

# THE SENATE

## FIFTEENTH DAY (Continued from page 1.)

Senator Palmer Woods showed his colleagues on Saturday what a Democrat could do as the head of a special Sunday law committee, submitting a report that "reformed" the McCandless bill for letting everybody do everything. The bill went over until Tuesday, but the bill as it has been changed presents a number of features of interest. In its text it is as follows:

### AN ACT RESPECTING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH DAY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. Sunday within the meaning of the provisions of this Act is the first day of the week and includes the time between the midnight preceding and the midnight following the same day.

Section 2. All labor on Sunday is forbidden, excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labor that is needful for the good order, health, comfort, or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading or study; provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to newspaper printing offices, steamship companies, railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, hotels, inns, restaurants, restaurant cigar stands, stores for the sale of tobacco products only, ice cream parlors, soda water stands, drug stores, fruit stands for sale of fruit only, livery stables, hackmen, owners and operators of licensed shore boats, news depots, agriculturalists, florists, graziers and ranchmen, (farmers, graziers and ranchmen shall perform such labor only as is necessary to the up-keep of equipment and the care of live-stock) electric light plants, ice making plants, gas works and slaughter houses; and provided further, that persons or vessels leaving and arriving at Port on that day, and to and from any railroad station; that on Sunday the loading and unloading, coaling and despatch of vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and vessels carrying United States' mail shall be permitted, but no freight shall be drayed or conveyed from the dock, pier, wharf or landing upon which it is unloaded, except livestock and perishable goods; that during the entire day milk, bread, fruit and ice may be sold and delivered; that until nine o'clock in the forenoon fresh meat, fresh fish, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables may be sold and delivered, and that barber shops may be kept open until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and public markets until nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Section 3. All outdoor recreations, sports, museums, aquariums and games may be conducted on Sunday provided it be done in a manner not constituting a common nuisance.

Section 4. Except as otherwise provided no person shall serve or execute any civil process on Sunday and any such service or execution shall be void.

Section 5. Whoever wilfully interrupts or disturbs any religious assembly or assembly for religious worship, whether such offender commit such offense within or without the place of assembly and whether such offense be committed on the Lord's day or at any other time, shall be punished as provided in Section 6 of this Act.

Section 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not over \$50 or be imprisoned not over thirty days.

Section 7. All parts of Chapter 220, Sections 3189 to 3194, inclusive, of the Revised Laws of Hawaii and all other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

### WOODS REPORT.

Indeed, Senator Woods was the whole thing at Saturday's session, pretty nearly, for he likewise presented a minority report on the forestry bill, which is Senate Bill No. 41, which was a hummer. It was a minority report, being signed by Woods alone. The bill itself, on second reading, was read section by section and was then sent to the Judiciary Committee for some corrections to make it conform to the Revised Statutes. The minority report follows:

### REPORT OF MINORITY OF PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE ON SENATE BILL NO. 41.

Hon. D. P. R. Isenberg, President of the Senate—

Sir: A minority of your Committee on Public Lands beg leave to dissent from the recommendation of the majority, in their report on Senate Bill No. 41, wherein they recommend the passage of the law, for the following reasons, viz.:

(1) The existing law, Section 6 of Act 44 of the Laws of 1901, provides that after a certain forest reservation has been set apart, it cannot be sold or leased without the consent of the Legislature. The proposed amendment changes this provision, and permits the Governor, with the approval of the Commissioner of Public Lands, to take any lands out of a forest reserve, first giving a public hearing upon the subject.

(2) The reasons given for the change are, that it is necessary to wait for the Legislature, in order to secure action, it makes the procedure too slow and cumbersome, and that the approval of the Governor and the Land Commissioner is sufficient to guard against abuse of the power.

(3) There appears to be reason in the contention that the present procedure is unnecessarily slow, and I do not therefore object to a change to a less cumbersome method; but I object to that power being deposited with the Governor alone, for that is practically what the proposed amendment amounts to, as the Land Commissioner is a salaried officer, directly subject to the control of the Governor.

