THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
The preliminary COURSE OF LECTURES in the medical department of the University of California will begin Wednesday, March 1, 4:30 p. m., at the College Building, Stockton St., near Chestnut, San Francisco. R. A. McLEAN, M. D., Secy., 603 Merchant St., cor. Montgomery, San Francisco.

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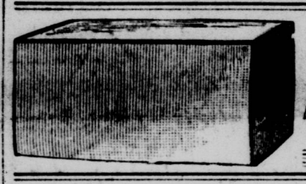

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WHAT WALLACE WANTS

Third Assistant Postmaster Generalship Suits Him.

CLEVELAND MAY REWARD HIM.

Farmer J. Sterling Morton's Views on Anti-Option Bill.

Judge Gresham's Successor—The Senate Passes the Sherman Bond Amendment—Judge Jackson's Appointment Confirmed—Panama Canal Testimony.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The announcement from Lakewood that President-elect Cleveland has selected Morton, of Nebraska, for secretary of agriculture is received in this city with some disappointment by the many friends of Hugh Wallace, of Tacoma. It has rather been expected by the friends of Mr. Wallace here, as well as in Washington state, that Cleveland would recognize the services of National Committeeman Wallace by giving him a place in his cabinet. So far as the cabinet position is concerned, however, Mr. Wallace is now out of it. It has been known for some time here by the POST-INTELLIGENCER correspondent, that failing to get into the cabinet, Mr. Wallace had his eye on another important position. It is said by those claiming to know his intentions, that he is a candidate for one of the assistants to the postmaster general. It is believed that he desires to be nominated by Mr. Cleveland as third assistant postmaster general. There is a bare possibility that Mr. Cleveland may conclude to repay Mr. Wallace for his services in the last campaign by giving him the office he is now seeking. The Pacific coast is not likely to be recognized in any other direction, and this rather leads to the belief that Mr. Wallace will have his ambition satisfied by becoming one of the leading officials in the postoffice department under the Cleveland administration.

GRESHAM SUITS GERMANY.

The Berlin Foreign Office Pleased With His Appointment.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Recent conversations with prominent attaches of the German foreign office have elicited remarks showing that the appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state in President Cleveland's cabinet is viewed with pleasure here, indicating, as it does, that President Cleveland intends to have the foreign service of the United States free from party politics.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, Will Get the Place.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—It is learned today from the best possible authority that Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, who is the present district judge of the eastern Wisconsin judicial district, will succeed Judge Gresham as circuit judge of the district embracing the states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Judge Jenkins will be supported for this appointment by Senator Vilas, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, and by Senator-elect Mitchell, who succeds Mr. Sawyer as senator from Wisconsin.

There is little doubt expressed here that Judge Jenkins will be Gresham's successor, but it is known that Gresham has decided not to tender his resignation until after Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated. He will make this delay for the purpose of preventing President Harrison from making the appointment. It will be due to this fact that Judge Gresham will not be in Washington City on March 4, to take part in the inauguration ceremonies with other members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

J. STERLING MORTON'S VIEWS.

He Is Opposed to the Anti-Option Bill, and Thinks Farmers Ought to Be.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who has accepted the office of secretary of agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet, in an interview today said:

I am opposed to the Hatch anti-option bill. What farmers of this country most need is protection from their alleged friends. Farmers need to change in some of their ideas and they would be materially benefited by a certain kind of education. It is generally said and believed that farmers are instigators and supporters of the Hatch anti-option bill. In my opinion they should be its most vigorous opponents. Produce exchanges and boards of trade, which this bill is intended to destroy, are of the greatest advantage to the producers of grain. I am and always have been a hard money man. I am apposed to unredeemable greenback issue, and have been opposed to every measure advocated by fanatics and demagogues attempting to lower our currency from its solid and honest basis. I do not favor state banks, but I endorsed that section of the Chicago platform favoring the removal of the 10 per cent. tax.

JUDGE JACKSON CONFIRMED.

No Opposition to the Kentucky Judge Manifested in the Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—There was not even the formality of a vote in the executive session of the senate today on the confirmation of Judge Jackson, which was made without a single objection. The confirmation is a relief to the friends of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, who feared it would be used to prevent action on the nomination.

IN THE SENATE.

