every element of our safety and pros- modern projectiles. perity depends. The reports of the able. I ask for these reports and recom- tion of artillery regiments. mendations the deliberate examination

legislative consideration, and which I nual report of '86. should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of state, a important department, together with tention of congress, may furnish the oceasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Washington, D. C. Dec. 6, 1887.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary. A Kumber ol Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The annual report of the secretary of war shows that expenditures of the department during the fiscal year amount to \$41,386,165. The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate \$53,338,710, against an appropriation for the current year of \$31,655,302. The increase is caused by the incorporation of estimates of \$23,389,151 for publie works, including river and harbor improvements, the expenditures of this account for the current year amounting to only \$1,308,409.

The secretary says: "The estimates for military establishment are based on the actual requirements of the serkice During the recent years the appropriation for transportation of the army has been inadequate to meet the cost there of, and the failure to appropriate funds for that service hai caused much embarrassment."

The secretary refers to Gen. Schofield's recommendation that at least one eightinch muzzle-loading gun, with appliances for target practice, and one or more new breech-loading guns and mortars, be furnished each military post, with a view to improvement in atillery instruction.

THE INDIANS.

Touching Geronimo and his fellowenptives, now confined at the Fort Pickons and Mount Vernon barracks, the report says that at this time it is a difficult matter to find for them a permanent home for many reasons. It is impossible to return them to Arizona. Under the existing laws they cannot be taken to In-

The report refers briefly to the difficulty in August last in Colorado between be made for restoration of this property to the Indians.

This report approves a recommendation in Gen. Sheridan's report touching the extension of all possible aid by the general government to the national guard of the different states, and suggesting a system of national encamp- of the supreme court and other courts ments for state militia, at the expense of the national government.

PAY DEPARTMENT DISPUTES.

In reference to the pay department of works great hardship to the disbursing 1885. officer, as on one hand he is confronted with a charge of disobedience, and on pecuniarily responsible. In order to predefined by legislative act.

for the supply of ordnance for experi- such service. ments with dynamite torpedo guns and those now in progress with shells charged port devotes a chapter to consideration with high explosives, fired by means of of the French spoliation act. He says: gun-powder.

In concluding his report the secretary tions, which were applied to the war department in May, was satisfactory.

THE PACIFIC COAST'S WANTS. Pasific coast is dastitute of fortifications, appeal can be taken by either

upon your immediate consideration the guns and armaments of every descripstate of the Union as shown in the pres- tion, while San Francisco is without a ent condition of our treasury, and our single gun that can be fired with safety general fiscal situation, upon which with the present charges of powder and

Favorable endorsement is also given heads of departments, which will be sub- to the lieutenant-general's recommendamitted contain full and explicit informa- tion that the present strength of the army tion touching the transactions of the be increased by 5000 men, and particular business intrusted to them, and such re- attention is called to importance of incommendations relating to legislation in crease of the artillery service, and also Review of the General Conditions of the public interest as they deem advis- certain changes in the present organiza-

The secretary suggests that the numand action of the legislative banch of the ber of court martial trials can be much reduced if provision be made for punish-There are other subjects not embraced ment of minor offenses without summonin the departmental reports demanding ing court martial, as indicated in the an-

The secretary renews his recommendrefuse to testify, for authority to secure the assistance of civilians and police officers in arresting and holding deserters, and for revision of the articles of war brief history of the transactions of that which have remained unaltered here. while in England and elsewhere the milother matters which it may hereafter be itary codes have been modified in acdeemed essential to commend to the at- cordance with the requirements of mod- great responsibility you will give consci-

The secretary recommends legislation regulating and making uniform punishment that may be inflicted by court martials, defining the application of the statute of limitations in the case of deserters, and fixing the hability of miners to military jurisdiction after enlistment.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Many Reforms Recommended - A National Penitentiary.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The annual rea full account of the business of the department during the fiscal year. The number of ordinary suits now pending in the court of claims is 1110, involving the sum of \$13,250,000. The number of ber 5560, representing 2486 vessels and about \$30,000,000

During the fiscal year 1777 civil suits were terminated; 922 judgments were for defendants, 703 were dismissed, 26 were appealed to the circuit court, and 24 to the supreme court. During the year there were 13,907 criminal prosecutions, mostly for violations of the cusoms and internal revenue laws.

