt attention to the sermon, occasionally nodding in approval or shaking his head in uncertainty. When a man with the contribution box approached, the squatter asked:

"What's up?" "We're taking up a collection for the heathen, and as you seemed to be so much interested in the sermon, I didn't know but what you would like to give a few dimes."

"What's the matter with the heathen?" "Why, he doesn't know anything about the Gospel, and we want to raise money enough to send it to him."

"Well, I tell yer. I don't think he'll spile afore mornin'. I've got a boss swap on han', an' er I've got 'nuff boot, come aroun' an' we'll sorter look after the matter."

"But, my friend, the heathen children need clothes."

"So does mine, by jingo. Bill ain't wore nuthin' but a shirt for six months, an' haster to stay outen his britches bignen yer hat, an' Jack haster stay under the house when a stranger comes, 'case he got his clothes scorchted durin' hog killin'. Come aroun' arter the swap, fur I don't think the heathen will spile 'fore mornin'."

HORACE GREELEY'S GRAVE
This afternoon I crossed the great bridge again over to Brooklyn, and made my way to Greenwood cemetery, the Westminster Abbey of American genius—of Northern American genius, that is. Most of the great editors and poets lie buried there. I inquired the way to Horace Greeley's tomb, and found it after a short search. It stands on a gentle eminence, and is consequently easily seen. While very handsome and tasteful, it is not near so grand an affair as I had expected to find, judging by the great appreciation the northerners had of the great man. It is a simple granite shaft, eight or ten feet high, inclosed in a small circular plot, surrounded by a low granite coping, and surmounted by a bronze bust of the dead editor. The bust is by Calverly, and is a fine one. It shows the great wood-chopper to have possessed very striking features indeed, the large, straight nose and firm mouth and chin indicating the moral strength and stability of the man. On one side of the shaft is a bronze plow, and on the other a pen and scroll. On the front is a representation of Greeley as a young man working at the "case." The back contains the inscription, which is simply as follows:

HORACE GREELEY,
Born
February 3, 1811;
Died
November 29, 1872.
Founder of the New York Tribune.
Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

THE CHEROKEES.

The House of Youngagusta—A Chief Who had to Die in Order to Reform His Beloved Tribe.

It may not be generally known that there lives in these North Carolina mountains the last remnant of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians. They own a fee-simple title to 50,000 acres of land on the Oconia Lufita and Socco creek, known as the Qualla boundary. They number at this time about 1,000 souls. They decreased in the last ten years about ten per cent. They have no towns, nor does their manner of life differ in many particulars from that of the white people among whom they reside. Their principal products are corn, peaches and apples. Small herds of ponies and cattle are the main sources of revenue upon which those people rely for what money they need. This is mainly used as expenses incident to their government and schools. Their chief is named Smith, and his wife is a white woman; his children are well educated; his term of office is four years; his salary \$500, and \$4 per day extra when on official business for the band. There is also an assistant chief, with a salary of \$250. No one is eligible to the chieftainship unless he be thirty-five years of age. Every male Indian who is sixteen years old is entitled to vote.

I will here relate an incident as reported to me of one of their former chiefs. Youngagusta was his name. He was an extraordinary Indian. He had qualities which made him both feared and respected by his people. He knew how to control their weaknesses and superstitions. The Cherokees, like all Indians who came in contact with the white man, became intemperate. Youngagusta determined on a reformation of his people. He sank into a trance so heavy that the whole town thought him dead, though some signs of life remained. They watched and waited fifteen days and determined to perform their funeral rites. According to their custom, 1,200 of them marched and counter-marched around the prostrate body of their chief.

Then came a sudden pause and fright, for the dead had returned to life. He spoke with deep feeling, telling his people that he had been in a trance; that he had communed with the Great Spirit; that his long service for his people was not ended; he was to remain with them as many years as he had been days in the happy hunting grounds; he told them that he had served them for more than forty years without any pecuniary consideration; his sole aim was to promote their good; he was convinced that intemperance was the cause of the extermination of the tribes who lived in contact with the white man. He directed all to sign the following pledge: "The undersigned Cherokees belonging to the town of Qualla agree to abandon the use of spirituous liquors." The old Chief signed first, and was followed by the whole town. This pledge was enforced with the rigor of a written law.—(Columbia (S. C.) Register.

HOW TASTE CHANGES.
Bishop Thirlwall's greatest pleasure was reading a novel in an open carriage while traveling. Dr. Hook was ready to read one any-where, and under any conditions. Mackintosh soothed himself "before court" and refreshed himself after reading "The Old Manor House," and so dreamed arriving at the end of De Stael's "Corinne," that he prolonged his enjoyment by swallowing it slowly, that he might taste every drop. Sir William Hamilton preferred novels of the Radcliffe type; while Mary Somerville in the sunset of life spent her evenings over conversational stories, "her tragic days being over" in accordance with Mr. Froude's dictum, that as we grow old, the love-agonies of the Fredericks and Dorotheas cease to be absorbing, as the possibilities of such excitements for ourselves have set below the horizon, and painful experience of the realities of weekly bills and rent-day induce us to take the parental view of the situation. "A novel which can amuse us in middle life," he says, "must represent such sentiments, such actions and such casualties as we encounter after we have cut our wise-teeth, and have become ourselves actors in the practical drama of existence. The taste for romance is the first to disappear. Truth alone is permanently pleasant, and works of fiction which claim a place in literature must introduce us to characters and situations which we recognize as familiar." But Mr. Froude notwithstanding, it is not only young imaginations that yield to the beguilements of romance. Eldon was as interested in sentimental stories when he had gained the goal of his ambition, as when he was young enough and romantic enough to compass a runaway marriage. To the last, Romilly delighted in the romances of Charlotte Smith. Jeffrey was well on in years when he cried over Paul Dombey's death, blessed Paul's creator for the purifying tears he had shed, and declared he had been in love with him "ever since Little Nell," and did not care who knew it. Nor was Daniel O'Connell a callow youth when he vowed never to forgive Dickens for killing the heroine of the "Old Curiosity Shop." It must, however, be conceded that Dickens possessed a power of raising a personal attachment for his characters that was unique.

A PETRIFIED FOREST.

A visitor to the petrified forest near Corvallis, on the Little Colorado, will begin to see the signs of petrification hours before he reaches the wonder; here and there at almost every step in the road small pieces of detached limbs and larger stumps of trees may be seen almost hidden in the white sand. The road at a distance of ten miles from Corvallis enters an immense basin, the slope being nearly a semi-circle, and this is inclosed by high banks of shale and white fire clay. At the entrance of this semicircular basin the exploring party camped and a fire was quickly burning. The meal consisted of bacon, beefsteak and coffee, after partaking of which the party camped for the night. In the morning it only required half an hour's good driving to reach the heart of the immense petrified forest, and then such a wonder met our gaze as no one can ever realize until they make that very trip for themselves.

The petrified stumps, limbs and in fact, whole trees lie about on all sides, the action of the waters for hundreds of years have gradually washed away the high hills around about, and the trees that once covered the high table lands now lie in the valley beneath. Immense trunks, some of which will measure over five feet in diameter, are broken and scattered over a surface of three hundred acres. Limbs and twigs cover the sand in every direction and the visitor is puzzled as to where he shall begin to gather the beautiful specimens that lie within easy reach. There are numerous blocks or trunks of this petrified wood that have the appearance for all the world of having been just cut down by the woodman's ax, and the chips are thrown around on the ground so that one instinctively picks them up as he would in the log camps of Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Many of the small particles and even the whole heart of some trees have now become thoroughly crystallized, and the beautiful colored cubes sparkle in the sunshine like so many diamonds. Every color of the rainbow is duplicated in these crystals, and those of an amethyst color would pass the eye of a novice for the real stone. The grain of the wood is plainly shown in nearly every specimen—making the pieces more beautiful than ever.

