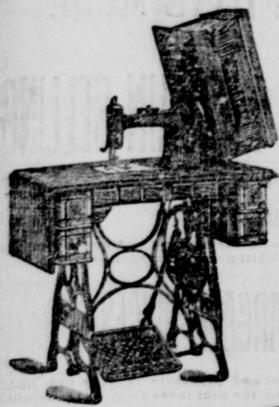


Here Is a Special Offer THAT Should Interest Every Family.



During the past two years we have sold thousands of boxes of IMMENSE SOAP. We believe it to be equal to the best Laundry Soap made.

Beginning on January 1 and continuing until March 31 all persons buying Immense Soap will please save the red wrapper, which is wrapped around each bar of soap, and the person sending us, by mail or otherwise, the greatest number of Immense Soap wrappers will be awarded the Sewing Machine, free of charge.



Which we consider worth \$35, although the same machines are sold by some agents at from \$50 to \$60. Beginning on January 1 and continuing until March 31 all persons buying Immense Soap will please save the red wrapper, which is wrapped around each bar of soap, and the person sending us, by mail or otherwise, the greatest number of Immense Soap wrappers will be awarded the Sewing Machine, free of charge.

Get your friends interested and club together on Immense Soap. It may help you or some of your friends to procure this fine Sewing Machine without a single cent of cost to you or them.

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS 104-106 FIRST AVE. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF WALKER AVE.

FIELD DAY IN HOUSE.

Committee of the Whole Debates Sundry Civil Bill.

DEMOCRATS MAKE AN ATTACK.

Sayres of Texas Declares the Appropriations Mapped Out by the Present Congress Will Exceed the Billion-Dollar Limit—The McKinley Bill Brought Into the Discussion—De Armond of Missouri Evokes Outbursts of Applause as He Tells of Cuba's Heroic Struggles—Relief Ship for India.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—This has been a field day in the house. The sundry civil appropriation bill was before that body for general debate. It was used as a basis for an attack by the Democrats on the vast appropriations made by this congress, which Sayres and Dockey estimated would aggregate \$1,045,000,000. The

to withdraw all amendments heretofore suggested by the committee. In the belief that the amendment now made would be sufficient to meet all objections advanced against the treaty.

It soon developed, however, that the proceedings of the committee had not been so harmonious as the friends of the treaty had been led to hope for. Senator Morgan and other opponents' argument had made it clear that even with amendments the treaty would not be acceptable. So evident was this opposition that the advocates of ratification became convinced for the first time that the opposition was insurmountable, and notwithstanding the conciliatory spirit manifested by the friends of the document it would still be necessary for it to fight its way through the senate.

Other amendments were suggested by individual members of the senate during today's session. One of these was by Chandler, and was to bind both contracting parties to this treaty to make similar agreements with other nations, whether weaker or possessing large war establishments. The amendment also declared it to be the purpose of the treaty to promote a policy of military disarmament and to exemplify the principle of arbitration for the benefit of other nations.

IN THE HOUSE.

Committee of the Whole on Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The house today without preliminary business went into committee of the whole and resumed

DEBATES AT OLYMPIA.

Hot Words in the Senate on the Capitol Bill.

RAILROADS IN THE HOUSE.

A Horner's Nest Stirred Up in the "Bunch-Grassers' Corner—Mileage and Its Relation to the Matter of Poverty—Investigation Committee Off for Eastern Washington—Lieut.-Gov. Daniels' Strange Delay in Appointing Penitentiary Committee, Supposed to Be Inspired by the Governor.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 12.—Today's morning session of the house was consumed by another sharp debate on the capital question, in which the champions of the fusion combination were opened farther than ever, and many acrimonious things were said.

During the debate many personal an-

DEBATES AT OLYMPIA.

Hot Words in the Senate on the Capitol Bill.

RAILROADS IN THE HOUSE.

A Horner's Nest Stirred Up in the "Bunch-Grassers' Corner—Mileage and Its Relation to the Matter of Poverty—Investigation Committee Off for Eastern Washington—Lieut.-Gov. Daniels' Strange Delay in Appointing Penitentiary Committee, Supposed to Be Inspired by the Governor.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 12.—Today's morning session of the house was consumed by another sharp debate on the capital question, in which the champions of the fusion combination were opened farther than ever, and many acrimonious things were said.

During the debate many personal an-

that I never obeyed the party lash when it was wielded by professionals in the Republican party, and I certainly am not going to say a word now when it is in the hands of amateurs." (Laughter.)

"It makes no difference to me whether these plans were started by Gov. J. H. Cowley or John H. Rogers," said Williams. "No one can accuse me of partiality to the last administration. But I will stand up for the interests of the state on this question. I want to ask the gentleman from Snohomish, if in his opinion as a lawyer, if this fund is abolished, will the men who have advanced money and who hold contracts on this building have cause for action against the state?"

Williams: "Well, then I am opposed to the proposition, and shall vote to have the action of Thursday reconsidered."

