TWELVE PAGES. THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER. PAGES 9 TO 12.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

Charles Asimus, the Hunchback, Executed at Kalama.

HE WAS GLAD TO LEAVE PRISON.

Lloyd Montgomery, the Boy Murderer of Linn Co. Or., Swung Off—Penitent but Unflinching.

Kalama, Jan. 31.—Charles Asimus was hanged here today at 9:30 o'clock for the murder of James Greenwood at the Fowler ranch, near Kelso, September 21, 1895.

Asimus slept fairly well last night. He woke up some four or five times and asked the guard what time it was. He said he was glad the time was so near, and wanted to get up early, so that he would be ready. Last night he spoke of his brother in Utah several times, saying: "My brother is a big man, but he has a small heart." Charley claims that when his brother had sickness and death in his family he furnished money to pay bills to the amount of $250, but when Charley got into trouble his brother had no money for him, and while he expressed himself as being very sorry for Charley he did not come to see him. The condemned man arose and dressed about 7 o'clock, and ate a light breakfast with about the usual relish. He seemed brighter and more composed than he has been for several days.

At exactly 9:30 o'clock Asimus came out of his cell and walked between two deputy sheriffs up the steps of the scaffold. As soon as he was in position on the drop he commenced talking in a hesitating, disconnected manner. His words were: "I must die. I am all right. The sheriff he good man, I one bad man. I must die. I'm all right." While he was saying this the deputies were strapping his arms and legs and adjusting the noose. With the last words Sheriff Watson touched the lever at 9:32 and the body dropped nine feet. The doctors reported him dead in four minutes, and he was cut down fifteen minutes after the drop.

Asimus was a hunchback, about 28 years of age. He was born in Germany, where he lived until grown. He claimed that his deformity was due to an accident which happened when he was fifteen years of age. He was carrying a heavy sack of potatoes up some stone steps, when he slipped and fell in such a manner as to injure his spine. His father refused to have his injuries properly cared for, saying that he was only a trifling boy and not worth the expense. Asimus' back always gave him much trouble, subjecting him to extreme nervous spells. On first coming to the Pacific coast from Nebraska, Asimus secured employment with a nurseryman at Woodburn, Or. He afterward met John Greenwood in Portland, and was hired to work on his farm in this county. He worked three months, when he had a disagreement with this employer, who discharged him without paying him his wages due. Asimus sued Greenwood and got a judgment against him, but he could not give the bond necessary to execute it. This aggravated him, and he decided to take a gun and scare Greenwood into paying him. When they met, Greenwood told him he had no money. After talking a while Asimus became very angry and shot Greenwood, killing him instantly. When first confined Asimus was in a deplorable condition physically, and steadily grew worse. He once tried to commit suicide by opening the arteries of his arm with the wire points of his shoestrings. He was discovered after he had become unconscious from loss of blood, and was brought back to life by physicians. After his arrest he took a very gloomy view of his plight. He would say: "I am nothing but a hunchback, and every one is against me." The fact that he was a cripple and had had many reverses seemed to have embittered him, and he felt as though the whole world had turned against him. Asimus was raised a Lutheran, and when talking about the future he expressed confidence in his sins having been forgiven. He said he believed every man must do his own praying, and that the prayers of the preacher or priest would avail nothing. As the day of execution drew near Asimus became very nervous, and could get no rest except when under the influence of drugs. When asked if he would walk to the scaffold, Asimus said that he did not feel that he had the courage that many men claimed to have, but he was glad that he was going to die; life in prison would be worse than death for him.

LLOYD MONTGOMERY HANGED.

The Boy Who Killed His Father, Mother and D. McKercher.

Albany, Or., Jan. 31.—Lloyd Bryson Montgomery, the self-confessed murderer of his father and mother and D. McKercher, was hanged at 7 o'clock this morning in the inclosure of the jail yard. Montgomery exhibited wonderful pluck and did not flinch upon the scaffold.

About midnight he said he was not sleepy and preferred to talk with the jailers, visitors and fellow-prisoners on his last night on earth. He rehearsed the story of killing McKercher after the latter had killed his parents. A noticeable feature of the conversation was that he spoke of the killing in an off-hand, reckless way in which one would speak of shooting blackbirds. Half an hour later he played "Home, Sweet Home," on the violin, and grew sleepy and lay down. He did not awaken until the sheriff called at 4:20, and then had to be shaken sharply.