Full of the party went armed with pick and crowbar, they were entirely unnecessary, for the thousands of broken fragments can be gathered all about you, and the sunlight striking upon the crystallized particles points out their hiding places to the eager searches after curiosities.—(Albuquerque Journal.)

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.
A wholesale merchant of this city, who had just returned from the West, admits that he had never given that country proper credit for its enterprise. As he passed through Detroit he was sought out and offered a \$800 coffin for \$28, with a deed of a burial lot thrown in. In Chicago a man offered to kill him for three cents, and an ice wagon went a square out of its way, to run over him. In Milwaukee he was coaxed to accept for nothing a half-interest in a fire escape being in \$75,000 per year. In Indianapolis he found one of his old employees, who admitted an embelishment as far back as 1853, and forced him to take a check for principal and interest. He still has the check to prove it. At Milwaukee they took him for a lord (cost \$8 per day), and at Cleveland he was taken for a bunco man and had to identify himself by telegraph. Had he been of an agricultural turn of mind he could have bought 600 acres of land of a Toledo man for a trifle of \$500. The land was all on the bottom of Lake Erie, and he would have had no fences to build nor taxes to pay. He returns completely charmed with the West. Also minus his gold watch.—(Wall Street News.)

A writer in the Popular Science Monthly contends that the mosquito carries around malaria in its bill and squirts it into innocent and inoffensive people. We always had a mighty poor opinion of the mosquito, but we are hardly prepared to believe on short notice that he is mean enough to do a thing like that. It is bad enough for a mosquito to come to a person and drink of his best blood until he gets so full that he strains his vest buttons, and without ever asking permission or saying as much as "thank you," when he has dined; but when he outrages every rule of social etiquette and squirts a lot of fever and ague into the skin of the person he has dined upon, then it seems in order for that person to get mad. If the charge of this Popular Science Monthly writer against the mosquito can be proved, it is high time the State Legislature were passing some laws to persuade the mosquito to reform and lead a different life.

WOULDN'T WASH.—"Those goods are rather dear, ain't they?" remarked Miss Araminta at the dry goods store to the new clerk.

"I think not, ma'am. They're marked down almost to cost."

"But they don't look as though they'd wash."

"Eh?" replied the open-mouthed clerk.

"They don't look as though they'd wash."

"Lord, no!" replied the clerk, "you'd have to wash them."

And then the young man wondered all day what made the young lady flounce out of the store so quickly.

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.
La Conner, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SAUNDERS, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

A Heavy Contract.

There is quite a flurry among the sawmill men and lumber dealers in the upper country, caused by the fact that the Montana Lumber Company... It appears that the Montana Lumber company have entered into negotiations with the Northern Pacific company by which the first became the purchasers of all the timber on the railway land of the latter company.

J. & G. GACHES,
Importers and Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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Produce, Furs, Hides & Oils. Taken in exchange for goods, and highest market prices allowed.

Give us a call and examine our goods and learn our prices, and you will be convinced that it will not pay you to purchase elsewhere.

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United States District Land Office, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM BARKER, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 33 north, Range No. 2 east of the Willamette Meridian.

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THE HIGHER DEGREE OF ST. LOUIS.

The higher degree of St. Louis, who have recently defied the Sunday law passed by the Legislature, and organized for the purpose of nullifying it, have succeeded in alienating the sympathy of all right-thinking persons in the community, and general satisfaction is therefore expressed at the decisive attitude just assumed by Governor Crittenden in reference to the question.

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ABOUT TIMBER LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a decision just rendered, holds that pre-emption settlement initiated and filed in good faith is a bar to timber entry under the statute of June 3, 1878, for the disposal of timber lands in certain states and in Washington Territory.

THE LEADING MILLS ON THE SOUND.

The leading mills on the Sound are those at Port Gamble, Ludlow, Blakely, Madison and Discovery, Seabeck, Utsalady and Tacoma, besides which are small mills at New Tacoma, Whatcom, Port Townsend, Snohomish, Seattle and other places.

THE NEW TOWN OF OKANOGAN.

The new town of Okanogan has been laid out in Stevens county, between Lake Chelan and the Columbia river, at a point 150 miles west of Spokane Falls.

THE WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS.

The wheat crop in Kansas is turning out heavier than was expected, and is now estimated at 35,000,000 bushels.

THE PROBATE COURT OF WHATCOM COUNTY.

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, W. T., in the matter of the estate of Richard B. Wooten, deceased.—Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

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THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

LOCAL COMMENTS.

THE MAIL AND CHRONICLE.

THE MAIL has entered into arrangements with the San Francisco Chronicle...

To Patrons of the Mail.

Mr. F. M. Walsh, formerly one of the publishers of the Anacortes Enterprise...

Legislative Proceedings.

The ninth biennial session of the Washington Territory Legislature convened in Olympia, on Monday, October 1st.

The House was called to order by William Hughes, assistant clerk of the last House...

A committee on credentials was appointed and the House then adjourned.

The Council was called to order by R. G. O'Brien, chief clerk of the last session...

A committee on credentials was appointed and the Council then adjourned.

TUESDAY, October 2.

The House of Representatives permanently organized this morning by the election of the following officers: E. C. Ferguson, Speaker...

In point of experience the present body is superior to any that has preceded it for years and ought to do correspondingly good legislation.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1883.

In the afternoon session of the Council, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Sewall Tracy, Walla Walla, President...

SHOT IN THE LEG.—While out hunting with some companions Thursday afternoon, Guy O'Loughlin, was accidentally shot in the right leg by the premature discharge of a gun...

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—Some fast threshing was done last week on the farm of Dave Byrnes, by John Beener, with his J. I. Case 36-inch cylinder machine...

WE FURNISH SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MAIL this week with a copy of the message of Gov. Newell, delivered at the opening of the Legislature on last Monday...

ONE DAY LAST WEEK the little daughter of Fred Gage, living on the Skagit slip and fell, breaking her right arm below the elbow.

Mrs. P. S. WALDRON, of Guemes Island, had at examination on a charge of insanity before Probate Judge White on Monday...

The steamer Welcome has been busily engaged during the week hauling the oat crop of the present season...

ON THE PLACE OF H. D. SINGER, this week, the machine run by Bob Pringle threshed 1468 sacks of oats in eight hours and a half.

The steamer Jas. McNaught took up to Seattle last week 800 sacks of oats from the Gallihier farm.

Coupeville Correspondence.

COUPEVILLE, Sept. 30, 1883.

EDITOR MAIL:—According to "Observer's" statement in your issue of the 29th, Mr. Fringle is entitled to the honor of doing the biggest day's work as far as heard from.

Our people here are now very busy digging and putting away their potatoes for an advance in price.

The town plat survey on Fidalgo Island, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Gates, assisted by Mr. H. Gerhart, is steadily progressing.

At the request of Delegate Brents, President A. J. Anderson, of Whitman College, will take general charge of competitive examinations of candidates for the vacant cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point.

JUDGE GREENE, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, started for Boston the other day, via the Northern Pacific railroad...

Messrs. Stacy, Yesler and Anderson, of Seattle, have been negotiating with the Whatcom colony for the saw mill and townsite at that point...

The hull of the snag boat built at port Madison for the government has been towed to Seattle to receive her boilers.