The Sherman Amendment for 3 per Cent. Bond Issue Passed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—In the senate, after routine business, consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being on Mills' amendment to Sherman's 3 per cent. bond issue amendment, making said bonds redeemable at the option of the government. The amendment was defeated without division. The vice president then put the question on the Sherman amendment and announced it agreed to.

Stewart objected to the manner in which the amendment was declared agreed to, and at the suggestion of Hoar both amendments were considered as still open. Stewart then spoke more than an hour, denouncing Sherman's amendment as the most wicked, revolutionary scheme ever invented by man in laying the rude hand of legislation on the accumulated precious metals of the world. He moved to amend by adding: "And the bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall not be used as security for the issuance of national bank currency."

Palmer advocated the Sherman amendment. At the close of the discussion Mills' amendment was rejected without division, and Stewart's by a vote of 32 to 21.

On motion of Gormon, Vance's amendment to Sherman's amendment, adding thereto a proviso repealing the tax on state bank circulation, was tabled.

Brice then offered an amendment requiring all issue of United States notes to be maintained at parity and interchangeable at nominal par. Sherman said he acquiesced in the amendment with pleasure. In response to an inquiry from Teller, Sherman said the amendment included the silver certificates, gold certificates, treasury notes and paper money issued by the government, but called attention to the fact that bullion certificates were not included. Brice afterwards modified his amendment so as to make it read: "And also to maintain at parity and interchangeable at nominal par all and every series of notes of the United States issued and circulating as currency, including treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, currency certificates and treasury notes of 1890, now or hereafter outstanding."

Allison said he would vote for Brice's amendment. Teller opposed it. McPherson argued against the Brice amendment and Brice said that in deference to the judgment of his seniors in the senate he would withdraw his amendment. The discussion finally closed and a vote was taken on the Sherman amendment. It was agreed to, 30 to 16. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—30.

Aldrich	Gorman	McPherson
Allison	Gray	Morrill
Brice	Hale	Perkins
Caffery	Hansbrough	Sawyer
Chandler	Harris	Sherman
Cullom	Hawley	Stockbridge
Davis	Higgins	Vilas
Dixon	Hiscock	Voorhees
Felton	Hoar	Washburn
Frye	McMillan	White

NAYS—16.

Bates	Jones, Nevada	Pugh
Call	Kyle	Shoup
Cockrell	Mitchell	Stewart
Coke	Peffer	Teller
George	Power	Vest
Gordon		

No further action was taken on the sundry civil appropriation bill, but Allison gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain in session on Monday until the bill had been passed.

The Sherman amendment is as follows:

To enable the secretary of the treasury to provide for and maintain the redemption of United States notes, according to the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875, entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated and placed at the discretion of the secretary, and he is authorized to issue, sell and dispose, at not less than par in coin, either description of bonds authorized in said act or bonds and notes bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions; provided, that in said act for bonds therein authorized, to an extent necessary to carry said resumption act into full effect, he use the proceeds thereof as provided in said act and none other.

In the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. A conference report was agreed to on the bill regulating hydraulic mining in California. Without making much progress with the postoffice appropriation bill, public business was suspended and, after paying a proper tribute to the late Representative Warwick, of Ohio, the house adjourned.

PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Congressman King Tells About the "Change of Sentiment."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—Before the Panama investigating committee today J. Floyd King, formerly a member of congress from Louisiana, testified that Hayes' administration was strongly in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine and was hostile to the French company; that Secretary Thompson was strongly opposed to the French company and vehement in the expression that the Monroe doctrine should be asserted against the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. Creary—"What, then, did you think of the retirement of Secretary Thompson to become the representative of the Panama Canal Company?"

King—"I thought it the most unprecedented action. I had not the slightest premonition that he was going to resign."

Mr. Geary asked, without receiving any very definite response, a number of questions as to whether or not at the time that canal matters were under discussion, there was not a good deal of talk about the use of improper means to influence legislation.

King replied that the painful fact to his mind was that after De Lesseps' visit there was a lack of any feeling regarding the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. The atmosphere suggested that public sentiment had mysteriously changed concerning the Panama company. Continuing, he said:

I know of no improper means being used to change sentiment, and can not recall any circumstances, save what one woman, now dead, said to me in badinage, as I took it, something about "better get some of De Lesseps' money." I turned it off and it passed as a joke, and perhaps she meant it as such. That is the only time any improper speech about such matters was made in my hearing. I think it was immediately after De Lesseps was here.