About half an hour before the execution Montgomery conversed with his cell-mate, young Fox, and a neighbor, Joseph Hume, of Brownsville. They urged him not to go to his Maker with a lie upon his lips, but to tell the truth. Montgomery was very much impressed with what Mr. Hume said. After a very earnest entreaty the doomed boy burst out crying and said he would confess all. "I am guilty," he said, "and I killed them all. I will write it out." He then wrote the following statement: "I did it. I am guilty. Oh, God, have mercy on me. Take me; I am a poor sinner; I am sorry for what I have done. God, do have mercy on my poor soul. For my sake, do, and forgive all my sins, each and every one of them, and forgive those who sinned against me. Oh, God, help the precious souls to see the way of life, for my sake. Do help them and guide them through this life. Amen. Lloyd Montgomery." The ministers then prayed earnestly. Montgomery was very contrite and wept bitterly. At 7 o'clock Sheriff McFeron announced that the time had come, and led the prisoner into the corridor, where the warrant of execution was read to him. Then, assisted by three deputy sheriffs, the sheriff escorted him to the scaffold. As he left the cell he said: "I want you people to know I am sorry for what I have done. I am ready to die. I deserve it." Stepping upon the platform Montgomery looked up at the sky, then looked down at the spectators. Advancing, he said: "Friends, I am sorry for what I have done, and I hope you will all forgive me, and I hope the Lord will be with you. I am guilty," he said, "and I ask God to have mercy on me as a poor sinner, and I ask you to pray for me." An earnest prayer was delivered by Rev. J. E. Snyder.

After being securely pinioned the doomed boy looked again at the sky and landscape about him and said: "Oh, Christ, forgive me, and I hope you will all meet in heaven, and I ask God to take me as I am." The sheriff then adjusted the black cap and rope, and stepped back, when Montgomery said: "Oh, God, have mercy on me, a sinner. Take me as I am. My friends, farewell, farewell!" Sheriff McFeron then pressed the trigger and the body shot downward, falling six feet. There was not a struggle; only a slight tremor. The head was bent forward and to one side. The neck was broken. Physicians immediately approached the body and noted the pulsations. In seven minutes they were 126; in eight minutes, 66; in fourteen and one-half minutes the heart ceased to beat, and at sixteen and one-half minutes he was pronounced dead. The body was then cut down. It will be placed in the court house for a short time, and will be turned over to the doctors for an autopsy before burial. His relatives refused to take possession of the body or bury it.

The crime for which Lloyd Montgomery suffered the death penalty was the murder of his father and mother and Daniel McKercher, on a farm near Brownsville, Or., November 19 last. There were no witnesses to the crime, but suspicion soon fell upon Lloyd Montgomery, the 18-year-old son, and he was arrested the next day and taken to Albany, the county seat. The motive for the terrible crime was inexplicable, and young Montgomery strenuously denied his guilt, but finally, after a few days' confinement, he gave way and made a full confession, acknowledging that he was the murderer. In his confession he said that he and his father had been quarreling, and that his father slapped his face and told him to go and chop some wood. "This made me so angry," said young Montgomery, "that I did not know what I was doing. I went into the house and got father's rifle and came to the kitchen door. Father and McKercher were standing by the fence talking, and mother was in the yard. I shot father first, then mother. McKercher started to run toward the house, when I shot at him, but missed. I fired again, and he fell just as he was entering the door. Mother was running from me when I shot her. I don't know why I did it; I just began shooting and kept on until I killed them all. I had no idea of killing any of them until I grew so angry, and then I did not know what I was doing until it was all over." Montgomery, though only 18 years of age, was of fine physique and weighed nearly 200 pounds. He was born and reared in Linn county, and was never outside the county. He had never been in Albany, the county seat, until he was brought there a prisoner. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, one month after his arrest. His attorneys attempted to secure a new trial, but Judge Burnett refused to grant it. No formal application was made to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings, neither was a petition for pardon filed with the governor.

Dempsey, K. of L. Leader, Pardoned.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—Hugh Dempsey, ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, sentenced to the penitentiary three years ago for complicity in the poisoning of non-union men at the Homestead steel works after the great strike in 1892, was released at 10 o'clock today, a pardon being received in the morning mail. Dempsey was pale and a trifle thinner, but his health was good, and he was overjoyed. Following close upon Dempsey's release comes a startling story printed in the Commercial Gazette that nearly fifty persons died from the effects of the poisoning at Homestead.