My objection has nothing to do with the personnel of the present incumbent

of the office of Governor. I have great confidence in him, and believe him to be an enthusiastic supporter of forestry; but we cannot always be sure that we will have a Governor of such character, and I can well conceive of a Governor who might not act in the public interests in the matter, or who might not have a correct sense of the value of forests.

### CARTER A BUSY MAN.

Again, it must be remembered that the Governor is an extremely busy man with a multitude of details to attend to, and will never have the time to devote to the detail study of questions of this character, which must frequently depend upon points which can only be intelligently decided after a visit to the location and a detail examination of the land. The Governor has no time to do such work.

(4) The present law provides that in order to create a forest reserve, the Board of Forestry shall first recommend it, after which the Governor calls a public meeting, and thereafter decides.

It seems to me that after a forest reservation has been made, and has passed under the jurisdiction of the Forest Board, it should not be taken away from their care and control without their having some say in the matter. They may, for example, have secured the fencing, replanting and high forest development of a reserve, and then have it taken away and leased to a ranchman who will turn his cattle in and destroy in a month what it has taken years to develop; or to a sugar plantation, which will proceed forthwith to cut down and clear off trees which it has taken twenty years of hard work to produce.

I therefore recommend that in order to take out of a forest reserve, any land that has been regularly set apart for forest purposes, the approval of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry be first obtained.

There does not seem to me to be any good reason why, if the recommendation of the Board is required to place land in reserve, it should not be required to take it out.

The Board is in a better position to know the details concerning the land in question than any one else.

It possesses an official forester, whose specific business it is to know the details which should govern action in the matter. The Board also has made a specific study of the land when it was made into a reserve, and consequently knows about the matter of its own knowledge, and is therefore in the best possible position to act intelligently in the matter.

### NOT SOUND ARGUMENT.

(5) It has been suggested that the Board of Forestry will be predisposed to hold on to any land which has come under their control, and will therefore be inclined to resist any attempt to take land out of a reserve.

I do not think that this argument is entitled to any consideration. The Board is the Board of "Agriculture" as well as of "Forestry," and if there is any good reason why certain land should be used for agricultural purposes, rather than for forest purposes, there is no reason to believe that they will unreasonably favor the forest branch of their duties, any more than there is reason to believe that they would unreasonably favor agriculture at the expense of forestry.

(6) The Board of Agriculture is making strong efforts to secure the cooperation of owners of forest lands, to secure the setting apart of lands which are now ranch lands, or which are not reserved, for forest reserves. Their efforts have been favorably responded to, and negotiations are now taking place looking to that end.

I do not speak from hearsay in this matter, as I myself am a land owner with whom such negotiations have taken place.

The lands which the Board wants for a forest reserve are valuable to me, and I do not want to give them up; but I recognize that the land should be set apart as a forest reserve, in the public interest. Under these circumstances I am willing to surrender the land to the government on fair terms, for the purpose of creating a forest reserve; but I am not willing to surrender said lands to the government for forest purposes, if the Governor can at will take them out of the forest reserve and use them for some other purpose, with no better check to prevent such action than mere public opinion may bring to bear.

I am not alone in this feeling of unwillingness to surrender land to the government for forest purposes, if one man alone is to have the power to take them out of a reserve.

### OWNERS INTERESTED.

I know personally that several very large land owners who are now contemplating turning over to the government many thousands of acres of land for forest purposes without charge to the government, have stated positively that if this amendment passes they will not do so.

The lands of private owners are absolutely essential to the successful carrying out of the forest reserve law, and I fear that the passage of this amendment will prove a serious blow to the progress and development of forestry in this Territory, a cause which I have very much at heart.

The reasons given to me by these other land owners why they do not favor this amendment, are those which are given above. There is no politics in this question. In fact, the large land owners above mentioned are of the Governor's own party and his warm personal friends. Their opposition to the amendment, like my own, is based purely upon the principle involved.

I therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out the words "Commissioner of Public Lands," in line 9 of Section 1, and inserting in place thereof the words "Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry," in 10 and 11 of Section 1 of the act, and that the proviso in lines 8, shall read:

"Provided, however, that the Governor may from time to time, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, after

# ATTORNEY BALL ENGAGING STEAMERS UP NORTHWEST

J. P. Ball, the attorney who left Honolulu a couple of weeks ago for Victoria on business, is "the African in the woodpile" who is endeavoring to pull the labor props from under the planters of Hawaii. Ball is at present on the coast negotiating for steamers to come to Hilo and Honolulu to take away Japanese laborers. His scheme is to get them to the coast or send them to South America. In either case it is a blow at the planters.