This evening Storer and Patterson will leave for Terre Haute, Ind., to examine ex-Secretary Thompson.

Carlisle Opposes an Extra Session.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 18.—Carlisle passed the day with Cleveland, and left for Washington City this evening. Carlisle before leaving said that Cleveland had not selected his private secretary yet, and declined to say anything about the attorney generalship or secretary of the navy. In regard to silver legislation, Mr. Carlisle said he did not think the silver act would be repealed this session, and, as there was a strong sentiment against an extra session as far as action on the silver question was concerned, he did not think an extra session of congress would be called unless it was absolutely necessary.

Cost of Silver and Gold.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—Senator Stewart today submitted an exhaustive report from the senate committee on mines and mining relative to the cost of production of gold and silver. The conclusions drawn are that the relative cost of production of silver and gold is about equal to the established ratio of 258-10 grains gold to 412½ grains silver, and that in both cases the cost of production, taking into account all the legitimate investments, is much greater than the coinage value.

Congressional Seat Contest Ends.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The house committee on elections today by a majority vote decided to report in favor of seating Elliott, Democratic member, in the contested election case of Miller vs. Elliott, from Shoestring or Black district, South Carolina. This is the last contest before the committee.

Increase in Appropriation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The legislative appropriation bill was reported to the senate today. Among the items of increase are these: The mint at Carson, Nev., $25,000; restoration of Utah commission, $14,000.

Dexter Horton & Co., bankers, open for business tomorrow in their new quarters, corner Washington and Commercial streets.

ALL QUIET AT OLYMPIA.

Candidates and Legislators Leave for Their Homes.

EVEN THE DARK STEEDS FLY.

The House Humorously Endorses Mays for Cleveland's Cabinet.

The Garfield Statesman Takes It Seriously and Wires the Fact to Cleveland—Only One Ballot Taken in Joint Convention.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The week has closed without the appearance of any of the numerous dark horses who were so loudly announced when it opened. The experience of the enemies of Allen in striving to induce some of his supporters to vote for new candidates has demonstrated that he holds an invincible position as the regular nominee of his party, and as a result of the feature of the dark horse ruse the conviction is strong that if Allen is not elected, as he is justly entitled to be, as such nominee, during the sixteen working days of the session that yet remain, no one will be.

The sessions of both branches of the legislature today were short and the business light. The house did not remain in session quite an hour this morning, and during a good portion of the time it was in session it could hardly have been called a deliberative body. Owing to the absence of numerous members there was a disinclination to take up important measures, and, as a consequence, the representatives were practically in mock session for a time. Under the jocose order of business, Pierce of Lewis offered his joint resolution endorsing Mays for the portfolio of agriculture in the Cleveland cabinet. It is stated tonight that Mays regarded the matter quite seriously, and felt highly complimented by the adoption of the resolution, and that though it is hanging fire in the senate, he caused the fact of his indorsement by the house to be telegraphed to Cleveland, notwithstanding the announcement that J. Sterling Morton had been tendered the position. Mays is not here tonight to deny or affirm the report, but it is thought to be the invention of some one inclined to make sport of the "gentleman from Garfield." Some of his fellow Democrats, however, have expressed the fear that the resolution will assist Mays in getting some office under the new administration.

It is but a matter of justice to Representative Keller to state that he was not the author of the absurd resolution he introduced concerning the Kansas trouble. He offered it at the request of a clerk. Gilman accurately indicated its merit by interrupting the reading of it and moving its reference to the committee on the school for defective youth.

The house adopted one serious resolution, however, providing for the early consideration of appropriation bills, the object being to prevent bunching them at the close of the session.

There are fewer members in the city tonight than at any time since the session commenced, and it is an infrequent sight to witness two or three members gathered together. None of the senatorial candidates are here, Senator Allen having left the city on this afternoon's down Sound train, and if there are any dark horses about the city they are keeping dark, indeed. A fairy story is having some circulation to the effect that the Allen men are to break next week to Mayor Huson, of Tacoma, but no one treats it seriously. It will be laid away with the many other dead and gone prophecies of a division of the Allen forces.