Lynchers to Be Prosecuted.

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Negroes held a conference last night with the authorities of McDowell county, who informed them that they would prosecute the members of the mob who participated in the lynching of Alexander Jones. Many arrests will follow. After the state has finished with the mob the Norfolk & Western railroad will prosecute them on a charge of interfering with the United States mail and express by stopping the train and taking Jones therefrom.

Another Aged Leper Sentenced.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Philip Ratz, one of the old men arrested for assaulting little girls, was today sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

CATHOLICS WILL NOT YIELD.

They Want Entire Control of Church Schools in Manitoba.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 31.—The members of the Dominion cabinet are having much difficulty in agreeing upon a draft of the Manitoba school bill. It is privately stated by an English-speaking minister that a measure had been virtually decided upon which provided that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba be allowed a proportionate share of the provincial school tax wherewith to support their separate schools. This clause was insisted upon by the French and Irish Catholic ministers, the English Protestant members agreeing on condition that the bill also specify that all teachers in the Catholic schools should pass the qualifying examination, whether they were members of religious orders or not. This clause met opposition from the Roman Catholic members of the cabinet, but the English ministers carried their point. A third clause, submitted by G. E. Astor, minister of finance and a Protestant, which was adopted unanimously, called for the inspection of the schools by regularly appointed government inspectors. Tonight, however, a telegram was received by Hon. J. A. Quime from J. A. Ewarl, of Winnipeg, counsel of the Catholic minority, stating that he had started for Ottawa after an interview with Bishop Langevin, and that his grace would on no condition agree to allow the government inspectors, who are all Protestants, to enter his schools. The arrival of this unlooked-for telegram has given the work of preparing the remedial bill a severe set-back. It is evident that the archbishop will accept but a return of the system of separate schools, as it existed prior to their abolition in 1891. Up to that time the Roman Catholic schools were completely under the control of the church.

The Color Line In Boston.

Boston, Jan. 31.—There is considerable suppressed excitement in Christian Endeavor circles as the result of the news that Bishop Arnett, of Ohio, who is here to attend the Christian Endeavor day rally, had been refused admittance to three of Boston's leading hotels on account of his color, and vigorous denunciations of the management of the hotels in question is heard on every hand. Bishop Arnett was besieged with callers yesterday, and although he deplored the stir that has been made about the matter, those with whom he is associated did not hesitate to express to him their indignation at the humiliation to which he had been subjected. Among the visitors was Archibald M. Howe, president of the Middlesex Unitarian Club, who was earnest in his protest against the injustice reported to have been done to Bishop Arnett. There was special significance in Mr. Howe's visit, as the club of which he is president has been in the habit of meeting at one of the hotels at which Bishop Arnett was refused entertainment last night. Mr. Howe announced his intention of thoroughly investigating the circumstances, and states that developments will influence the club as to where its next meeting shall be held.

The incident of the refusal of three leading Boston hotels to entertain Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, O., because of his color, has a sequel today in the announcement of Rev. Samuel Crothers, university preacher of Harvard college, who was to address the South Middlesex Unitarian club on "True Americanism" at its next meeting, that he declines to speak on the subject if the meeting of the club is held at a hotel at which the color line is drawn. This declination is prompted by the fact that one of the hotels at which Bishop Arnett was refused accommodation is the usual meeting place of the club. Mr. Crothers has made known his sentiments to President A. M. Crowe, of the club, in a letter in which he states his belief that the discussion of true Americanism under such circumstances would be inconsistency so apparent as to be almost grotesque. Mr. Howe, in a lengthy letter, replying to Mr. Crothers' sentiments, declares that he agrees with the clergyman in the position, and that he will certainly take a similar course himself with regard to the meeting place of the club.

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THE BIDS FOR BONDS

Pouring in on Secretary Carlisle at a Great Rate.

FOREIGN GOLD HIS PREFERENCE

The Bankers May Combine and Offer a Low Rate, in Which Case All Bids Will Be Rejected.

