

land), and it won—it was that way that our Government came to be.

A short while after we won that big fight with England an Indian woman of this part of the country had a little baby, a little boy baby, and this Indian mother gave to him a very good name—that name was SE-AT-TLH. Perhaps you know and understand the name—it was a good name, a chief's name. When this SE-AT-TLH grew large he became chief over you, over the Suquamish people, and he lived at Ole Man House (Port Madison Reservation) with you. SE-AT-TLH was a very good chief, there was no evil in his heart, he was not an enemy to the white man and the white man thought a very great deal of him and liked him—see, yonder, a great city, the white man's city, and to that great city he has given the name of his friend your chief—SE-AT-TLH! After Seattle became an old man our Government made another big war, a strong fight, for five years, and then won! One year after we won that fight SE-AT-TLH died at Ole Man House (Port Madison Reservation) and his good friends gave him honorable burial in a goodly place, in their cemetery where his body lies now.

SE-AT-TLH lived more than 80 years before he departed, before he died. When he was a lad he saw the first sailing vessel come to Puget Sound and he saw the ships of the British chief Vancouver sail hither—at the time there was no steamboat. Before SE-AT-TLH died he lived to see the first steamboat come here to Puget Sound. A steamer is very much better and makes much more speed than a sailing vessel—you all know that. It seems therefore that SE-AT-TLH saw wonderful things in this way. To-day we are doing very much the same, all of us, white and Indian friends of the Suquamish tribe of SE-AT-TLH. Now we ourselves see indeed this new steamer, very much better indeed than those ships of the olden time that SE-AT-TLH saw. Behold! Shortly this fine, new steamer will have its engine, a very new engine, a Deisel engine—the very first of its kind in the Puget Sound country. It is this that we ourselves are seeing. This day marks a new time in such things and it is just as though we ourselves were beholding a very great and wonderful, a miraculous thing!

When Vancouver first sailed these waters there was no steamboat anywhere, not one. Sixty-three years after that, Governor Stevens journeyed to Mukilteo in a steamboat, the "Major Tompkins," to make with you your treaty and SE-AT-TLH was your chief at that time. He, SE-AT-TLH, was the first of all to put his name to that treaty, he lead all of the chiefs. A little after this more steamboats came to Puget Sound—the "Beaver," "Massachusetts," "Eliza Anderson" and others. SE-AT-TLH saw the first sailing vessel and the first steamer enter Puget Sound. During that time almost all of you preferred the canoe and wanted it. To-day perhaps most of you would rather travel by