

tutions were neglected by the legislatures of the two States in 1881-1883.

In 1924, Mrs. Villard published an attractive little book entitled *William Lloyd Garrison on Non-Resistance*. One of the luring sentences is: "The company that frequented our house was so delightful that I never realized until I was fully grown that my father's devotion to the cause of the slave made him socially ostracized." In addition to the daughter's tribute the book has a chapter "What I Owe to Garrison" written in Russia, January, 1904, by Leo Tolstoi. There is also in the book a fine chapter: "William Lloyd Garrison As Seen by a Grandson" by Oswald Garrison Villard. The whole Garrison spirit is revived by a frontispiece quotation from the great editor's Salutory in the first issue of *The Liberator*, January 1, 1831: "I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

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*Judge Howay in Hawaii*

Colonel C. P. Iaukea, Chairman of the Captain James Cook Sesqui-Centennial Commission, writes from Honolulu an expression of gratitude for having accredited Judge F. W. Howay of New Westminster, B. C., as a Delegate from the Washington University State Historical Society. He was primarily the Honorary Representative of the Government of Canada. Among Colonel Iaukea's praises of Judge Howay was: "He also contributed a considerable amount of historical material which we did not possess in our Archives."

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*A Contract with B. L. E. Bonneville*

The *Midwest Review*, published at Caspar, Wyoming, recently reproduced in facsimile a contract entered into by David Adams with Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville to serve him faithfully during a trip "to and over the Rocky Mountains." The document reveals a number of points interesting to those who are studying the life and work of General Bonneville.

The contract is dated at St. Louis, Missouri, on February 22, 1832, at the beginning of the great venture. It is a printed form with spaces in which are written the names of both parties, time of service, dates, and rate of compensation. The form was one undoubtedly in common use by fur traders and hunters of that time. The name of René Paul was written in as the agent

in St. Louis where the pay was to be forthcoming at the completion of the contract. The agent signed as the only witness to the contract indicating that he was probably the one who assembled the necessary men for the party. The length of time for the promised service, twice written in on blank lines, was "eighteen months." This is convincing evidence that Captain Bonneville at that time expected to return well within the two years leave granted from his own service in the United States Army. He subsequently exceeded the length of that leave which act is still a subject of controversy. Adams was to draw pay at the rate of \$200.00 per year and the service was to begin on March 1, 1832.

The reproduction of the contract carries a courtesy line of acknowledgment to Dr. G. R. Hebard. This is Grace Raymond Hebard, Professor of Economics in the University of Wyoming, who has done much creditable work in the history of Wyoming and the West.

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*Indian Lore and Moses Coulee*

Mr. J. C. Scott, Argiculturist, has an interesting article with the above title in the *Puget Sound Electric Journal* for July, 1928. People devoted to the history of that and other geographic features of the State of Washington would do well to save that article. It is evidently the result of much research work on the part of its author. The information gleaned from many sources deals with the Indian Chief Moses quite as much as with the Coulee named in his honor.

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*United States Geographic Board*

The United States Geographic Board in April, 1928, issued a preliminary edition of "Rules for the Spelling of Foreign Geographical Names." It shows an effort to cooperate with geographical authorities in other countries, notably with the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

At a meeting of the United States Geographic Board on June 6, 1928, a few dicisions were rendered, two of which relating to Alaska should be noted here. Mount Steller, 10,000 feet elevation, is more accurately located in the Chugach Mountains about 70 miles west of Mount St. Elias. It is an honor for George Wilhelm Steller, naturalist with Bering on his second voyage, 1741. Mount Witherspoon, 12,023 feet elevation,