The attorney-general calls attention to the suggestions and recommendations to matters calling for remedial legislation, and again urges the necessity of immediate action thereon. These subjects are as follows: Fees of marshals in territories; pay of deputy marshals in terofficers and witnesses, fees of witnesses jury and; juries in the District of Columbia. In regard to the confinement and dian Territory, and on the northern and treatment of United States prisoners reservations the climate is too cold for the attorney general says he is more need of a government penitentiary and

cial system of the country. The attorney-general urges an appropriation for the erection, on ground adjacent to the depaptment of justice, of a suitable building for the accommodation and commissioners of the United States. He also asks that congress provide for furnishing portraits of the judges of the quently clashing of authority between the necessity of extending the jurisdicthe war and the treasury departments in tion of the federal courts to crimes comregard to payments directed by the mitted upon American vessels navigatformer. To the great embarrasement of ling the great lakes. Congress is urged the disbursing officer, accounts are dis- to take some action for settlement of outallowed. The disallowance of payments standing claims of witnesses and jurors made by and under such authority for services during and prior to the year

NO PASSES FOR U. S. MARSHALS.

The attorney-general says increased the other assuming a liability for which expenses in the service of process has either he or his securities will be held been the experience of the department since the passage of the interstate comvent this I recommend that the powers merce bill. Prior to the passage of that of the respective department be clearly | bill marshals were furnished with free transportation over the various lines of Copious quotations are made from the railways, while in the service of process the present indebtedness, that we have report of the chief of ordnance relative to | Since that date, however, no free trans- two very fine public buildings-the hospithe success of the domestic manufactur- portation is furnished, and the railways tal for the insane and the Walla Walla ers in producing high grade steel, and the charge a mileage greater than the fees penitentiary, both of which were urgently advisability of increased appropriations allowed the marshal for his travel in needed, in place of the cash. It must also

The attorney-general in closing his re-'The difficulty of the questions involved suggests the necessity of a v.gilant, ex- the ends required, it will be necessary to says: The result of the examination for haustive judicial investigation. I therepromotion under the civil service regula- fore recommend the passage of an act earnestly commend your honorable body amending the act of January 30, 1885, carefully to consider the valuable suggeswhich shall confer authority upon the The total number of clerks examined court of claims to render judgment in was 1044, of which 963, or 90 per cent., cases provided for by the act, instead of The reports of the penitentiary building those of my predecessor, for the appoint- of appeal to the supreme court of the ment of an assistant secretary of war United States. From the decision of the government or claimant will find it necesbe formulated at this session, as at present ing constituents, it is the most difficult avail thereselves of the invitation. I suggest that the efficiency of the laws in respect to appeals in more than a they only exist by virtue of an analysis of the laws in respect to the laws. Attention is called to the fact that the few cases, but as the law stands now no order quality entered

SEMPLE'S MESSAGE.

the Territorial Legislature.

FINANCES OF THE TERRITORY.

the Territory and Necessities of its Government. Recommendations.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 6 .- Following is the message of Gov. Eugene Semple to the territorial legislature :

GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to greet ation in regard to the enactment of laws you, the representatives of the people, for punishment of civilian witnesses who to welcome you to the Capital City and to wish you good fortune in your delibera-

> Delegated by the people to assemble here and consider the affairs of the commonwealth, you have in your hands the power to advance or retard the happiness and prosperity of your constituents, and I feel assured that feeling a due sense of the entious thought and laborious attention

CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

During the past summer and autumn l have visited nearly every part of the jurisdiction and have enceavored to ascertain what were the wishes of the people. I found at every point evidences of thrift and prosperity. I saw not only boundless and various natural resources, but a population of bright and active men and wo men, who are well calculated to develop those resources and make Washington one port of Attorney-General Garland gives of the richest and greatest states of the American Union, I also saw that side by side with material progress the people were paying due regard to moral and intellectual advancement, as evidenced by churches, academies and common schools, not only in the cities, but in the villages cases filed under the Bowman act is 1810 and beside the country roads. Harmony involving about \$50,000,000. Petitions and good feeling seemed to prevail and the filed in the French spoliation cases num- people everywhere take pride in the commonwealth and place its welfare above their private interests. With such factors the events of the future will so far exceed the events of the past, period for period, as will be beyond our comprehension. Our our natual resouces will enable us to ulti- try should always receive the most careful mately make the boast that there will be no blank in the census returns.