For the past year and a half Ball has been sending Japanese away in Canadian-bound steamers. On each steamer he sends away from thirty to fifty Japanese, and by a system employed by him, he makes from \$5 to \$10 a head by purchasing tickets for them at the steamship offices. The Japanese seem to have the belief that they can only get tickets for steamer passage by applying to Ball.

The Tacoma Ledger contains the following dispatches concerning Ball's movements on the coast, and his scheme to send the steamers Centennial and Olympia to Honolulu to secure Japanese laborers:

SEATTLE, Feb. 18.—J. P. Ball, a resident of Honolulu, is now in the city looking for steamers to carry a large number of Japanese from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco. It is said that the Orientals have been engaged to do railroad work in Mexico and Panama. An effort is also being made to charter the steamer Centennial for a similar purpose.

Mr. Ball called at the office of the Northwest Steamship Company today relative to the charter of the steamships Olympia and Victoria. He was referred to General Manager Trowbridge. Mr. Ball has not as yet fully outlined his plans, but it is said that he has a proposition to carry more than 500 Japanese from Honolulu to San Francisco.

SEATTLE, Feb. 17.—To carry more than 500 Japanese from Honolulu to South America, the Kruse line steamer Centennial, on the Puget Sound-San Francisco run, may soon be chartered by San Francisco parties. Shortly after the vessel arrived on the Sound it was reported that she might be withdrawn from the run for an indefinite period upon her arrival in California. Just before the Centennial sailed from San Francisco this voyage a number of representative Japanese were on board while she lay at her dock. At that time they informed the officers of the ship that arrangements looking to a charter were in progress. Before she sailed, however, it was learned from a reliable source that she would sail for Honolulu on her next voyage.

Several weeks ago the officers of a local steamship company received a communication from Honolulu in which the writer said that he was looking for a vessel to carry Japanese. It is believed that the same parties have secured the Centennial. While it is the general belief that the Centennial, if chartered, will take the Japanese to Mexico or Panama, it is also reported that the little brown men may sail for Japan to enter the army. The opinion of persons who learned of the charter in San Francisco is that the Japanese have been hired for railroad work.

### JAPANESE PAPER COMMENTS.

The Weekly Hawaii Shinpo published yesterday contains the following reference to the matter:

Honolulu and Hilo are soon to receive calls from some steamers from the coast coming after Japanese passengers. It will be read the third time on Monday.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) PALMER WOODS,  
Member Pub. Land Com.

### THE REGULAR ORDER.

Senate Bill 42, the bill to compel Territorial office-holders to pay their taxes, passed third reading. McCandless, Woods and Brown voted no.

Senate Bill 61, to prescribe the manner of drawing bills of exceptions, passed second reading. It will be read for the third time on Tuesday.

Senate Bill 62, the "marked ballot" law, passed second reading. Will be read for the third time on Tuesday.

Senate Bill 56, to amend the section of the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment and removal of District Magistrates. Reported from the Printing Committee and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 57, to amend the Revised Laws so that stray cattle may be impounded. Reported from Printing Committee and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Senate Bill 58, to provide for the publication of the decisions of the United States District Court for Hawaii. Reported from Printing Committee and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Hayselden introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Prison Inspectors. Passed first reading and ordered printed.

Paris introduced a resolution inserting \$5,000 in the Loan Bill for roads and schools on Hawaii. Referred to proper committees.

Paris also wanted to know from the Department of Education whether it owned the land on which school houses stood, what system was followed in fixing salaries of teachers and what school agents were paid. The resolution asking for the information carried.

Dickey's motion to print bills in Hawaiian was reconsidered, and they will be printed after passing third reading.

The regular order, second reading of the bill appropriating \$2,000 to fight the Kona fire, was taken up and the bill

senters to San Francisco and Seattle. At least two such steamers are already announced and the companies owning or chartering them are advertising in the local Japanese press.