Mrs. MARY E. OGDEN, the only daughter of the late Thomas Dryer, founder of the Oregonian, died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 31, aged 51 years and 11 months.

The Olympia Standard learns that several townships of land will have to be re-surveyed on account of the loss of the field notes in the surveyor general's office...

The King County Industrial Association and the Walla Walla County Association will hold no fairs this season.

MR. EDWIN ELLIS was last week re-appointed to the charge of certain Indian agency work on the Sound.

MALLARD and teal ducks are coming into market quite plentifully during the past week.

TAKEN UP.—By O. C. Currier, Oct. 1st, a white brindle bull, 4 years old, said to belong to Jim Harrison.

FARM FOR SALE.—An improved farm for sale, 8 miles from La Conner. Call on or address Geo. D. Sias, at L. L. Andrews, La Conner, W. T.

W. W. CALHOUN has just received from San Francisco an invoice of the world renowned New Home and Royal St. John sewing machines.

WANTED.—About a dozen men to do dyking by the day or contract on the farm of the undersigned, near La Conner. Work to be commenced about Oct. 10th or 11th.

MARONIC NOTICE.—Garfield Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & M., holds its regular meetings the fourth Saturday of every month at La Conner.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T. August 25, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that DONALD F. McBEA has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court...

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR CLAYTON BROS., SEATTLE, W. T.

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WALD & CAMPBELL, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS IN Hardware, Iron and Steel, WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS & GENERAL FARM IMPLEMENTS...

SAN FRANCISCO STORE SEATTLE, W. T. Superior Inducements for the Next Ninety Days!

IN SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

In order to make room for our Eastern and European Importation now arriving daily, we will offer some very attractive bargains for the next 60 days.

- 20 yards Calico for \$1.00, 14 Cabot W 4-4 Muslin for 1.00, 13 Lonsdale, 1 yard wide for 1.00, 14 Heavy Gingham for 1.00, 34 inch Black Cashmere for 22c, 34 Colored Cashmere for 21c, 24 " and Black Brocaded Dress goods for 22c.

CLOTHING: You can purchase a good suit of clothes from us for \$5.00. TOKLAS & SINGERMAN, Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.

B. L. MARTIN, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE! Walter A. Woods' Harvesting Machinery, LA BELLE WAGONS, Garr & Scott's Steam Engines and Threshers...

S. T. VALENTINE & CO., DEALERS IN Stoves, Tinware, Hardware and Farming Implements. CELEBRATED McCORMICK TWINE BINDERS, McCORMICK and CHAMPION MOWERS and BAIN WAGONS.

FOR A CHOICE SELECTION OF DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, MILLINERY AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT BEDROCK PRICES, Don't Fail to Visit the One Price Dry Goods House NO. 40 FRONT STREET SEATTLE. SIMON & BROWNSTONE.

WADDELL & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES, TIN & HARDWARE, Iron Pipe, Brass Goods, &c.

Pumphrey & Lowman, Booksellers & Stationers, SEATTLE, W. T. PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T. August 25, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN F. GOWEY has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court...

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T. August 25, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that ERNEST CHRISTIANSON has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court...

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T. August 25, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that THOMAS RUSSELL has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court...

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND. UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory..."

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND. UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory..."

SUMMONS. Territory of Washington, County of Whatcom, ss: In Justice's Court; Joseph F. Davelle, Justice.

You are hereby notified that James E. Gordon has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at my office in La Conner, in Whatcom County, W. T., on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1883...

HEART DISEASE.—CURED BY—DR. RUSH'S REGULATOR FOR HEART TROUBLES.

Wm. G. Osgoodby, the well known safe manufacturer of Boston, Massachusetts, Pittsburg and Atlanta, Ga., says: OFFICE OF OSGOODBY'S IMPROVED SAFES, 17 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17, 1881.

Dear Doctors:—The three bottles of "Dr. Rush's Regulator" I ordered were received express last week. I have taken nearly one bottle and am thoroughly satisfied with the result.

DR. RUSH'S REGULATOR HAS NEVER FAILED to give relief. It has been used successfully for years in subduing the most stubborn cases of heart difficulties.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that on this 14th day of September, A. D. 1883, the partnership heretofore existing between Andrew Morrison and James Harrison in the retail liquor business is dissolved...

LA CONNER MEAT MARKET. MOODIE & O'HARE, Prop'rs. Prepared to furnish Beef, Mutton, Pork, Cured Meats, etc., in any quantity desired by Hotels, Logging Camps and Farmers of the surrounding country.

O. R. & N. CO. PUGET SOUND DIVISION. STEAMER SCHEDULE.

From Tacoma to Seattle every day at 4 p. m. From Tacoma to Victoria and way ports every day (except Saturday and Sunday) at 7 p. m.

STEAMER IDAHO. Until further notice the fare between Seattle and Sehome, and all intermediate points, will be 50 Cents.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, CAPT. JACKSON, Master. CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. WILL LEAVE SEATTLE every Sunday and Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, for WHATCOM, calling at Mukilteo, Tulalip, Whistler, Oak Harbor, Lacey, LA CONNER, Edgemoor, Anacortes, Guemes, San Juan de Fuca, connecting at UTRALDI with the steamer Idahoe for points on the SKAGIT RIVER.

McGLINN HOUSE, LA CONNER, W. T. No pains will be spared in keeping up the well established reputation of the house as one of the quietest and best kept hotels in the Territory.

THE MARIETTA HOTEL, LA CONNER, W. T. Wayne & Morris, Proprietors.

VARIETY STORE. BREWSTER & BYRNES. Have opened a new variety store at La Conner where the public can always find a choice assortment of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco, Books, Stationery, &c.

FRED. A. EYRE, LA CONNER, W. T., DEALER IN Liquors, Wines & Cigars.

Good Farm For Sale. A Farm of 100 acres, at Semiahmoo, close to navigation, store and post-office is hereby offered for sale.

J. F. DWELLEY, DEALER IN FURNITURE, LA CONNER, W. T. Keeps constantly on hand a full line of FURNITURE at Seattle prices.

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, SEATTLE, W. T. This new and elegant Hotel is now open for business and is first class in every respect.

PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR—Business this week has been very active. The export demand has been quite pronounced, and a good local trade has prevailed.
We quote: Best City, extra, \$5.35 to \$5.50; medium grades, \$4.64 to \$4.80; shipping superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

AFTERWARD.

I know that these poor rags of womanhood—This oaten pipe, whereon the wild winds played. Making and music-tattered and out-trayed. Cast off, played out—can hold no more of good.

THE LITTLE MODEL REPUBLIC.

VALPARAISO, OHIO.—Senior Ricardo Stevens, a leading commission merchant of this city, after having exhausted all other remedies has been completely cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacob's Oil, the great pain-banisher. He makes this public.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your Golden Medical Discovery and Pills for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicine, and would recommend them to all sufferers from complaint, sour stomach, and general debility.

READ WHAT AN EDITOR SAYS.

MR. ROBT. S. AMMEN—Enclosed you will find your proposal for advertising accepted. I have had large interest in the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and recently we had an epidemic of chest and throat diseases, and your medicine (Ammen's Cough Syrup) was used in all sorts of so-called patent medicines is little indeed.

\$40,000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY! This Offer Good Till Thanksgiving Day Only. Read These Testimonials. THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In fever and ague, dysentery, tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable...