I have endeavored to make a detailed exhibit of the resources of the territory unlock the doors of all knowledge. Edu in my annual report to the interior depart. cation applied to intelligence is what ment, but owing to the lax methods of made in his last annual report in regard taking our census and the defective laws governing assessment returns the exhibit can read and think. was not what I hoped it would be- I suggest that it would be well to amend the laws so as to provide for a better service ritories, pay of deputy marshals, revision should be made of the number of live for the calendar year, protection to civil | and other items usually included in a census. I hope to be able to lay printed copbefore you before the session has far pro-

FINANCES.

than ever convinced of the absolute ritorial auditor and territorial treasurer, dition of the territory at the present time. reformatory. He also calls attention to It will be seen by the report of the auditor the state authorities and Colorow's the necessity for additional legislation that the territory is in debt for the first bands of Utes, and says an effort should for restoring and preserving court time in ten years, and that the indebtedrecords, and makes an urgent appeal in ness is greater than at any previous time behalf of certain changes in the judi- in its history. At the close of the biennial treasury of over \$89,000, and at the the close of that period under consideration there is a deficiency of \$75, 00. The estimates for the next biennial period for all items including liquidation of the present o edience to the will of one, and unless indebtedness is 8315, 00. The estimates made by other officers, however, for the particular institutions under their charge. exceed the estimate made by the auditor supreme court to adorn the chambers of for the same purposes by an aggregate of the army, the report says: There is fre- that court. Attention is also invited to \$70,000, which added to the total estimate of the auditor makes a grand total of \$415,000. These estimates should all be closely scrutinized, but should not be scaled to a point affecting their usefulness. This enlightened people will expect you to exercise such prudence only as a man of judgment would use in his own affairs, which is to practice that degree of true ecomony in expenditures, which while strictly avoiding extravagance, will keep every branch of the public service up to the highest degree of efficiency. The debt is insignificant compared with our present wealth and population, and it would be better to let it stand than to stint the public institutions in the interest of its imme-

It must be borne in mind, in considering be borne in mind in considering the means of replenishing the treasury that the cost of these public buildings is greater than the surplus of two years ago and the preent indebtedness combined.

In order to adjust our income to meet make changes in the revenue laws, and I tions of the auditor in that regard.

buildings at Walla Walla and estimates

date of its occupancy by private enterprise, and while I do not think the precedent a good one to follow, it appears in find reports of this instance to have resulted in a saving The Governor of Washington to to the treasury. The number of convicts in the Seatco prison at the date of the removal to Walla Walla was 93, and the number in confiement at the end of the fiscal je r was 163. The cost per diem per capita for maintaining these, according to the report of the Superintendent, is much less than the price allowed the contractors at the old prison. I send you herewith the reports of the officers alluded to.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. I hand you the report of the Trustees of

the Hospital for the insane, at Stellac om, in which is included the reports of the building commissioners, the superintendent, the accountant and steward, and the supervising architect. These different reports, bound under one cover, will give you very full information on the subject of which they treat. It will be seen that the result of the expenditure of the appropriation of two years ago is a public building of imposing appearance and supplied with modern conveniences for the comfort, health and safety of the unfortunates of the class of the insane and idiotic. I call made in the reports referred to, which are full and particular.

TERITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

The report of the board of regents of the Territorial University, which is herewith submitted will be found to contain full information in regard to the condition and needs of that institution. |The blank in paragraph 2, page 20, of the p mphlet, should be filled by the insertion of 01.9 as shown by the letter of transmittal of the treasurer's report in the appendix.

I call your attention to the remarks of the regents on university lands. Every step that appears necessary to protect any of the lands granted for educational purpose should be taken, for these lands are the most valuable heritage of the people

The report of the superintendent of common schoo s shows that there were 47,431 children ef school age during the past year. that four and one-half months of school were taught on an average in each district. The amount of money expended was 8305,365. There are 1.36 teachers now in the territory. This report, which will be laid on your desks, is replete with information in regard to past and present history of our schools and is worthy of careful various climates and the endless list of perusal. The common schools of the counconsideration and the most liberal treatment, for there is where our youth is furnished with the keys that enable them t makes good citizens, and our institutions will be safe in the hands of a people who

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH.