The S. N. Steamship Company is advertising the well known steamer Centennial, to come to Honolulu and Hilo about March 25, and to make monthly trips thereafter, from San Francisco to Hilo and Honolulu and back, with Hilo as the principal port at this end. The steamer wants laborers as passengers, and she will go to the island where it is thought that the largest number can be had. Inducements are being offered which the charterers hope will result in the steamer being crowded with Japanese steerage passengers every trip. The Oriental Trading Company of Seattle is another concern which is about to send a steamer here. This company's vessel is the Olympia, and it is announced in the advertisements that she will be here about April 18. She is to carry Japanese passengers and freight to Seattle, and special inducements are being offered to passengers.

There is no doubt that this is a most unfortunate state of affairs, in a larger sense than in its application to the labor situation in these islands. The temper of the people of the Pacific coast has never been mild towards sudden invasions of laborers from foreign lands. What will happen when these people see steamer after steamer arriving at the docks of San Francisco and other ports, crowded with Japanese laborers? It is greatly to be feared that there will be ugly disturbances, which may lead to some most unpleasant consequences. The Japanese government has done its share to prevent such a contingency by stopping immigrants from leaving Japan for America, but it cannot stop them from leaving Hawaii. There are agents from the coast in various parts of the islands now. They are describing the attractions of California and other Pacific coast states in glowing terms. They represent Pacific coast men who want some cheap laborers on the coast.

They are expected to fill the steamers which are to be placed on the run. Without such steamers, no less than 6000 laborers left Hawaii for California last year, while those returned to Japan foot up to 5789. Only about half that number came here from Japan. What is Hawaii to do for labor if the exodus continues?

The unfortunate situation is due in large part to the action of the local steamship companies in throwing so many difficulties in the way of Japanese who try to book passages for the coast in the regular way. Such intending passengers have been compelled to produce passports and comply with all sorts of illegal and unnecessary conditions which were imposed only as obstacles. They have been compelled to employ brokers and pay large fees for the purchase of tickets. The new steamers are a result of this. Had the regular steamship companies carried on business with Japanese in the regular way, the proposed competing steamers could not have hoped to be successful. The travel by the regular steamers would not have been so large as it will be if the special steamers come, nor would it be in crowds of laborers whose landing all at once will attract the attention of the whole nation. Hawaii wants laws to allow her to import cheap labor. The Olympia and the Centennial, with their holds crowded with Japanese plantation laborers from Hawaii, will be nice arguments for the Planters' Association to use at Washington.

All members being present, the Dickey expectation bill was read for the third time. The bill passed, 10 to 5, Achi, Brown, Dowsett, Kalama and Lane voting against it.

On third reading of Senate Bill 39, to protect the owners of containers for beverages and medicines, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, so that it could be doctored.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

## THE HOUSE.

The work of the House of Representatives proceeded smoothly enough on Saturday and there was considerable work done but a careful observation of the temper of the House cannot fail to augment the fear that an explosion is imminent. Things have been running smoothly, very smoothly indeed, but there is the breath of a Kona in the air and it is only to be hoped that the sunshine of Speaker Kauden's smile may dispel the gathering clouds.

A petition was received from W. K. Keoho of Kipahulu, Maui, asking for \$500 for damage to his property and feelings because a road board cut a road through his taro patch and family burying ground. The Public Lands Committee will deal with the matter.

The clerk of the Senate transmitted the bill for providing for the filing of plans and surveys in the Registrar's office and the bill to amend Section 1815 of the Revised Laws.

The incidental expenses of the Public Works Department for the last six months of 1904 were \$1665.32 as reported by Chief Clerk White.

The Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements recommended \$10,000 for a new road connecting Kamehameha road with Kalihii road and also the following appropriations: \$15,000 for general repairs in Koolauloa and completing Kalaunui breakwater.

For completing the Manoa road \$10,000.

For general road work in Lihue district, Kauai, \$33,000.

The following resolutions were presented:

To repair and paint the bandstand in

the Capitol grounds. (Waterhouse.)

For \$8000 for a road from Pahoa to Kaoho, \$5000 for a road from Maui road to Maalaea; \$1000 for repairs to Poholiki-Kamali road; \$6000 for reconstruction of Kamali-Kaimu road. (Lewis.)