The Puyallup capital removal bill is expected to be introduced next week. The constitution makes the enterprise of the Puyallup people a difficult one. To submit an amendment to the constitution, the agreement of two-thirds of the members elected to each house must be obtained and to re-locate the seat of government requires a two-thirds vote of the people. The Puyallup measure is being encouraged by certain anti-Allen men, who desire to frighten Senator Horr and Representative McKenzie, of Thurston, into leaving Allen, but these members are still voting for him and will continue to do so.

In Joint Convention.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—A break in the usual order occurred in the joint convention today owing to a failure of a quorum to vote. Only fifty-one votes were cast, and on the announcement of the vote of the first ballot the convention dissolved. The members present and not paired voted as follows:

For Allen—Belknap, Brock, Bush of Pacific, Cameron, Farrish, Forrest, Gilbert, Horr, Karr, Keller, Kellogg, Kelly, Mead, Merchant, Rinehart, Sargeant, Tucker, Webb, Van de Vanter, Mr. Speaker—20.

For Turner—McMillan, Mentzer, Moore, Richards, Roscoe, Sherman, Smith of Whitman, Woodworth—8.

For Griggs—Campbell, Crockett, Edmonds, Foss, Foster, Gilman, Hamill, Kline, Letterman, Mays, McCroskey, McManus, Miller, Mulkey, Payne, Shelton, Smith of Okanogan—17.

For Young—Baker, Collin, Denn, Durant, Scott, Smith of Douglas—6.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

But Little Business Transacted and Only One Bill Passed.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—But little business was transacted in the senate this morning and only one new bill was introduced—senate bill No. 230, by Sergeant, to prevent any railroad company from changing its main line of road from its original location to the detriment of any town, city or village.

The following bills were passed:

H. B. No. 62, permitting the detention of animals trespassing on private property.

S. B. No. 134, providing that articles of incorporation may be amended by supplemental articles executed and filed the same as the original articles by all those who for the time being shall be trustees.

S. B. No. 129, amending section 2.213, title 25, chapter 2, of the code so as to provide that:

In order to hold the possessory right to a location of a mine, not less than $100 worth of work must be performed or improvements made thereon annually; the period within which the labor must be performed commencing January 1 and ending December 31 succeeding the date of location.

H. B. No. 69, providing a penalty for maliciously killing or maiming of dogs.

The senate adjourned after the joint session until 11:55 on Monday.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Members in a Playful Humor—Mays Recommended for Cabinet.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The house, while in a playful humor this morning, adopted a concurrent resolution recommending Representative Mays for secretary of agriculture and referred a burlesque resolution relative to the Kansas trouble to the committee on the school for defective youth.

The Mays resolution was presented by Pierce of Lewis, as follows:

WHEREAS, It is conceded that the mighty chain of commonwealth known as the states of the Pacific coast, should be represented in the executive branch of the government of these United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the state of Washington, the senate concurring, recognizing the great ability and general worth of the Hon. F. W. D. Mays, of Pomeroy, Garfield county, state of Washington, petition his excellency, Grover Cleveland, president-elect, that he appoint said F. W. D. Mays as secretary of agriculture in his cabinet, thus recognizing the grandeur, power and opulence of the beautiful, romantic, growing and superb states of the great Northwest.

The Kansas resolution was by Keller, as follows:

WHEREAS, We learn with deep concern and pungent regret from the telegraphic messages appearing in the great educators of the people, the newspapers, that at the capital city of our sister commonwealth, where "Old John Brown's spirit goes marching on," the star-spangled banner which was decreed more than a century ago the national ensign of freedom-loving America, has been torn from the capitol building in the state of the sunflower and a crimson streamer hoisted instead thereof, which is similar to the red rags used by bullfighters in Mexico, to rage and infuriate the bulls and make them fight against the very weapons of death; and,

WHEREAS, The sad and startling intelligence comes to us that because of two rival and belicose houses of representatives in "bleeding Kansas," composed of Republicans and Populists, respectively, with a few pestiferous Democrats fiddling on their wounded and pugnacious feelings, have precipitated war and inaugurated mobocracy, the prospective results of which are awful to contemplate; and,

WHEREAS, It is the bounden duty of all the good sisters and the affectionate mother of uproarious Miss Kansas to immediately ascertain who are wrong, blamable and responsible for the disgraceful and internecine revolution now rampant in her borders, and bayonet them into submission to the just and legal powers that be; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives of the legislature of the Evergreen State of Washington, that his excellency, Gov. John H. McGraw, be, and he is hereby empowered and directed, to take the entire militia and ordnance of this state to Topeka, Kan., forthwith, and help bring order out of chaos, peace out of war, calm out of storm, law out of lawlessness, golden-winged sunshine of joy out of the murky storm clouds of hatred, and cause the starry flag of this glorious nation to float triumphantly again over the state house in Topeka, which is in the land of the queenly Mrs. Lease, where the favorite Martin recently warbled sweetly but tauntingly to the sad-hearted Ady.