Washington City, Jan. 31.—Nothing definite can be learned at the treasury department as to the number and amount of bids already received for the new bonds. As fast as received the bids are deposited in a safe, where they will remain until next Wednesday, when they will be opened and their contents announced. It is certain, however, that a large number of bids have been received, and each mail brings considerable additions. As to the amounts or prices offered, even the secretary of the treasury knows nothing except in the few cases where he has been privately advised by letter. There seems to be no doubt that the amount of the bids will exceed the $100,000,000 to be offered, and it is expected that the foreign offers will be considerably more than was expected when the loan was announced. The improved political situation abroad, it is believed, will contribute to this end.

The semi-official announcement that bidders who intend to pay for their bonds in foreign coin will be given the preference in making the awards is expected to stimulate foreign competition for the bonds. The thing most to be feared in connection with the sales, it is said at the treasury, is a possible combine by which a large percentage of the offers will be at uniformly low rates. Should this prove to be the case, there seems to be no doubt that Secretary Carlisle would not hesitate to reject all the bids below what he would regard as fair, both to the government and to the purchaser.

The Quillayute Harbor Appropriation

Port Angeles, Jan. 27.—Special.—Two bills of importance to the people of Clallam county will be introduced in congress during its present session. One provides for an appropriation of $30,000 for a harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river. The other provides that the government land in this city, known as urban block 32, and suburban lot 26, be granted to the city and county. The city hall, county courthouse and jail are now located on these blocks. In the memorial to congress concerning the harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river the following interesting facts are set forth: This harbor is the only one on the Pacific coast between Cape Flattery and Gray's harbor which can be made suitable for deep water ships.

"That the rivers of the Quillayute valley drain a territory aggregating about 1,260 square miles of land—an area nearly one-sixth larger than the state of Rhode Island—and fully 90 per cent. of which is still a part of the public domain. That this area, with the exception of about 20,000 acres, is densely covered with merchantable timber of the first quality, the total quantity being estimated by experts at from 11,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 feet.

That the numerous affluents of the Quillayute river coming down from the mountains north, east and southeast of this great region, are large streams, and suitable for bringing down to the ocean the natural and other products of the country. That the region, though covered with a great natural wealth and blessed with a genial climate and productive soil, and capable of supporting a large population, is almost wholly unoccupied, because its products cannot now be taken to market."

The memorial then states a feasible method by which an excellent harbor can be made, and in support of the plan draws attention to the favorable report made by Lieut. Schenck in pursuance of authority of congress.

American Representation in Transvaal.

Washington City, Jan. 27.—Secretary Olney has received by cable an appeal from the American residents at Johannesburg, praying that a diplomatic representative of the United States be sent into the Transvaal to look after their interests. Nothing is said in the cablegram in the way of a direct suggestion that our government intervene to secure from the Transvaal government fair treatment politically for resident Americans.

At present the United States is without a diplomatic representative in all Africa, save in Liberia, and our diplomatic business was that that continent is done through the medium of the United States residents at the home governments of the African colonies in Europe. It is only within the past two years that we have had even a consular officer at Johannesburg and he is nothing more than an agent, accountable to the United States consul at Cape Town, Mr. Knight. The president might, of his own instance, send a commissioner to the Transvaal for a special occasion, but if it is desired to maintain a permanent diplomatic representative there, which recent events would seem to indicate is necessary, this can be done only by authority of congress, which must make the appropriation for the minister's salary and the expenses of the legation. It is probable that a recommendation to this effect will be made shortly.

Leases of Indian Lands.

Washington City, Jan. 28.—Special.—Representative Hyde has been in receipt of several requests on the part of miners living near the various Indian reservations of Eastern Washington, who desire to secure permission to work mines on the reservations by lease or some other arrangements with the Indians. The matter was brought before Indian Commissioner Browning for an opinion. He said:

"Indian tribes residing on Indian reservations, under the ordinary title of occupancy, do not have any right to dispose of the minerals to be found within their reservation. They have the right to mine coal for their own use, quarry stone for the same purpose, or take any other minerals for their personal use or ornamentation, but have no right to engage in the business of mining for the purpose of profit. By a provision in the act of February 28, 1891, as amended by the act of August 15, 1894, authority is given for Indians who have bought and paid for the lands embraced within their reservation to lease them for mineral purposes for a period not exceeding ten years, with the authority and approval of the secretary of the interior. In construing the term bought and paid for their lands, this department has held that where an Idian tribe has acquired its reservation by agreement in which said tribe relinquishes a larger tract and accepts a diminished tract for its reservation, such tribe is held to have bought and paid for its lands, and is permitted to lease. Otherwise than this, Indians have no more right in the lands of their reservation or in the products thereof than a tenant for life."