For new roads and repairs, First district \$94,150. (Lewis.)

For \$15,000 roads and bridges at Anahola. (Mahikoa.)

That the Government district physicians be paid salaries as provided in Act 16 of the extra session of 1903. (Hala.)

For draining, repairing and macadamizing streets in Kewalo and Kakaako, \$20,000. (Lilikalani.)

The Lucas railroad bill was introduced by Rep. Kalelopu, the wording being exactly the same as that of the bill introduced in the Senate.

Representative Broad introduced a bill to set apart all proceeds of sales of public lands as a special fund for payment of bonded indebtedness or for the purchase of lands for homesteads, parks or bridges. It was read a first time by title.

Representative Broad introduced a bill to amend the Revised Laws of Hawaii making eight hours a day's work for all workmen in public employ and five hours a day's work on Saturday. It was read by title a first time.

The following bills were introduced: To regulate and provide for the inspection, testing, storage and sale of petroleum and its products. (Kanho.)

To provide for the appointment of an assistant treasurer. (Harris.)

To regulate trust companies. (Harris.)

Rep. Pulaa wanted to know why the laws passed by the Legislature from 1901 to 1904 have not been published in the Hawaiian language and the matter will be passed on to the Secretary of the Territory.

Rep. Harris's resolution to present copies of the Revised Laws of Hawaii to the members of the Code Commission and the County Commission was adopted.

Rep. Andrade's bill relating to costs of court came up for third reading but was recommitted.

On motion of Rep. Long the bill passed on Friday to provide for the filing of bonds by appealing parties was reconsidered and the Senate will be requested to send it back.

The House adjourned at noon.

## THE SENATE. SIXTEENTH DAY

From the Special Railway Committee, Dickey hit the McCandless railway bill between wind and water yesterday, but neither the bill nor the introducer was knocked out by the blow, although both were considerably jarred. The McCandless Belt Line measure, which is known as Senate Bill No. 12, came up on the report of special committees and Dickey submitted the report of the Special Railway Committee, as follows:

"The bill is for the purpose of granting to John Lucas and his associates the right to build a belt railroad around the southeastern end of Oahu and a cross line from Kahuku through Kalihii valley to a point near Kamehameha School. The road may use any power except that it may not use steam in the Districts of Waiialua and Ewa. It passes through Honolulu on the line of Queen street, the Beach road and Kapoli Park. There is no restriction on the size of rail, gauge of track or grade of road. The maximum rate of speed on streets or roads is eight miles and the maximum rate of fare is six cents a mile.

"Your committee feels that it would incommode the public very much to allow another railroad to pass through the congested part of Queen street from the river to Fort street, where the R. T. & L. Company now have a track and where a large part of the heavy drainage of the city is carried on. It would be sorry to see Kapoli Park defaced by running a railroad through it.

"The R. T. & L. Co. has given the city one of the best services in the world, and it would be very unfair to allow another company to parallel its tracks from Kalihii to Walkiki just when it has got its system into working order, begun to get out of debt and in a condition to repay its stockholders for their long wait for dividends.

### PIONEER RAILWAY.

"The Oahu Railway and Land Company was the pioneer in railroad building on Oahu, and in the face of prophetic all sides that it would never pay, built its road under the greatest financial difficulties, raised the receipts of the government from \$5000 to \$17,000 per annum in the District of Ewa and has given the public a first-class service. Would it be fair, now that it is at last on a paying basis, to allow a rival company to parallel in a parallel line from Kahuku to Waiialua and from Ewa to Honolulu, thus making their road profitable? That road plans whenever it can see its way to do it without serious loss, to extend its line from Kahuku for several miles through Koolauloa and to build a branch road through Lilehua. A survey for the last named line has been made. It seems to your committee that the O. R. & L. Co. is entitled to protection, even though technically another franchise can be legally granted.

"It would, doubtlessly, be to the advantage of the people of Waiialua, Koolauloa and Koolaukoko if a railroad were built connecting them with Honolulu, but such a road could not probably be made to pay unless the company could have the local traffic of Honolulu. There is no doubt that if such a road were built the taxes of the Territory would be greatly increased in a few years, but of course not to the extent that the taxes in Ewa and Waiialua Districts have been, as the available land is much less.