WOODEN MANTELS. R. EBBRING, Manufacturer of Fine Furniture, Home and Office Fittings, 429 and 431 FORTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

TUTT'S PILLS. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Bowels Costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the face, and a feeling of fullness, or aching blade, fullness after eating, with a distention of the bowels, &c.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It is a natural color, and is permanent.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRACHIALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SPRAINS, QUINCY, SWELLINGS, SPASM, SORRENS, CUTS, BRUISES, FROSTBITE, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL OTHER BODILY ACHES AND PAINS.

KIDNEY WORT. FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other medicine is so prevalent in this country as the celebrated KIDNEY WORT. It is a pure, natural, and powerful medicine.

JOHN F. SNOW & CO'S. JOHN F. SNOW & CO'S. JOHN F. SNOW & CO'S. JOHN F. SNOW & CO'S.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

MESSAGE

OF
WILLIAM A. NEWELL,
Governor of Washington Territory

TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION OF 1883.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Conforming with established custom, I come before you, in person, to present the biennial Executive address, concerning the condition of the Territory, and to make such recommendations as my observation and manifestly necessary requirements, compel.

The people have confided to you the high trust of making laws by which they are to be governed. Upon the Executive has been imposed the duty of considering, not only the welfare of your constituents, the people of Washington, but also such concern as the General Government, representing the people of all the States and Territories of the Union, who, with parental liberality, defray the expenses of your Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments, holds within your borders.

The interests of Washington are as diversified, and in many respects, as divergent, as are our resources and our physical conditions. Our people come from all States and Nations of the civilized world, are accustomed to different phases of society and forms of government; each strongly attached to the institutions, political and religious, of their respective countries.

For manifest reasons we are about to assume a foremost position in the affairs of the world. All of these considerations impose a weighty responsibility upon us, requiring an exercise of the utmost toleration, liberality, wisdom, conscience and courage which we can exert. Let us, therefore, rise to the highest attainable plane of patriotism in the discharge of our respective duties, and entertain only an ambition for the public good.

Upon such labors I devoutly invoke the favor of Almighty God.

Bountiful harvests, good health, freedom from all conspicuous afflictions oftentimes incident to mankind, extensive occupation and improvement of lands, building of towns, increase in manufacturing, commerce and navigation, and railroads, large additions to population, and general advancement give assurance of prosperity which is eminently gratifying to all people who foresee in this country happy homes for the present, and for future generations of mankind.

FINANCIAL.

By the courtesy of the Territorial Auditor I am enabled to present an early account of our financial condition. There was remaining in the Treasury

October 1, 1881.....	\$22,715 91
The total receipts of funds to the Treasury for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1883, are as follows, to-wit:	
General Fund, 1881-2.....	\$64,313 82
General Fund, 1882-3.....	67,419 04
	131,732 86
Notarial Fund, 1881-2.....	600 00
Notarial Fund, 1882-3.....	880 00
	1,540 00
Commissioners of Deeds*.....	27 50
Aggregate receipts including balance	156,016 27

The particular source of receipts to the several funds are as follows:

Tax on property valuation, real and personal.....	\$129,678 57
Care of insane patients.....	1,917 60
Notarial commission fees.....	1,540 00
Commissioners of Deeds.....	27 50
Sale of Codes.....	129 00
Return of Legislative postage.....	5 00
Costs of Clerk of District Court, 2d district.....	2 69

Net cash receipts.....	133,300 36
Add balance October 1, 1881.....	22,715 91
	156,016 27

Cash disbursements from the several funds and aggregate cash balance in Treasury at date hereof, as follows:

General Fund, disbursed by warrants.....	\$124,646 50
General Fund, disbursed other than by warrants.....	2,921 19
Notarial Fund, disbursed by warrant.....	135 75
	127,703 44

RECAPITULATION—FUND ACCOUNT.

Commissioners of Deed fund, total receipts.....	\$27 50
Amount transferred to General Fund.....	27 50
Notarial Fund, total receipts.....	1,540 00
Amount disbursed by warrant.....	135 75
Balance transferred to General Fund.....	1,404 25

GENERAL FUND—SUMMARY.

Balance as per last biennial report.....	\$22,715 91
Total receipts General Fund account.....	131,732 86
Total receipts Notarial Fund account.....	1,540 00
Total receipts Commissioners of Deeds account.....	27 50

Aggregate.....	156,016 27
Total disbursements.....	127,703 44

Balance cash in Treasury October 1, 1883.....	28,312 83
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Amount of outstanding unpaid warrants, the estimated amount of salaries of officers, and other accounts due and unpaid, and the approximate net balance in the Treasury October 1, 1883:

Aggregate cash balance as above.....	\$28,312 83
Amount unpaid warrants.....	1,538 76
Prosecuting Attorneys, unpaid salary account.....	1,075 00
Hospital insane account reported and not paid.....	2,821 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,000 00
	10,434 76

Approximate net balance, cash over all outstanding claims to date..... 17,878 07

Estimated receipts and disbursements for the next ensuing two years, based upon the tax levies of 1882 and 1883, and the probable increase of population and property valuations:

The total assessed value and Territorial tax levy for this year may be summarized as follows:

Assessed value of all property, 1882.....	\$32,568,901 00
Territorial tax levy on the same.....	81,415 78

Notwithstanding strenuous efforts have been made to obtain complete returns of property valuations as assessed for the year 1883, the following counties up to this date have failed to make any returns, viz: Klickitat, Spokane, Thurston and Yakima.

The aggregate valuation returned by those counties which have returned up to this date is \$35,674,029.

The returns of the four delinquent counties above mentioned for the year 1882 aggregated the sum of \$5,985,359.

Assuming that there will be no falling off, but rather a relative increase in those counties, the probable total valuation upon full returns for the year 1883 will approximate the sum \$42,000,000. The total valuation returned for the year 1882 was \$32,568,901. Subtracting this sum from the approximate return of this year (1883) will show the increase for the present fiscal year to have been about \$9,400,000.

An increase of thirty-three per cent. for the next two years, would give an average property valuation of about \$50,000,000; it is safe to estimate the amount at \$45,000,000. Upon that basis the present rate of taxation for Territorial purposes, 2 1/2 mills on the dollar, would yield an average annual revenue of \$112,500 in gross amount.

Deducting from this sum the usual percentage returned delinquent, the amounts of cost-bills, Treasurers' commissions and other abatements allowed under the present laws, the probable cash receipts into the Treasury for the next two years will approximate \$180,000.

This sum, taking into consideration the cash surplus now on hand, will be sufficient to meet the current expenses for that period. While this estimate for the current expenses is in excess of the estimate of the past two years, it must be remembered that expenses in nearly every department of the Territorial government are increasing almost in ratio with new population and increase of property valuations.

Estimate of amounts probably required to meet the current expenses for the next two years:

Hospital for the Insane.....	\$75,000 00
Transportation of the insane.....	15,000 00
Territorial convicts.....	50,000 00
Prosecuting Attorneys.....	9,000 00
Auditor and Treasurer.....	6,000 00
Printing and advertising.....	6,000 00
Supt. Public Instruction.....	1,800 00
Library and Librarian.....	1,200 00
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	10,000 00
Incidental expenses.....	3,000 00
Territorial University.....	3,000 00
Total estimate.....	180,000 00

PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary at Seatco contains seventy-three persons. The cost of their maintenance for the past two years has been thirty-three thousand dollars.

The management is judicious and firm, very properly tempered with kindness. The prisoners have general good health, and but few deaths have occurred; when seriously sick they are placed in the hospital, have good accommodations, nursing, and excellent medical attention. They are provided with abundant food in suitable variety, ample clothing and ordinary sleeping cells. They are generally well disposed in conduct, and not a few of them give evidence of a desire to become good citizens. Moveable shackles have been introduced and used in many cases to the comfort, benefit and satisfaction of the convicts, who remove them at meal time, at night and on Sundays. In the out of door system of labor it is considered unsafe to dispense with the riveted shackles in view of the additional temptation and facilities for escape incident to the new irons, but in any cases where they can be safely used they are always applied.