Can't Open the Yakima Reservation.

Washington City, Jan. 28.—Special.—"Nothing can be done toward opening the Yakima reservation," said Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to the Post-Intelligencer correspondent yesterday, "until congress shall have appointed a commission to go out there and treat with the Indians, securing their consent to take lands in severalty and accept from the government a sum in cash for the remainder of the reservation, which can then be opened up to settlement under the general homestead law or in any other manner congress may direct. Some of the Yakimas, I understand, are well civilized at the present time, but there are what are known as the wild Yakimas, who are among the least civilized of any Indians under the control of this department at the present time. These Indians are not at all anxious to surrender any of their property to the government, fully realizing its value and knowing that as civilization closes in around them that every acre is still further enhanced."

The Washington delegation in congress will hold a conference and will act in unity after having determined what it is best to do in the way of immediate action looking toward the ultimate opening of the reservation.

CHRISTENING OF THE KENTUCKY

W. C. T. U. Women Want No Intoxicating Fluid Used.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.—The executive committee of the W. C. T. U., at their meeting here drafted a protest against the use of whisky or any intoxicating fluid in the christening of the new warship Kentucky. The board declined to give out a copy of the protest until it shall have been mailed to Secretary Herbert and Miss Harriet B. Richardson, of this city, who has been selected by the secretary to christen the ship, and who asked the privilege of using Old Bourbon for that purpose. Miss Richardson says: "The W. C. T. U. is premature in its action, as there has been no official announcement as to what the Kentucky will be christened with. The honor was unsought by me, and I suggested Old Bourbon as a characteristic product of Kentucky."

The Defenses of Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 28.—The first signs of the Dominion government's intention to carry out its promises toward the protection of the country in the event of trouble with any other nation are seen in the estimates of the coming year presented to parliament by G. E. Foster, minister of finance. The total estimate for the ensuing year is $41,230,681, about the same as last. In the expenses for the maintenance of the militia, however, there is an increase of $372,716 over last. The total estimate in the expenditure of the Canadian militia and regulars will be $1,105,884, exclusive of over $100,000 to be spent on an armory at Halifax, N. S. The expenditure on the Northwest mounted police will be $253,000, against $500,000 last year. The militia are to be armed with new rifles, but the particular style of arms has not yet been agreed upon. No vote is asked as yet. The Dominion last year contributed $77,000 toward paying for the construction of the new fortifications at Esquimalt. This year the sum to be voted by the Canadian parliament for this purpose will be $29,000, the fortifications having been completed. As usual, Canada will pay $47,000 to the marine artillery detailed by the government to garrison Victoria, B. C.

The Urgency Deficiency Bill.

Washington City, Jan. 30.—The urgency deficiency bill was today reported to the senate from the committee on appropriations, being the first of the appropriation bills to be reported to the senate this session. It increases the total appropriation for deficiencies over the amount appropriated by the house bill to the extent of $1,509,664, the total being $5,930,667. The principal items of increase are $480,000 to complete the new congressional library building; $441,101 to pay judgments (principally letter carrier claims) of the court of claims; $329,725 to pay expenses of United States courts, and $75,000 for back pensions and bounties. The bill is also amended so as to provide for the payment to Matt W. Ransom, minister to Mexico, of $2,806, being the amount of salary due for July and August, 1895, for which he received no pay, owing to the irregularity of his appointment.

Photographing Through Opaque Bodies

New York, Jan. 31.—Prof. H. W. Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Yale university and is in charge of Sloan physical laboratory, has, according to the Evening Post's New Haven correspondent made successful experiments recently in photographing objects behind opaque bodies by the agency of cathode rays, in which Prof. W. C. Roentgen, of Germany, was reported to have achieved remarkable results. Prof. Wright's experiments were made with a great variety of substances, and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate, even when it was inclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick.

The National Democratic Convention.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Pursuant to the resolution authorizing appointment of the sub-committee of the Democratic national committee which is to have charge of the arrangements for the national Democratic convention at Chicago, Chairman Harrity has appointed the following members of the Democratic national committee of constitute the sub-committee: W. F. Harrity, chairman, Pennsylvania; S. P. Sheerin, secretary, Indiana; A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Ben T. Cable, Illinois; Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin; John G. Prather, Missouri; Thomas H. Sherley, Kentucky. A meeting of this sub-committee will be held in Chicago at an early date.