I call attention to the report of the board of trustees of the Washington school for in taking the census. In addition to the defective youth, which accompanies this enumeration of the inhabitants, returns message. It describes in a very interesting manner the workings of the instituof the fee bill, substitution of the fiscal stock, the cereal products, the hay crop. tion under disadvantageous circumstances. The inmates of this school and those who are entitled to become inmates and jurors, and criminal procedure, per- les of the report to the interior department deserve great consideration, because in an uneducated state they are in ignorance and brutishness, while having the capacity to receive instruction and become self-sup-I submit herewith the report of the ter- supporting and happy. The territory should deal liberally with the unfortunate.

THE NATIONAL GUARD. The report of the adjutant-general shows the condition of the militia and National Guard. The latter organization should be placed on a secure footing by the enactment of a law under which it will be possible to maintain a strict discipline. A body period there was a cash surplus in the of armed men without discipline is one of the most dangerous things that can be devised. Military establishments are mere machines by which the energies of numpers of men are brought into action in they can be completely so controlled they should not exist. All officers and men of the National Guard should be amenable to a court-martial. An important matter mentioned in this report is the obtaining credit at the war department at Washington for the considerable sum due this territory from the State of Oregon for arms and munitions loaned during the Indian war of 18 7. Settlement of this claim has been long delayed, and it would probably be of good effect to memorialize Congress on the subject at this time.

The report of the inspector of coal mines, which is presented herewith, contains very full information in regard to the extent and condition of our coal mines and the magnitude of the industry. On page 15 of the report will be found some suggestions in regard to the present laws on the subje t, which are worthy of attention. It is especially important that the inspector should be independent of the mine owners, as his principal duty is to enforce compliance on their part with the rules devised for the safety of miners. The importance of making strict rules and rigidly enforcing them can be understood by every one who has descended into the mines and seen how entirely the miners inside are at the mercy of those who are on guard above. An insufficient appliance or a care less man at the top may at any moment cause the destruction of all those below.

I am inclined to think that overlooking the mines of a whole commonwealth and caring for the lives of thousands of men is too much responsibility to fix upon one officer. The laws might be amended so as make it the duty of the grand jury of each county to visit the mines in a body or if that should be thought too expensive, a reporting their conclusions to congress, commissioners and the superintendent of committee of their number to inspect the during your session I will be able to sub-"I renew the recommendation con- as now required to do, and to grant either that institution will exhibit the matters of mines and report their condition to the tained in my previous reports, and in party, government or claimant, the right which they treat. Detailed statements are full jury for certification to the court, as furnished in regard to the cost of the new in the case of the inspection of jails and other public institutions. The grand jury and an assistant attorney general to ad- court of claims on a suit filed under the for further improvements are submitted is a popular body, it is always fresh from vise and assist in legal and technical act of 1885 it is not probable that either and rules for its government will have to of its selection, and its various and chang-

OTHER REPORTS.

Accompanying this message you will

The board of health, The board of pilot commissioners. The territorial librarian.

The commissioners to locate school for defective youth. The commissioners to locate insane asy-

lum in Eastern Washington. The artesisn well commissioners,

The board of education. The commissioner of the American exhibition in London.

The health offi er at Port Townsend, All these pamphlets contain information upon the administration of the Territorial government and suggestions em-

bodying the experience of the officers writing them, which will doubtless be of service to your honorable body.

RESTRICTION ON LEGISLATION. There is an act of Congress, approved July 30, 1886, by which the powers of territorial legislatures are very much narrowed. It must be borne in mind, however, that legislation on the subjects enumerated is not prohibited. It is merely infected districts, provided that the statutes must be general in their application. I print this act hereyour attention to the recommendations with for the convenience of reference by members of the legisla are.

MINING AND IRRIGATION.

