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ELLENSBURG, WASH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

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## SYNOPSIS OF GOV. ROGERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

OLYMPIA Wn., January 13:—The state officers elected last November were inaugurated today. For the first time in the history of the commonwealth of Washington, including its territorial and state career, the executive and legislative branches passed from the control of the Republicans. A clean sweep was made in all the state departments. The new incumbents took the oath of office at noon and their new forces of deputies and clerks also were installed.

The inaugural ceremonies were simple. Governor Rogers walked to the capitol accompanied by a few friends. The Senate and House met in joint session in the house chamber. Chief Justice administered the oath to the new governor, who was introduced to the joint assembly and the throng of spectators. Hundreds crowded around the building unable to gain admission.

Immediately after taking the oath of office, Governor Rogers proceeded to read his inaugural address. He read it in a clear, distinct voice, and every word of it was received with rapt attention. The inaugural portion of the address is very brief. It merely states the fundamental principle that all valid law is based on that instinctive apprehension of justice which finds universal lodgment in the heart of man. Relying upon this, and upon his own clearly felt consciousness of right intent, the Governor promises a strict adherence to law and firm determination to execute it without fear or favor. The rest of the address comprises about 7,000 words. It is in the nature of a message outlining the policy of the new administration and suggesting reforms in the way of retrenchment in expenses and simplification of County and State machinery.

Governor Rogers enumerates the bounteous resources of the state, giving a passing view of the forests, mines, grain fields, rivers and harbors, and pass a tribute to the self-reliant, industrious and energetic people who inhabit this region. "And yet," he says, "that all is not well with us we are agreed. No honest man can say that labor received the full measure of just return for his performance. Times are hard we say, and property is depreciating below the value it should justly hold." The Governor ascribes this condition chiefly to the appreciating value of money consequent upon the demonetization of silver and establishment of the gold standard.

He tells the legislators that they are here to make and mend the laws. The people look to them for relief. In compliance with Section 6, Article 3, of the state constitution, the Governor then proceeds to make recommendations. Before doing so in detail, however, he appeals to the patriotism of the Senators and Representatives and earnestly warns them against the dangers of factional controversy. "For when this is aroused," he says, "earnest endeavor and high patriotic resolve perish in the fierce heat engendered by the struggle for place." He deprecates that a senatorial election is to be held at this critical juncture and admonishes the members of the fusion People's party in control of the legislature not to imperil the existence of the political compact by means of which their election was secured, and which, if rightly guided and honestly managed, will finally and

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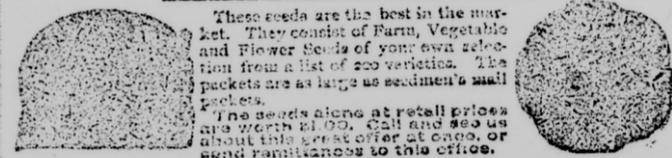
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securely lodge in the hands of the great plain people of the state those rights, powers and privileges with which, as American citizens, they are inalienable endowed.

The law makers are sent to the legislature, not as the agents of this or that man or this or that political faction, but rather as the representatives of a people united in their demand for relief and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, by constant, unselfish political action. "Law, to be respected and obeyed," says Gov. Rogers, "must follow and not precede public opinion." He advises that whatever laws may be enacted should be the result of mature deliberation, supported by the general average approval of the people of Washington. He reminds the legislators that revolutions have always had more to fear from reaction than from any and all things else, because adventurous spirits have in their zeal outstripped public opinion. "Better a thousand times to stop short of the exercise of our whole power," the governor says, "than to exceed it by so much as a fractional part of a grain."

With respect to the revenue laws, Governor Rogers expresses the opinion that the collection of taxes involves an exercise of forces repugnant to the independent spirit of American character. But the people quickly recognize and appreciate

## A POPULIST CITY.

### Wonderful Improvement in the old Scotch town. A good Place for Boss Ridden Cities to get ideas of Reform.

Glasgow will levy no taxes after January 1, 1897. The revenues derived from two public utilities owned by the city, including the street car service, the gas and electric light service, the water supply and other public monopolies are now sufficient to pay all expenses of the city government. The most surprising part of the whole matter is the fact that this remarkable achievement has been accomplished with an immense reduction in the cost of service to the public.

Glasgow is a city of about 792,000 population. In 1801 it was only 77,000. It has made a larger growth than any other European city since that date. Its great university, over 400 years old, is famous the world over. Its public libraries, museums and technical schools are the pride of the city. The general intelligence of this great university town is unequalled in Europe. Its sanitary condition is of the first class. It ranks next to London in size among the cities of Great Britain. In a word, it is the model city of to

day. The leading source of municipal revenue in Glasgow is the street railway system, and although the city bought the street car service less than three years ago, July 1, 1894, the interest on the debt and provision for a sinking fund made after meeting these fixed charges and the cost of repair and maintenance there was a balance at the close of the year past, July 1, 1897, of \$403,011. The fare is one cent for half mile rides, and the average fare for the 36,162,000 passengers carried during the year is less than 1 7-8 cents. The cost of water and gas service has likewise been greatly reduced, and yet the revenue has been increased.

Glasgow owns its own street car lines, water works, gas works, electric light plant and all other public utilities.

It has created magnificent public markets, bought up and torn down old tenement rookeries and built magnificent modern houses in which the poor can have all modern conveniences at a very small rent, and undertaken many other improvements never before attempted by a municipality before, many of which have been described in these columns.

When the municipality had provided comfortable quarters for that great mass of the poor dependent upon lodging houses for shelter, it was found that there was still one class for whom no provision had been made—viz, the widowers and widows who are compelled to be absent from home during the day and have no means of assuring themselves of the care of their children during this period. To supply this want a "family home" has been erected, which, both for arrangement and management, stand alone in the history of modern municipal enterprises. The "home" is situated in the poorest section of the city, and thus most conveniently placed for the class it is intended to reach. There are accommodations for about 165 small families. In addition to the ordinary bed and living rooms there are reading, smoking, recreation and dining room. For the children there are a spacious nursery and roof garden. The nursery is in charge of a special trained nurse who has several others under her direction. Hot and cold water baths and specially constructed small kitchens for the preparation of infants' food are distributed throughout the building. With all these comforts and conveniences the cost has been kept to the lowest possible level. A mother with one child pays 78 cents per week; with two children 98 cents. A father with one child pays 93 cents per week; with two children \$1.19, and with three children \$1.23. The charge for board are. For adults, 8 cents, and tea, 6 cents. For children, per week 45 cents for single child, 39 cents each for two in a family, and 23 cents each for three or more in a family. Although the "home" has been opened but a few months, the difference in appearance between the children living there and those in the immediate neighborhood is already apparent. Another advantage which is not to be ignored is the fact that the low charges act as an incentive to father and mother to support the children and keep them with them rather than have them become a charge upon public or private charity. It is believed that the "family home" will soon come to have a permanent place in the institutions of the cities of Great Britain. All reports agree that there is little or no crime in Glasgow. And now there will be no more taxes while every public utility is cheaper.