



Garfield county assessment shows a population of 4,141 and 943 dwellings.

Bradford is the name of a new town to be laid out on Vashon island at Bradford bay, on Trumps harbor, about midway between Tacoma and Seattle.

The improvements already made at the new town on Lackamas creek, Clarke county, where the paper mill is to be erected, consist of two dams completed and a third under way, a saw mill, a town site laid out and a dozen houses erected.

Centerville is a rapidly growing town on the Chehalis river in Lewis county. Two saw mills and a grist mill contribute to its prosperity and surrounding it is a large expanse of fine agricultural land. Much building is being done this season.

Improvements in New Tacoma are advancing rapidly. The new hotel, a number of large store buildings, and many residences are making good progress. The *News* has recently taken its place by the side of the *Ledger* in the list of daily papers. A free library association has been formed. Efforts are being made to have old and new Tacoma incorporated under one charter. New additions are continually being laid out and the city is spreading in all directions.

A new town is being laid out in the Big Bend country west of Grand coulee and about fifteen miles from the Columbia. It will be called Okanagon in honor of the great river which empties into the Columbia twenty-four miles to the north. The names of the founders of the new town are John W. Adams, Walter Mann, John Dickey, E. W. Hadley and Stewart Barnhart. They have made arrangements for establishing a store, a good hotel, a blacksmith shop, a land office and several other business houses there at once. From the new town of Okanagon settlement may spread out for twenty-five miles in every direction in almost uninterrupted compactness. The town site occupies a slight elevation from which is afforded a magnificent view of the surrounding country. One hundred and fifty miles directly eastward is Spokane Falls. Sweeping far around in the north is the Columbia river, into which empty the Okanagon and the Mathow. A few miles westward is the beautiful lake Chehalis and a little to the southwest is the mouth of the Wenatchie. Far off in the west may be seen the great snow-clad peaks of the Cascade mountains and not far in the north lies the great mineral region recently surrendered by Chief Moses. All things considered we shall expect to see the new town and its surrounding country grow with great rapidity.

The following interesting paragraphs are taken from the recent report of Gov. William A. Newell to the legislature:

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 reduction 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 from danger or 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. 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, while 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 its 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 on 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 of 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 useful

ness. 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 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 a change as proposed.

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 uninformed 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.

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 in 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. The people of the territory have already adopted a 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.