Owing to recent extensive discoveries of mines of precious and other metals in this territory, a necessity exists for the completion and adoption of a code of mining laws. Laws should also be passed regulating the use of water for mining and irrigating purposes. Owing to the rapid settlement of the country, conflicts have already arisen in regard to these matters, and as rights become vested, the question assumes a more difficult shape every year. If laws are passed at this time regulating the whole matter, much expensive litigation will be avoided.

careless legislation and decisions of the courts, are in such a state of confusion that it is very difficult even for experienced members of the bar to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to them, much less can a citizen exactly determine the rules that govern his coduct, or the laws that guarantee his rights and privileges. Consultation of our laws by our citizens is readered still more difficult by the absence of anything that can properly be called an index to the volumes. remedy these faults there seems to be a general desire for the codification of our statutes. I suggest that instead of a codification of our present laws, a commission be created and instructed to prepare for submission to the next legislature a civil, a criminal and a probate code, being guided in their labors by adherence to the spirit of our laws as heretofore instituted should also compile all general laws under a separate h ad and provide competent index for the whole system.

GROSS EARNINGS ACT.

It is undoubtedly the will of the people that the act of the legislature approved November 28, 1883, known as the gross earnings tax law, should be repealed. While this should be done at this s-ssion, your constituents will undoubtedly expect that you devise some better scheme of tax ation of railway properties in its place. The conclusion has been reached by the people of this territory that railway cor porations have not been bearing their due share of the burdens of taxation. The pe ple are not wrong in this matter, and they confidently expect their just complaints in that regard will be heard by your honorable body, and a remedy proided. Questions of revenue are always difficult to dea! with, and require much research and thought, but I have no doubt that your bonorable body will be able to formulate a bill in the premises, which, while entirely just to them, will effectually enforce upon railway corporations their duty of supporting the government in their due proportion. The people simply want fair play in this matter.

FREIGHTS AND FARES.

On my recent trip to the eastern part of the territory I heard many complaints of exorbitant charges on the part of railway companies for carrying the crops to the se board. The people believe these complaints to be just and are looking to the legislature for some kind of relief If the transportation companies would come forward in good faith and co-operate with the agent of the people in a effort to prepare measure that would be just to erned, there would not be much difficulty in solving the problem. Unfortunately, however, they appear to have pursued an obstructive policy and to have denied the right of the legislatures of the people to interfere in the premises. Under these circumstances the work of devising proper regulations becomes one of great difficulty. All that can be done is to devise a statute that appears to answer the purpose and subsequently amend it, as defects are noticed in practice, until it becomes as per-fect as may be. The right of the legisla-ture to regulate freights and fares should not be doubted, however, and they should never forego their determination to exer-

FISHERY LAWS. During the past season an effort was made to enforce the laws of the territoary, which provide for a close season for sal-

mon in the Columbia river. Learning that the laws were being generally negleeted, I made two visits to the river unties and personally co-operated with the sheriffs there to enforce a cessation of illegal fishing. This was finally accom-plished, more, perhaps, by common con-sent than from fear of the laws, which were considered to be d flicult of enforcement, owing to alleged technical defects The salmon fisheries of the Columbia and other Washington territory rivers will yield from two to three million dollars per annum, according to the season, for an indefinite time, if prudently and economi-cally managed. As at present managed, however, the industry will be destroyed within the next five years. I suggest that the matter is of such importance that it would justify the appointment of a special committee to consider it. A committee of the Oregon legislature was appointed at the last session of that body and given power to incur traveling expenses and instructed to report upon the whole fishery que tion. As the two commonwealths are jointly interested in the protection of the Columbia fisheries, I ventured to request of the chairman of that committee the benefit of its researches. He was kind enough to intimate that this would be done, and I fully expect that at some time mit a copy of the report. I took particu-lar pains when I was on the river. Shoat-water Bay and Gray's Harbor, to request fishermen of all classes and capitllists con-nected with the fishing industry to make known their views to your honorable body in order that, being fully advised, you might be able to frame a law that would be just to them all. I trust that they will gest that the efficiency of the laws in r em, or aminst

close seasons of say sever would afferd the fish a chan the spawning grounds. Su be made to apply to all after would protect a portion of e The penalty for violating have a low minimum, as i obtain convictions where the court is limited in lenity. The maximum, be high, so that offender quately punished where peated.