A New China Steamer.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The new steamer Doric is on her way to this port. She sailed from Liverpool last week, and on arriving here will enter the China service for the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. She will come direct to this port, and after discharging a cargo which she secured at Liverpool will sail on her first voyage to Yokohama. It is expected that she will arrive here about the end of March. The Doric is practically a new vessel, having been entirely overhauled at Belfast. She is a vessel of 4,675 tons, and has a speed of about seventeen knots. She is in command of Lieut. H. Smith, H. M. S.

The Mattle Island Reservation.

Washington City, Jan. 28.—Special.—Some persons having made application to take up land on Mattle, or Matia, island, in Puget sound, it is authoritatively stated that the lighthouse board of the treasury department, which has exclusive jurisdiction of this reservation, at the present time has no thought of relinquishing the whole or any part of this reservation, and that therefore no one will be permitted to acquire any title to any portion of the same.

The St. Paul Still Aground.

New York, Jan. 31.—At high tide today, with the wind northeast, blowing eight miles an hour, an effort was made to pull the steamer St. Paul out of the sand off Long Branch, but the great craft moved only a few feet. The probability of the St. Paul being floated today is remote, but an effort will be made again at the next high tide.

Coal at Port Townsend.

W. B. Dennis, president of the Board of Trade of Port Townsend, returned Tuesday from a five months' visit to the East and registered at the Northern. Mr. Dennis went east in the interests primarily of the Boston and Sequimm Coal Company of Port Townsend, of which he is president, and says that he found things dull in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but with a strong feeling that the situation would be materially changed for the better during the sixty days from the time he left those great financial centers. He did not find any wild desire to take up Western investments, but he was pleased to be told that the state of Washington was all right and had a great future before her.

As to the Boston & Sequimm Coal Company, he said the works had been closed for some months, but it now expected to begin developing the coal fields in the neighborhood of Port Townsend, and had reason to believe the same coal measure as that at Nanaimo would be struck.

Eyes examined free. Miss F. Wilzinski, Graduate Optician. New York eye hospital practice. 801 First avenue, corner Columbia, in drug store.

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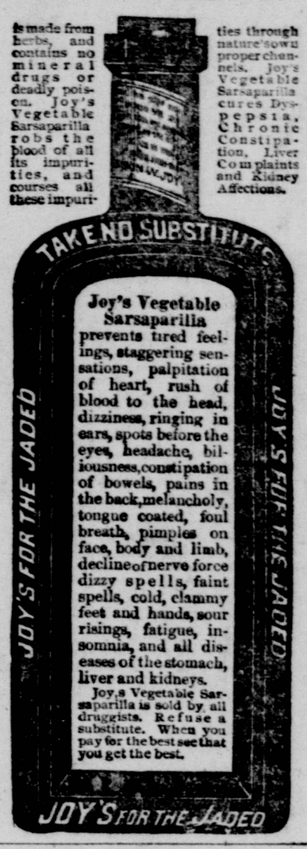

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THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

ARTICLE I.

General Rights and Liabilities.

Section 1. The municipal corporation now existing and known as the City of Seattle, shall remain and continue a body politic and corporate in name and in fact, by the name of "The City of Seattle," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and defend in all courts and places, and in all matters and proceedings whatever, and may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold and enjoy real and personal property within and without the corporate limits of the City of Seattle, and may sell, convey, mortgage and dispose of the same for the common benefit, and may receive bequests, devises, gifts and donations of all kinds of property within and without the city for its own use and benefit, or in trust for charitable or other public purposes, and do all acts necessary to carry out the purposes of such gifts, bequests, devises and donations, with power to manage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same in accordance with the terms of the gift, bequest, devise or trust.

Sec. 2. The public buildings, lands and property, all rights of property and rights of action, all moneys, revenues and income belonging or appertaining to the City of Seattle, are hereby declared to be vested in the said City of Seattle.

Sec. 3. The City of Seattle shall continue to have, hold and enjoy all public buildings, lands, wharves, waters, property real and personal, streets, alleys and other public places, rights of property, rights of action, suits, actions, moneys, revenues, taxes, licenses, income, books, documents, records, archives, claims, demands, and generally all things in possession and action of every nature and description, and shall be subject to all obligations, debts, liabilities, dues and duties, of the existing municipality.