A portion of the appropriation for their purchase remains unexpended, which I recommend shall be devoted to procuring as many of these shackles as can be obtained therewith. Moral instructors have been appointed, and have discharged the duties imposed faithfully and with decidedly satisfactory effect. Reading matter also has been provided as directed by law, much to the entertainment and gratification of the prisoners. I have issued but few pardons save under the statute allowing rebate of five days to each month for good behavior upon the recom-

mendation of the Superintendent. This law is most salutary, inspiring good conduct with hope of reward which is always recognized by the Pardening Power.

The present contract for confining, guarding, boarding and general support of the prisoners will expire on the day first of August, 1884, and before your successors assemble. It will be necessary for you to provide for future contingencies at this session. This will be the most important of all your legislative duties. I therefore recommend that its consideration may be entertained by you so soon as may be agreeable to your honorable bodies.

The present contractor has fulfilled his obligations to the Territory honorably and efficiently, has been at much expense in building the prison and stockade, and providing other necessary appliances, has valuable experience and is worthy of your considerate attention, if he presents a proposition to renew the contract.

A law of Congress provides that all Territories, except Washington, shall have as a donation the United States prisons located within their respective domains upon their admission as States. In view of this remarkable exception against us I suggest that you petition Congress to give us the prison at McNeill's island at the proper time, which if secured will afford an economical solution of the subject for the future.

INSANE.

Personal observation and a study of the reports satisfy me that the affairs of the Hospital for the Insane have been managed in an intelligent, humane and economical manner, by the Board of Trustees, also that the medical and hygienic treatment have been eminently skillful and successful, and the general supervision careful and thorough.

The inmates, so many of them as are conscious of their true condition, and are capable of appreciating kind attentions and good household accommodations, are as well satisfied as can be expected from persons of their unfortunate and unsettled condition of mind. Our system is simple and comparatively inexpensive, but it is equal to the best in management and results.

The following extracts from the reports of the Board of Trustees, and the Superintendent of the Hospital, will acquaint you with its business condition, and include some of their recommendations for Legislative action:

ANNUAL SUMMARY FROM AUGUST 16, 1881, TO AUGUST 15, 1882.*

Summary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients August 16th, 1881.....	72	24	96
Number admitted during the year.....	48	7	55
Number under care and treatment during year.....	120	31	151
Number discharged as recovered.....	13	4	17
Number discharged as improved.....	2	1	3
Number discharged as not insane.....	1	1	2
Number died—one not insane.....	3	1	4
Total vacancies created.....	31	8	39
Number of patients August 15, 1882.....	89	33	122

ANNUAL SUMMARY FROM AUGUST 16, 1882, TO AUGUST 15, 1883.

Summary.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in hospital August 16, 1882.....	89	33	122
Number admitted during the year.....	50	16	66
Number under care and treatment during year.....	139	39	178
Number discharged as recovered.....	24	3	27
Number discharged as improved.....	9	1	10
Number discharged as unimproved.....	1	1	2
Number discharged as not insane.....	2	2	4
Number escaped.....	3	3	6
Number died.....	4	2	6
Total vacancies created.....	43	6	49
Number of patients in hospital August 15, 1883.....	96	33	129

Total amount expenditures for the two years.....\$57,166 52
Amount received from pay patients and other sources..... 1,917 10
Net expense to the Territory..... 55,189 42
Net cost to the Territory per patient per week..... 4 89

Deduct from total expenditure, 57,166.52, the cost of repairs and improvements, 7,389.18, and we have the actual current expenses, \$49,777.34.

The actual cost of maintenance per patient per week is four dollars and thirty and four-thirteenths of a cent.

*The fact is self-evident from the foregoing tables, that the hospital feels the effect of the unprecedented immigration which is now pouring into the Territory, and which has, as yet, barely commenced.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients, the extreme age of the buildings constituting the hospital (necessitating constant repairs); the introduction of additional facilities for supplying water for the domestic use of the hospital, and the protection of the same and its inmates against the danger of fire; the necessity for the employment of additional assistance, we find the appropriation insufficient to meet the current expenses, and the Board has been sadly perplexed during the last quarter of the fiscal year to provide for these, the people's wards. The deficiency amounts to nearly \$1500, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to keep the expenditures under the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the institution, and we are gratified to state that the daily average cost per patient is less than at our last biennial report.

It is a deplorable fact that but a small portion of the large tract of land belonging to the hospital is susceptible of cultivation; nearly all that can be successfully cultivated has been cleared and is in use, but now the increasing population of the hospital demands a corresponding increase of acreage. Almost in sight of the main ward lies a body of land comprising about thirty acres, which is now covered with water to a depth of from two to twelve feet. If this water could be drained off, we would have a tract of excellent bottom land, upon which could be raised all the hay, oats and roots, necessary for the use of the hospital, and be the means of greatly reducing the current expenses. We ask for an appropriation, and append herewith a plat showing the nature of the proposed improvement.

In view of all these facts, we earnestly and respectfully ask of your Honorable Body to make the following appropriations:

For current expenses of each year and repairs.....	\$35,000 00
For draining lake.....	3,000 00
For the construction of permanent hospital each year.....	25,000 00
Or so much of the above amounts as may be necessary.	

With the rapid increase of population the number of the insane will also increase. We can count on having at least one insane person to care for, for every thousand of population; perhaps even a greater per cent. than this. By fitting up the second story of the new male ward, the second story of the annex to the female ward, and the only other building available for making into a ward, we will be able to accommodate 30 more patients. This will be our utmost limit without new buildings. From our present rate of increase the next two years will supply us with patients for all this increased room. It would seem then that there exists urgent necessity for the coming legislature to make increased and permanent provision for our insane. Our present hospital is composed of old and scattered, and for the most part one story buildings, five in number, the constant repair of which costs a large outlay of money, and is of no permanent value, and in fact they can scarcely be made secure enough to prevent the escape of restive patients, and are expensive in administration. In view of these facts I would recommend that the legislature be urged to take the matter of a new, substantial, and

permanent building in hand. It is a good time now to begin this work while the Territory is out of debt, and before becoming a state when other appropriations will be needed. When a new building is erected it should be of brick with a metallic roof so as to be fire proof. All the brick necessary for building could be made with hospital help, employing such of the patients as are able and willing to assist, and a brickmaker. Proper clay can be found near Stellacoom and the cost of making them this way would be small. On the score of economy both in building and in administration after being built, it would be better to have a three-story building."

I recommend that the deficiency be paid, and in view of our increased and constantly increasing population, that the appropriation proposed by the Board "for current expenses each year" of "thirty-five thousand dollars," be allowed. That sum may not be fully needed but it is better to have an unexpended surplus than to provide for deficiencies, which establishes a precedent unwisely. Your committee will examine into the proposition to drain the lake and after personal inspection of the locality will report to you for proper action.

It will be necessary to provide for fitting the apartments designated in the report of the Superintendent to accommodate additional patients.

Your most deliberate and best matured judgment will be fully exercised in determining the policy of laying the foundation for an extensive, permanent establishment for the Insane of the Territory as proposed by the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent. That additional accommodations are necessary will be readily conceded.