"It is true that the R. T. & L. Co. was allowed to parallel the tracks of the Tramways Co., but there was good reason, in that the Tramways Co. was not giving a satisfactory service. Should the R. T. & L. Co. cease to give a satisfactory service it would doubtlessly be a good reason for allowing a rival company to come into the field.

"There is no provision in this bill for

## A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply what we mean by a broken-down system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration, weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what ails us is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic

Therapion No. 8 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AGAIN, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless. This wonderful medication is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

### THERAPION

chambers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (as sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world). Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Purple letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

paying a percentage of the gross income into the treasury, which is a provision which should be insisted upon in all cases of public franchises. A mistake was made when the R. T. & L. Co. was only compelled to pay a percentage on a portion of its net income.

### SUBSIDY IS WRONG.

"The bill provides for a subsidy of \$2,500 a mile for each mile constructed. This was allowed in the case of the O. R. & L. Co., but that was the pioneer company when the question whether a railroad could be made to pay was not settled. In the present condition of affairs your committee is not in favor of granting such a concession. The finances of the Territory do not warrant it, even if it would pay in the end. When warrants for the pay of employees, and even of the members of the Legislature, have to be registered and remain unpaid for months, it behooves us to guard every avenue of expenditure with a jealous eye.

"The bill asks for exemption from taxes for fifteen years. While this would be offset, in case the road were ever built beyond Diamond Head, which, however, need not be done under the bill as introduced, your committee thinks that the period ought not to exceed five years in any case.

"The objections to the bill are so numerous that we recommend that it be laid on the table."

Dickey moved that the report be laid on the table to be considered with the bill, and by that time McCandless had caught his second wind.

"I move you," he said, "that that report be thrown out of the Senate."

This, however, was hardly in order and the Senator modified his motion to a plain one to reject the report, which was lost. And then the Dickey motion carried. However, the Senators were merciful because when the bill came up on second reading, consideration was postponed until Monday to give McCandless a chance to answer the Dickey report.

### COUNTY ACT COMMITTEE.

The Senate was full of incident yesterday, and just before adjournment for the day, Dowsett from the County Act Joint Committee introduced the following resolution, which was adopted and the Senate Committee men given ten days more time:

"The Joint County Committee to which was referred concurrent resolution No. 1, beg leave to report that it has had the same under careful consideration, and as the time expires today, requests of this honorable body that the committee be given further time in which to make a final report; and that pending such final report the said committee be permitted to have for its consideration all House and Senate bills on local self-government that were introduced therein."

The Senate session opened with the refusal of the Senators to permit the House to draw back a bill, House Bill 74, which the lower body had passed and then reconsidered, the bill having in the meantime passed first reading in the Senate. "It seems to me," said Dowsett, "this is asking too much. Where would the power of the House stop if we grant this request. It would be unprecedented."

President Isenberg held that the bill could not be returned to the House at this stage under the rules, and that closed the incident, after Achi had entered a protest.

### ACHI WINS HIS POINT.

Achi scored a little bit later when he appealed from the ruling of the chair on a report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill 74, which is the Paris bill relative to the appointment of district magistrates. It seems that Paris had wanted to be heard on the bill by the committee, and had not been, and there was a misunderstanding all round about it. The presiding officer ruled that Achi's report was not in order, and from that ruling Achi appealed, winning his point. After this little breeze, the Senate settled down to business.

The order of the day was the third reading of Senate Bill 73, the special forest fire appropriation act. The bill passed without dissent.

Senate Bill 6, the Dickey-Park bill, came up on third reading, and went over for consideration until next Tuesday on motion of Woods.

Senate Bill 46, relating to proceedings for recovery of land, on third reading passed without dissent.

House Bill 7, on second reading, went to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 25, the divorce law, on second reading, went to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 32, to encourage diversified industries, went to the Public Lands Committee.

House Bill 74 went to the Revision Committee on second reading.

House Bill 78, second reading, referred to Judiciary Committee.

ROUTINE MATTERS.

Senate Bill