Sec. 4. Suits, actions and proceedings may be brought in the name of the City of Seattle for the recovery of any property, money or thing belonging thereto, in law or in equity, or dedicated to public use therein, or for the enforcement of any rights of or contracts with said city, whether made or arising or accruing before or after the adoption of this charter; and the adoption of this charter shall not operate to abate or discontinue any existing suit, action or proceeding in court or elsewhere, to which said city is a party.

Sec. 5. All contracts of every description heretofore duly and legally made and entered into by the City of Seattle, by virtue of any existing law, shall remain valid and be binding upon the City of Seattle, to the extent only that they are now valid and binding upon the City of Seattle.

Sec. 6. The adoption of this charter shall not affect any special or local assessment, re-assessment or proceeding relating thereto, which may be wholly or partly completed or pending before the city council, or any board or officer at the time of such adoption, but all such assessments, re-assessments and proceedings may be completed under the provisions of this charter; and all things done prior to the adoption of this charter, relating to any such assessment, re-assessment or proceeding now pending or remaining uncompleted, shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this charter relating thereto, in so far as such provisions are substantially the same as the provisions of the charter superseded hereby, relating to the same matter, or all such assessments, re-assessments and proceedings may be completed under the provisions of the charter which is superseded by this charter or under the provisions of general laws applicable thereto.

Sec. 7. All the provisions of this charter which are substantially identical with provisions of the charter superseded hereby, shall be construed as continuations of such former provisions and not as new enactments.

In all cases of claims for damages against the city, on which part of the time allowed for presenting such claims to the city council and filing the same with the city clerk has already elapsed at the time of the adoption of this charter, the portion of time already elapsed shall be counted as a part of the six months fixed by this charter for presenting and filing such claims.

ARTICLE II.

Boundaries, Wards and Precincts.

Section 1. The City of Seattle shall include within its limits the following lands and territory, to wit: The north half of section 17, all of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, in township 24 north, of range 4 east, and the south half of sections 19 and 20, and all of sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in township 25 north, of range 4 east, and the south half of section 24, and all of sections 25 and 36, in township 25 north, of range 3 east, and including also the water fronting said above described lands westward to the center of Elliott Bay and the Duwamish River, and eastward to the middle of Lake Washington, and all the water of Lake Union south of a line running east and west through the center of sections 19 and 20, in township 25 north, of range 4 east, beginning at a point in the center of Lake Washington, which is the northeast corner of the limits of the City of Seattle on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1890; thence northerly along the center of Lake Washington to an intersection with the center line of section 16, in township 25 north, range 4 east, W. M., produced eastwardly; thence west in the waters of Lake Washington and Union Bay along said south line produced, to an intersection with the east line of said section 16, produced southerly; thence north in the waters of Union Bay along said east line produced to the shore of said Union Bay, and thence north along the east line of said section 16 and of section 9 in said township and range to the quarter section corner on the east line of said section 9; thence west along the center line of said section 9 to the quarter section corner in the west line thereof; thence north along the east lines of sections 8 and 5 in said township and range to the north line of said township 25 north; thence west along said township line to the quarter section corner in the north line of section 1, in township 25 north, range 3 east, which latter point is the northeast corner of the present corporate limits of the town (now city) of Ballard; thence south along the center line of said section 1 and sections 12 and 13 in said township 25 north, range 3 east, to the southeast corner of government lot 2, in said section 13, the said last named line being also the easterly boundary of said city of Ballard; thence west along the south boundary of said city of Ballard to the center of Salmon Bay; thence northeasterly following the present corporate limits of the city of Ballard, along the center line of Salmon bay to deep water in Puget sound or Admiralty inlet; thence southerly along said main channel to a junction with the main channel of Elliott bay; thence easterly and southeasterly along the main channel of Elliott bay, to a point in the center of Elliott bay, in a line with the westerly line of section 24, township 25 north, range 3 east, produced south; thence north along the said west line of section 24 produced to the quarter section corner in the west line of said section 24; thence east, following the limits of the city of Seattle on October 10, A. D. 1890, along the center line of said section 24, and of sections 19 and 20, in township 25 north, range 4 east, to the east line of said section 20; thence south, following the limits of the city of Seattle on October 10, A. D. 1890, along the east line of said section 20 to the southeast corner thereof; thence east, following the limits of the city of Seattle on October 10, A. D. 1890, along the north line of sections 28 and 27 in township 25 north, range 4 east, to the shore of Lake Washington; thence easterly in the waters of Lake Washington, following the limits of the city of Seattle on October 10, A. D. 1890, to the northeast corner of the limits of the city of Seattle on October 10, A. D. 1890, and the place of beginning, including all waters embraced within the boundaries above described, together with such other territory, if any, heretofore or hereafter added to said city by virtue of the general laws of the state of Washington.