Without application to the present proposition, for it is not stated what the proposed extent, or the ultimate cost of these buildings shall be, I have an aversion to huge structures for public purposes, not new born, but which is well understood in the state where I have at times hitherto conducted, and canvassed the affairs of the people. Such enterprises always involve an unexpected original outlay and a corresponding subsequent expense in their management, thus giving rise, universally, to dissatisfaction and opposition, in every department of the public service.

The Hospital is a Charity. Its indigent inmates are supported by assessments upon the capital and labor of others, and their accommodations need not be in advance of the average of the people who humanely provide for their maintenance, good medical treatment, and safe keeping. But few of them are in such a mental condition as to be able to appreciate their surroundings, be they ever so grand as in many of the states.

Our Territory has vast extent and it may be desirable to establish an Asylum beyond the mountains for the convenience of patients and their friends as well as to reduce cost of transportation, now very excessive.

Whilst we have elements of unbounded undeveloped wealth our people have but little ready money, therefore if a new departure is to be established, let it accord with our circumstances and be conducted with reference only to strictest necessity and the most rigid economy, and with a full understanding of all possibilities connected therewith at the present, and in the future.

My personal and professional record will absolve me from all imputation of deficiency in the possession of a proper liberality and sympathy for that most unfortunate class of our fellow creatures in whom an inscrutable Providence has permitted the light of reason to be extinguished or impaired.

EDUCATION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction makes several important suggestions in his report to which I direct your attention with the recommendation that they receive your careful consideration as embodying improvements which may properly be engrained upon our common school laws. Our system is simple, effective, inexpensive and gives general satisfaction.

I give a summary of Public School statistics for the year ending the 31st of August, 1883.

Eligible to instruction, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.....	32,000
Number of pupils enrolled.....	24,000
Number of school districts.....	700
Number of school houses.....	700
Number of teachers employed.....	650
Number of graded schools.....	15
Average length of time of schools maintained, in months.....	4 1/2
Amount paid to teachers.....	\$97,000 00
Amount paid for buildings.....	60,000 00
Amount paid for furniture and apparatus.....	20,000 00
Amount paid for school purposes.....	177,000 00

The Board of Education have performed their duties assiduously and well.

Good, intelligent citizenship, freedom from crime, advanced standing of state, spring from a well constructed and well conducted system of Public Schools. I have pride in asserting, that no country, considering population, can truthfully claim a more advanced standing, or is better supplied with ordinary educational advantages than Washington. Within the last two years many extensive and expensive structures have been erected in every part of the Territory, for Public Schools, High Schools, Classical and Collegiate Institutes and Colleges, variously denominated as such, some with liberal endowments, and all well assured of success. I advise liberal enactments in behalf of Public Schools as being promotive of good government, and as antagonistic to crime and its concomitant evils and costs.

The general government has generously conceded to us sections sixteen, and thirty-six, of each township, not otherwise appropriated at the time of the donation, for Public School purposes, a gigantic and valuable inheritance. Extraordinary care must be exercised that it be used only for the public good which no individual claim or advantage shall be permitted to override. The organic law provides that "in all cases where sections sixteen or thirty-six, or either, or any of them, are occupied by actual settlers prior to survey thereof, the county commissioners of the county in which such sections so occupied are situated are authorized to locate other lands, to an equal amount, on sections, or fraction of sections, as the case may be within their respective counties in lieu of sections so occupied." I recommend the passage of a law directing county commissioners to enter immediately upon the duty of making such selections in townships where the law is applicable. The best selec-

* The provisions of the law of 1877 (Stat. 1877, p. 257) in regard to Commissioners of Deeds, exacting a fee from appointees and creating a "special fund," in that relation were repealed by Legislative act 1881 (Secs. 288 and 287, Code).

tions are being rapidly made by other interests. These sections are "reserved for the purpose of being applied to Common Schools in the Territory." The law does not provide that we shall inherit them as a State. That Congress designed we should hold them without reference to a Territorial condition or statehood can hardly be doubted, yet the law is of uncertain construction and its application is debated and weakened. I advise that our Delegate in Congress be requested to have immediate ratification of the law as being equally applicable in either condition if he finds it necessary to take such action.

The Board of Regents of the Territorial University render a satisfactory report of the operations of that Institution. The Faculty are men of large mental cultivation and experience. Students can obtain under their instruction a finished education in all its departments as in the foremost and oldest schools of high reputation.

The Board asks for an appropriation towards its support. Up to the last session of the Legislature it was the invariable practice to give substantial aid. The University can be made a valuable adjunct to our system of Common Schools education by preparing teachers in the Normal Department whilst the opportunities offered for classical, scientific and commercial advancement should not be withheld from our people who will be compelled to go beyond our borders to secure opportunities which might be obtained at home. The nucleus of a great University with all preliminary labor accomplished, is in our possession, certainly it would be unwise to permit so much effort to be sacrificed only to be repeated upon a new similar institution which our people will soon require. When admitted as a state we may secure new landed gifts from the government and thus in the future avoid the necessity of requiring legislative assistance. The gentleman who with rare liberality provided the grounds upon which the building is erected informed me, giving authority for official use, that the land belongs to the Territory so long as it is used for University purposes, clearly and indisputably, and that the donation could not, and would not be revoked. The property consists of ten acres of land in the most thickly settled and valuable part of the city of Seattle and is at this time of great value, constantly to be increased. I have reason to believe that permission can be obtained to sell such portion of the grounds as are not essential to education a purpose and an endowment fund may thereby be established.

I recommend that the appropriation sought be allowed and that enquiry be made of the gentleman upon the point to which I have made reference.

Five thousand and fifty-seven acres of University lands as donated by Congress have not yet been selected. This is a matter which is worthy of, and should receive your especial notice and action.

The report of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Columbia river and Bar shows a decided increase in the commerce of that great river. The pilots are uniformly successful in their hazardous occupation, and have the confidence of masters and owners. There is no longer any conflict with the Oregon Board or Pilots, many of whom take branches from the Washington Board. The laws of this Territory and of the State of Oregon respecting the navigation of the Columbia, especially as relating to the rates and general supervision of the pilot service, should be harmonious, and indeed might well be identical. A conference upon this important matter with Oregon authorities may lead to the adoption of such improved and uniform laws and regulations as would promote the convenience of mariners and inure to the advantage of commerce on both sides of the river. The abolition of the Puget Sound system has not been injurious to commerce, which has been increased one hundred fold. If any new measure is enacted it will be well in view of the conspicuous and safe navigation of the Straits and the Sound, and the large coastwise commerce, that it be based upon the optional feature of pilotage.

The Inspector of coal mines reports that he has made twenty official visits during the first year of his appointment has inspected all of the mines in operation that "in consequence of his suggestions and directions steady improvement has taken place in the manner of working them, particularly in measures for the comfort and safety of the employees."

The Librarian reports that the Library is in a good condition and that there has been an accession of valuable law books thereto during the last two years. Thirty-two dollars from the appropriation of forty dollars for increased shelving have been expended on fitting up a new library room.

I recommend that the usual appropriation for contingent expenses be renewed.

We have an abundant supply of military arms and accoutrements provided by the Government for our use whilst we have no vital militia system. I recommend that you consider the subject and, if found to be expedient, adopt a law adapted to our requirements. We have many brave soldiers drilled by the hard discipline and experience of war, and many young men, who desire the establishment of an effective military organization. Our country depends chiefly upon militia soldiers in all dangerous emergencies and it will be wise to provide for such contingencies in time of peace.

The law providing for the appointment of Notaries Public is ambiguous in phraseology leading to doubt as to its proper construction. I advise that the term "shall be appointed for the county in which he resides" be construed into an extension of the functions of a Notary Public to the entire Territory, and that the supplemental action shall be retroactive and enabling, as relating to former notarial transactions under the law as it stands.