Amongst the great variety

regard to the matter I cam

sion that alternate period

CATTLE QUAIS cal Instrum This office is often in mations from other sta washington, announci C tricts for cattle and prohitation of cattle therefron and so virulent bave ceral.

pleuro pleumonia become, tion of the movement of a necessity to preventa tory is entirely unpro propriety of tormula the herd and flocks of protected from contact of

goods and p ARBOR DAGE Liberal d In most of the states and the rail of the west and in several east at a day of comparative rest, called Day," has been instituted by letter this day, which is announced by tive proclamation, as is Thanksgiving to the people are expected and encourate to plant trees, shrubs and vines, Lessar are taught the children in the punschools as to the effect of forest denotation upon atmospheric phenomena pictures are drawn of countries where at this time the e is nothing but s criffy, but In most of the states time the e is nothing but s crility, but where ruins exist t at denote that at no very distant period the country w fertile and prosperous. Each taught by the school master ar is brought home to the attent, people on Arbor Day, that who a tree or shrub, or consigns a earth, is doing a mito to avert from his own country. Thus, i to the mere utilitarian idea, t a cultivation of the gentler The laws of this Territory, owing to areless legislation and decisions of the would be glad to have years.

festival in Washington MEMORIA Congressional action this territory is desired First-On the subject

the long deferred claim

citizens for services and in the different Indian v have been engaged. have received a comm Governor of Nevada united effort be made sion of Congress by the States to secure justice in this regard. I think a good one. I have see this subject which will b paring a memorial, and mit to your committee at Second—An act of Cor March 2, 1887, provided f ment of agricultural exp Nickel-plate

in the different States and this bill an allowance of \$mplete. to each State and Territo sults provided for would f greatest benefit to the agrime or room to be ests of the country. The tree or room to be ever, unfortunately defection of these most po decided by the comptrolle Sewing Machine rency, it failed to make an a

to carry out its provisions, lessen the chances of this bill looked at the current session of ss than (unless that a memorial beason's party ashington requesting its re-er can furnish your committee a ec

Third—There is very little con. on the in the Chinese restriction act is being by numbers of those objectionable constraint or arriving at different Puger Schind ports on small saling vesses. on small sailing vessels. these facts in my report to the Secretary of the interior, and recommended amendment of the restriction act in the interest of greater efficiency. A memo from your honorable body would receive greater attention than the report of a single officer; I believe, therefore, that the in-

Fourth-The ultimate permanent emancipation of the people from high freight rates will occur when the thousands of miles of navigable rivers fortunately sessed by the territory are opened to free navigation. Congress has inaugurated the process, but the work is slowly done navigation. on account of insufficient appropriations and the excessive conservatism of the United States engineers. I believe that a memorial on this subject would, by showing the deep interest felt in this subject by our people, be of much service in induc-ing the federal government to be more liberal in the application of funds to this de irable end. I can furnish your commit-tee with much valuable information on this topic if they request it.

subserved by such memorial.

Fifth-The settlement of a large porti of this territory is retarded by the doubt that exist in regard to land titles by rea son of the various constructions placed upon the laws granting lands to milway corporations. A bird's eye view from the summit of Steptoe's butte, in Whitme county, will, I am told, dis lose the limit of the Northern Pacific railroad grant, the line of improvement. The blighting effect of placing large areas of the pub domain under the control of one man, of one set of men is illustrated in a strik-ing manner by this object lesson. Not only are the lands that are in dispute at-fected by the lands that are fected by the blight, but those that are not in dispute are being held at high price for speculative purposes, to the detained both of the people and the stockholders of the railroad company. The poorer people, for whom the public domain was originally intended, are unable to take these lands, and the railroad company is deprived of the carriage of the products of the soil which would in a few years. the soil, which would in a few years, amountho as much as the value of the land. I think it probable that when these lands are made to bear their proportion of taxes. the disposition to hold them will not be so strong. I suggest that it would be proper for your honorable body to use its influence by memorial to congress on the side of some speedy adjustment of the question of titles. The country is interested in having the clouds remoter in

some way at once. S xth The report from this o GIVEN THAT interior department sets in settler has his claims of this territory for adm ke final proof it the Union without delay and that said productions than those con that said productions than those con that said productions of the constitution of the United S Or., at Engine respectfully suggest that it would 26, 187, viz. your honorable body to secc. No. 5330,

claim by a memorial. In conclusion, centlemen of the of S W 14 and are, I beg to assure you of we W M. ture, I beg to assure you of my! nesses to protoperation in the work now openies, and cultisus, and trust your honorable body, E. W. Mickse considerate enough to fix a rea all of Laws limit before the final adjournmen

which no new business may baros, Regular duced, so that this office will h o give due attention to all m

> motto "The goo ient servant, EUGENE SEN