Sec. 2. The City of Seattle is hereby divided into nine wards, designated and bounded as follows:

The First Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Yesler Way with the center line of Ninth Avenue South, and running thence south along the center line of Ninth Avenue South to the center line of Jackson street, thence east along the center line of Jackson street to the center line of Twelfth Avenue South, thence south along the center line of Twelfth Avenue South to the center line of Hanford street; thence east along the center line of Hanford street to the east line of section 17, in township 24 north, of range 4 east, thence south on the said section line to the quarter section corner on the said east line of section 17, thence west along the south boundary of the city to the west boundary of the city, thence north along the west boundary of the city to a point in Elliott bay where the center line of Yesler Way produced intersects said west boundary, thence east in a straight line along the center line of Yesler Way produced and Yesler Way to the point of beginning.

The Second Ward shall include all that part of the city situated south of the center line of Yesler Way and Yesler Way produced, and lying east of the First ward.

The Third Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Yesler Way with the center line of Broadway and running thence north along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Madison street; thence northeasterly along the center line of East Madison street and East Madison street produced to the point in Lake Washington where East Madison street so produced would intersect the section line between sections 16 and 21, township 25 north, range 4 east, produced eastward; thence east to the east boundary of the city; thence south along the east boundary of the city to the north boundary of the Second ward; thence west in a straight line along the center line of Yesler Way produced and Yesler Way to the point of beginning.

The Fourth Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Yesler Way with the center line of Broadway, and running thence north along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Madison street, thence southwesterly along the center line of Madison street and Madison street produced, to the point of intersection with the center line of Yesler Way produced, thence east in a straight line along the center line of Yesler Way produced and Yesler Way to the point of beginning.

The Fifth Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the center line of Madison street at the point where the same is intersected by the center line of Minor Avenue, and running thence northerly along the center line of Minor Avenue to the center line of Olive street, thence westerly along the center line of Olive street to the center line of Stewart street, thence westerly along the center line of Stewart street to the north boundary of the First ward, thence east along said north boundary to the point of intersection with the center line of Madison street produced, thence easterly in a straight line along the center line of Madison street to the point of beginning.

The Sixth Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point on the west boundary of the city where the same is intersected by the center line of Denny Way produced, and running thence east in a straight line along the center line of Denny Way produced and Denny Way to the center line of Ninth avenue, thence southerly along the center line of Ninth Avenue to the center line of Olive street; thence westerly along the center line of Olive street to the center line of Stewart street, thence westerly along the center line of Stewart street to the north boundary of the First ward, thence west along said north boundary to the west boundary of the city, thence northerly along the west boundary of the city to the point of beginning.

The Seventh Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the center line of Madison street at the point where the same is intersected by the center line of Minor Avenue, and running thence northerly along the center line of Minor Avenue to the center line of Olive street, thence westerly along the center line of Olive street to the center line of Ninth Avenue, thence northerly along the center line of Ninth Avenue to the center line of Denny Way, thence east along the center line of Denny Way to the center line of Westlake Avenue, thence north along the center line of Westlake Avenue to Valley street and continuing due north to mid-channel in Lake Union, and thence northeast, east and southeast, following the mid-channel of said lake to the intersection of the section line between sections 16 and 21, township 25 north, range 4 east, at the portage between Lakes Union and Washington, thence east on said section line produced to the intersection of East Madison street produced, and thence southwesterly along the center line of East Madison street produced, East Madison street and Madison street to the point of beginning.

The Eighth Ward shall include all that part of the city situate north of the center line of Denny Way and Denny Way produced, west of the Seventh ward, south of the east and west center line through section 19 in township 25 north, range 4 east, and through section 24 in township 25