I advise that the sum to be paid into the Treasury by a commissioner for a foreign state be advanced to the same amount as is required by law for appointment of Notary Public in this Territory.

Wagon roads are undergoing much improvement in every section, which is of inestimable advantage in the development of a new country. Good common roads enable the farmer to convey his own productions to market at such seasons as he may prefer, to take advantage of advanced prices, and save freight charges, thus retaining all profit and affording steady use for his teams. They are promotive of good health by travel, and engender good neighborhood, giving convenience for interchange of civilities, no small consideration to isolated families in a new country.

A wagon road is projected and partly built from Yakima City to Seattle, which I hope with all other similar important enterprises, will receive your cordial encouragement, and have suitable appropriations to aid in their construction.

Many portions of Eastern Washington are passing rapidly from a nomadic, pastoral condition into the more advanced state of agriculture and horticulture, by reason of the gradual disappearance of the bunch grass, which is not reproduced when once exhausted, the great increase in population, and the more profitable practice of producing grains, vegetables and fruits as compared with raising stock upon the same area of land. Common law principle provides that herdsmen shall confine their cattle so that no injury shall come to others by their trespass upon private domains. At an early period in the history of this government the principle was reversed for convenience sake, when grain fields were scarce, and cattle ranges limitless, now, that condition is becoming changed, and in many of the States, stringent laws are enforced, even to preventing the use of the public highway for pasturage, and owners are compelled to keep domestic animals within their own enclosures, and incidentally to fence against outside intrusion. This might operate without especial oppression where large herds do not exist, where enclosures are small, and where fencing material is cheap and can be readily obtained, but with us the case is different. Large bands of horses and cattle can demolish any fence however strongly constructed, and the scarcity of lumber in the prairie regions is prohibitory of fencing by reason of great cost, so that by ranging into a field of cultivated crops, the results of labor and expense for an entire season may be ruined in an hour, bringing to the owner great inconvenience and loss of property which justice requires to be prevented. It is however impossible to make a restrictive law for universal, or even general observance on account of the extreme degrees of difference which exist in the relative amount of cultivated and pastoral land in different localities. The evil may be partly overcome by submitting the question of herding to the local option of the counties, or districts at an election, when the electors may determine which policy is best adapted to their requirements and the preponderating interest be allowed to prevail. Representing different regions, and being familiar with local conditions you will be qualified to decide the question for your constituents respectively. I trust to their satisfaction and profit. The subject is one of great importance at least prospectively, and I ask for it the exercise of your patient and liberal judgment.

After new laws have passed through the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor no method is provided for their official transmission to the office of the Secretary of the Territory for safe keeping.

I recommend that it be made lawful for the Governor to return now laws to the Secretary, or Clerk, of the House in which they originated and that it be the duty of such officers to forward them to the Secretary to be deposited by him in the archives of the Territory.

I recommend earnestly that the various departments, institutions and commissions created by Territorial law shall report to the Governor in ample time for him to consider their statements for proper representation to the Legislature, and that the time designated apply uniformly to each one of them.

The Code of Washington prepared by your predecessors with assiduous labor, and high intelligence, is printed, making a volume of five hundred and eighty pages, including the constitution of the United States, and the organic laws of the Territory.

It proves to be satisfactory to the people, and the members of the Bar and reflects great credit upon the indefatigable and capable gentlemen who effected the codification with so little draught upon our treasury. A large number of copies await disposal by your action.

My attention has been called by many good citizens, from all prevailing religious denominations, to the taxation of church property, which, when used exclusively for religious purposes, might properly be exempted at least to a reasonable maximum amount. Many of our congregations are poor; scarcely able to sustain church organizations, and preachers. Churches inculcate morality, obedience to law, and oppose and discourage all evil, thereby eminently conserving the public welfare and diminishing the costs of government. They maintain the precise attitude of school houses as relating to education, and might properly receive at your hands the same liberal and beneficent consideration. The sacrifice, if any, would be inconsiderable, the advantage, great.

The several Sunday laws of the Code since 1866 are well received and are as well observed as such enactments are elsewhere. The exceptions in section 2067 might properly be extended in some manifest directions, and more latitude might be allowed on seaboard and at other places where the daily arrival of people without homes, or food necessitates purchases, but the abandonment of the principle upon which these laws are based would be to retrograde from the right direction which would be distasteful to, and opposed by, our communities who variously regard Sunday as a day of rest, recreation, or worship.

Intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is engaging the attention of philanthropists, political economists, deluded votaries, victims, and all taxpaying citizens, as a question of the highest magnitude and importance.

The fearful destruction of property and happiness which it occasions in its march of desolation, disease and death; its far-reaching, deteriorating consequences upon unborn generations; the withdrawal from the industries of mankind of the wealth of labor which it neutralizes and absorbs; the diversion into deadly channels, of breadstuffs, and the production of flesh food which it involves; the vice, degradation and crime which it engenders; the cost in varied forms incident to the administration of justice, to be paid from the labor of industrious and prosperous citizens; all these, with no redeeming or compensating influences for good, may well cause it to be a subject of greatest solicitude to our race.

The right of society to protection by suitable legislation from the effects of evils so manifest will not be denied. Indeed government is but a mutual compact for the preservation of person, life and property. The citizen cedes certain natural rights with the assurance, and agreement, that by giving of his means, as taxed, for its support, and venturing, if needs be, his life for its defence, he shall have all possible protection against danger and damage from any source.

The right to abate an evil clearly argues a right to effect its prohibition.

It will be your province as faithful guardians to protect by means however stringent, the public purse, to repress vice, to foster by all possible means the health, happiness and prosperity of our people. Intemperance is not excessive in this Territory. The manner of living, which is utterly inconsistent with American habits, and delays the rescue of the Indians from the abominations of his savage state. The public sentiment of the people of this Territory is unanimously in favor of the change as proposed.

Our commerce, world-wide and coast-wide, now extensive, and greatly to be increased, demands liberal appropriations from the general government for all means and appliances which will tend to increase the area of navigation, and to diminish its perils.

Many of our rivers are obstructed by tree, and log jams, the removal of which would extend their usefulness, and value, many fold.

Additional light houses, beacons, and buoys, are required upon the Pacific coast, and upon our inland seas, conspicuously at several points. A light house is much needed at Peterson's Point, on Gray's Harbor. The commerce of that sea is largely increasing and is entitled to this recognition. Several smaller light houses are required also at various places on Puget Sound.

The two life saving stations are not located to the best advantage for the conveyance of the apparatus to wrecked vessels as likely to be located. Two more at least are needed; one at the south side of Gray's Harbor Inlet, and another at Loomis' beach. All of them should be supplied with the most approved conveniences for saving life and property, and also be provided with full crews to be paid as upon the Atlantic, and Lake Shores.

The life saving service was wholly devised and originated as a system by my individual and unassisted efforts during my membership of the thirtieth Congress at its first session in all its details, as will be seen by reference to Appendix to Congressional Globe, 3d August 1848, and was placed by the government upon the Atlantic coast of New Jersey and Long Island. Notwithstanding much improvement is claimed in its operations, and conceded, the first triumph was the greatest, when some of our largest counties have few or no facilities for free indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and temperance is urged with quiet zeal and discretion.

Thirteen thousand Indians occupy fifteen reservations, which contain seven millions of acres of the best agricultural, grazing, timber and mineral lands of the Territory, using them variously for hunting, fishing, farming and strolling; besides the use of which, they receive liberal assistance from the government in the guardianship of agents, the benefit of physicians, medicines, hospitals, schools and teachers, with donations for food, clothing, and implements for forest and land.