The house refused to hear the resolution read in full.

Durant presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There are numerous persons in the state who are figuring on fat positions on the theory that the present legislature will make liberal appropriations out of the public funds just prior to the adjournment of the present session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the best interests of the state of Washington demand that the matter of such appropriations be immediately considered in order to give the legislature of this state ample opportunity to curtail unnecessary expenditures and prevent waste of public money.

Smith of Okanogan rose to a question of privilege relative to an Olympia dispatch to the Seattle *Telegraph*, in which it had been stated that he procured the information on which his lighthouse memorial was based from Theodore Barker, chief clerk of the Portland lighthouse office. Smith declared this statement to be untrue.

Senate bill No. 220, appropriating $3,803.23 for the Soldieas' home, was passed.

The following bills were introduced:

H. B. No. 379, substitute for H. B. No. 87, by the judiciary committee—Relative to the making and recording of surveys and plats of cities and towns and additions and extensions thereto.

H. B. No. 380, by Hoole of Clallam—Providing for the taxation of mortgages; made a special order for Wednesday next, at 10 a. m.

H. B. No. 381, by Mentzer of Thurston, by request—Appropriating $1,000 to W. T. Cavanaugh for services in securing the confirmation of state selection of granted lands.

H. B. No. 382, by Durant of Franklin—Making it unlawful for any public officer to accept or use a pass.

H. B. No. 383, by Egbert of Pierce—Making it a misdemeanor for owners of land to allow thistles to grow on such land.

H. B. No. 384, by Wheeler of King—Authorizing executors and administrators to borrow money on account of estates.

H. B. No. 385, by the committee on privileges and elections—Amending the law relative to the challenging of voters.

H. B. No. 386, by the committee on privileges and elections—Providing a penalty for the delivery by printers to unauthorized persons of copies of official ballots, and making it a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession a counterfeit of any official ballot.

Adjourned to 11:55 a. m. Monday.

THE PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Text of Hoole's Bill Extending Time of Payment and Remitting Penalties.

Following is the text of house bill No. 323, by Hoole, approved by the governor, extending the time for payment of taxes and remitting penalties:

SECTION 1. That the time for the payment of all state and county taxes levied for the year 1892 is hereby extended to April 1, 1893, after which date the same shall become delinquent and all penalties provided by law for the non-payment of such taxes shall attach and the same be collected as provided by law.

Sec. 2. That all penalties on all state and county taxes paid on or before April 1, 1893, be and are hereby remitted, but said taxes shall draw interest from March 1, 1893, until paid, at 10 per cent. per annum, and the county treasurers of the respective counties in the state are authorized to receive and receipt for such taxes, with interest, but without the penalty, up to April 1, 1893.

Sec. 3. The county treasurers of the various counties who shall have collected any penalties on any such taxes for said year 1892 prior to the passage of this act shall keep the amount of such penalties so collected in a separate fund to be refunded to the respective parties having paid the same, and that any person having so paid any such penalty shall present his claim therefor to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the same were paid and the board shall audit such claim and order a warrant drawn therefor, which warrant the treasurer shall pay out of said fund.

Sec. 4. Whereas, the time to which the payment of taxes is by this act extended would otherwise expire before this act would take effect, an emergency exists; and, therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval by the governor

The Anti-Pinkerton Bill.

Following is the anti-Pinkerton bill of last session, passed by the present legislature over Charley Laughton's veto:

That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons, or agents of any person, or member, agent or officer of any corporation or association of persons to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men in this state for any purpose whatever; and all parties so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and in a like sum for each day they shall continue to offend after having been once fined; and in addition to such fine such offender, if a person, may be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court. The fines shall be paid into the general fund of the county in which the offense was committed. And all arms, uniforms, accoutrements and any other property of a military character in possession of such person, member, agent, officer, corporation or armed body of men shall be seized by the officer making the arrest under the provisions of this section [and] be forfeited to the state of Washington.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?