They cannot make proper use of these vast domains, and do not appreciate their advantages, whilst their possession and occupation are lost to a large body of Americans, who, by cultivation, would make it highly productive. It would conduce greatly to the good of the people if the government would negotiate for the return of these valuable lands; abolish tribal relations; place Indians upon the same footing with other people in securing a share of the public lands, making their landed possessions inalienable for a proper period; abolish the present Indian system with all its complications and cost; remanding all Indians to the operation of the laws by which other people are governed.

The process will create no shock if properly administered, but will on the contrary be easy of operation, and ultimately inure to the good of the Indians by compelling them to labor for a living. Their wants are few and simple, they are astute and crafty in affairs and can fully take care of themselves, and as is demonstrated in numerous instances will glide readily from their present semi-barbarous state into a condition of civilization and usefulness.

Immigration is pouring in upon us and these lands are needed now for intelligent husbandry. The present plan requires the expenditure of much money, cultivates a lazy, vagabond life, incomprehensible to people who do not witness their three hundred and one passengers and crew, the entire list, was landed upon Abscon beach, New Jersey, from the Scottish bark Ayreshire, during a blinding snow storm, in the night time, on Christmas, 1849. Twenty thousand human lives, and twenty millions of dollars worth of property have been saved by this instrumentality. One hundred and eighty-nine stations now supply the ocean and lake shores of the United States.

No government, nor Board of Underwriters, nor vessel owners, nor rescued passengers, nor masters, nor mariners have ever recognized my agency in originating and establishing the institution, and therefore I am justified to place upon record, in this enduring manner, my sole agency in establishing a system which I denominate "the American system of saving life and property from shipwreck."

A Territorial Bureau of Immigration is a chief necessity to increase our population, and to provide those persons who seek a residence here with information directing them to what part of our vast domains they shall go to obtain suitable homes adapted to their inclinations and requirements. Many people come with but little means for continued travel. It is not right to invite them hither and allow them to spend their small possessions in searching for final settlement.

In many new countries it is of but little consequence where the pioneer may land for a great similarity pervades the whole, here the reverse is quite true, and no man who comes unformed can without much delay of time, and expenditure of money, reach a proper conclusion on the important subject of selecting his future place of residence.

A bureau should be organized upon an economical basis, extending its operations east and west of the mountains alike with sufficient means to provide for the distribution of papers; a burden which falls heavily upon a few persons who should not be expected to contribute extensively in such a direction.

Erminio Gionini lies in jail at Vancouver, under sentence of death for murder in the first degree, committed by him in the county of Skamania. At the urgent solicitation of citizens of the Territory, who allege that he is nonsound of mind, I have with the approbation of the Judge who tried the case,

postponed the execution for a brief period. The Swiss consul at San Francisco, and the Swiss Government through the Government of the United States have manifested deep concern in his behalf, for the same cause, and for other reasons. He was defended by an attorney appointed by the court at the very time of trial, and the plea of insanity was not offered. If it be the will of the Legislative Assembly to provide for the appointment of a medical commission to examine into his mental condition at the time of the murder, an opportunity is offered for that purpose. I am reluctant to have a capital execution take place in a case where the sanity and the responsibility of the convict are shrouded in doubt.

The appropriation placed in my hands for repairs to the Capitol has been expended in repairing gates and fences; tinning, glazing and stopping leaks in the cupola; taking down the gutters from the main building, shingling several courses of the roof, boxing and moulding the eaves and painting the woodhouse and the main building. The dried, porous, and dingy condition of the surfaces made many coats necessary. The best of Atlantic lead and Salem oil were freely used so that painting will not be required for years to come. The fences require to be repaired and painted.

The Territorial national flag is worn into shreds and is unfit for use; a new one is needed for the flag staff, to be raised upon patriotic, and other proper public occasions. A small appropriation should be made for a janitor to take care of the buildings and grounds.

The application of Washington Territory for admission into the Federal Union as a State, is attracting the attention of the country. Our ability to sustain a State government and our claim to admission based upon resources and population—which are the only reasonable requirements—are conceded. Our people are quite unanimously in favor of the measure, desiring to be possessed of rights and privileges exercised by other American citizens, in the election of President, Vice President, as well as Representatives in both branches of Congress, so that our welfare may be maintained, not only in debate but by votes, and also to choose our own officers of State. We are now discounted of proper importance by being made tributary to adjoining States, and dependent upon them for executive and legislative obligations. If there be any doubt as to the population required to entitle us to a member of Congress, a new census would solve the question.

As a State we shall hope to obtain absolute possession of the two sections of public land in each township set apart for public schools, thus saving much taxation in that direction, and if Congress bestows the usual donations, five per cent. of the sales of public lands within our limits, five hundred thousand acres of the public domain, ten sections for State buildings, and swamp and tide lands, and salt springs.

The people of the Territory have already adopted State Constitution preparatory to admission, which instrument is generally regarded as being too voluminous and cumbersome, containing many provisions which might properly be embodied in statutory enactments, and others not adapted to our present and advanced requirements. The propriety of providing for a new and unobjectionable organic instrument is submitted to your consideration without recommendation, in deference to your full information as to the wish of the people upon that subject. A convention would involve great expense, which might be avoided at this time by securing admission as a State contingent upon the adoption of a Constitution satisfactory to our people and the President of the United States, or of Congress, if in session.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, is an event of immeasurable importance to the entire Pacific coast country north, and especially so to the Territory of Washington.

It is the realization of hopes long delayed by insurmountable obstacles, which now find full fruition in the connection, by a new and direct channel of the Pacific with the Atlantic oceans, thus affording us easy and convenient access to States arid to kindred, hitherto almost inaccessible.

To Washington it brings assurance of early greatness, by placing us in the very van of commercial importance on this newly opened highway of nations including us in its circuit around the globe, and making our great waters the necessary counter parts of the seas of China and Japan, the North Sea of Europe; and the bays of Boston and New York.

Forty-five millions of acres of timber, coal, pasture and mountain lands; mines of precious metals, quarries of lime stone, marble, granite, slate, sand stone, and beds of mica; ocean front, and inland salt seas; many lakes and rivers affording thousands of miles of navigable waters, all alive with an hundred varieties of fish, some of them of great value; water powers; a climate of even temperature, and healthful; grand scenery of water and mountains, facilities for manufacturing the staples from our own material, wood, iron, wool and hides; maritime opportunities unsurpassed for internal, coast-wise, and foreign commerce; in a line to absorb the trade of Alaska in fish, fur, cedar, and gold; to obtain the largest share from Asia in coffee, teas, opium, porcelain, silks and ivory, all of these are our resources and advantages which will straight way place Washington Territory in the fore front along with the most prosperous countries on the globe.

We hope for an early completion of the Cascade division which will give us a more direct connection with the states, and enable the citizens of this Territory to effect a more convenient exchange of our many commodities with each other, east and west of the mountains; and also facilitate and promote that personal and friendly acquaintance and intercourse which are so indispensable to good fellowship, and to prevent estrangement amongst our people who have a community, and at the same time a contrary of interests.

I have thus, gentlemen, endeavored to present to you a statement of the condition of the Territory relating to you as legislators, and made such recommendations as the public good appears to demand from me. I have much confidence in the patriotic purpose of the representatives of the people, and do not hesitate to believe that, inspired by a common impulse, we shall cordially co-operate in our endeavors to promote the general welfare.