Baker spoke again, reciting the experience of Tacoma and other cities where expensive public buildings had been erected at tremendous cost, and now the work was done for one-half the amount, and the people would be glad to undo the work they had done. Referring to Williams, Baker said that he was a compromiser. "Judging the gentleman from King by his actions in this house I hope to God that he will never again permit himself to attempt a People's party convention."

Geraghty of Spokane spoke against the bill, showing clearly that if the capitol fund is abolished the warrant owners would have a claim against the taxpayers and a lien against the state. He pointed out the weak spots in the bill, and had the effect the bill would have if it became a law.

Roberts of Spokane made a strong argument against the bill, declaring that if it passed the warrants outstanding would be practically repudiated by the legislature. Such a course was dangerous. He vigorously opposed the measure.

Johnson said that inasmuch as there were many legal questions involved, he thought the whole matter might well be deferred till February 17, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., and moved that the motion be made a special order for that date. This carried, the matter was laid aside, but not until the speaker had called attention to the fact that a gas bill had been presented by the lighting company for \$10,000 feet of gas, and said that "this did not include the gas supplied by the house itself." (Laughter.)

A remonstrance, signed by 125 residents of Tacoma, against the passage of the compulsory pirotechnic law, was read. Three other remonstrances signed by residents and shipmasters of Tacoma and one from West Seattle were also read. They were all referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

The speaker appointed Roberts, Land and Rader a committee on conference relative to amendments to house bill No. 32, which the speaker referred to the committee on forestry and horticulture, and read a second time, amended and went to third reading. The bill reduces the number of horticultural commissioners from two to one. Heretofore there has been appropriated \$7,500 for two years to pay the board, but in house bill No. 492 the salary of the commissioner is fixed at \$1,500 per annum. In place of the other commissioner it is provided that in every county where the horticultural society shall demand it a deputy commissioner shall be appointed at \$2 per day, the expense to be paid by the county.

The railroad bills Nos. 24 and 417 came up on second reading. House bill No. 417 was reported as a substitute for house bill No. 24 by Canutt.

Fritz of Snohomish moved that both bills be referred to the committee. He said that he had signed the report hurriedly at the noon hour, and found that there were several objectionable sections to the bill which he could not approve.

This proposition aroused a hornet's nest in the "bunch-grassers' corner of the house," as one member put it.

Witt of Lincoln made a most vigorous speech against the motion. He said the people of the state were becoming weary of the failure of the legislature to pass "reform" measures. Witt said the motion to re-refer was a stab at the bill.

"If you are opposed to any railroad legislation and want to kill this bill, come out like men and say so," said the Lincoln county member. "But if you are not careful the session will slip away and you will have accomplished nothing."

Cleveland Smith of Lewis and Clark county said that the wheat growers of Eastern Washington were demanding in unmistakable language that the legislature redeem the promises made to the people last fall. Smith said the "bunch-grassers' corner of the house had not interfered much with legislation, but this was a time when they wanted to be heard. He entered a vigorous protest against the motion to refer action.

Frank Baker sided with the Eastern Washington members. He said: "Let us take this bill up in committee of the whole and fight it out line by line and section by section." He said the motion to re-refer was intended to give the railroad attorneys a chance to work on the railroad committee.

Geraghty said he was anxious to have suitable railroad legislation, but considered the railroad committee had not properly considered the bill. He wanted the motion to pass a good railroad bill after proper consideration.

"We cannot go back to Spokane without a railroad bill—in fact, if no bill is passed we will not go back," said Geraghty, a sentiment which was later echoed by Johnston of Spokane.



"ASHES TO ASHES, DUST TO DUST."

latter paid a high tribute to Speaker Reed and acquitted him of all responsibility for the large appropriations.

Once the gate was opened, the debate naturally drifted into politics. The relative merits of the McKinley and Wilson bills as revenue producers were attacked and defended, the income tax decision and Justice Shiras' change of position came in for a share of attention, and De Armond of Missouri concluded the day with a brilliant plea for struggling Cuba, which won from the house shouts of approval.

An intimation was made that there was to be an attempt made to pass the sundry civil bill under suspension of the rules on Monday, but Mr. Cannon, who has charge of the bill, denied this. There is evidence on foot, however, of a plan to thus dispose of the bill, but at present it seems to lack strength to carry it. Some of the bill's detractors are not taken care of in the bill's desire to make their fight to overcome the committee on the floor.

The session of the senate, with the exception of twenty minutes, was devoted to executive business. Before the doors were closed Senator Perkins secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to send a naval vessel or engage another craft to carry supplies to the famine sufferers of India. In the executive session the consideration of the arbitration treaty was the feature of the day.

IN THE SENATE. Executive Session Takes Up the Treaty of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the senate today Perkins of California secured immediate consideration of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to employ a naval vessel or chartered ship to carry a cargo of grain to the famine-stricken people of India. The resolution recites that famine and plague are causing great distress and the loss of thousands of lives in India, that the famine can be in part stayed by supplying surplus products from other localities to the distressed localities, and that many Western states have contributed grain. The resolution therefore directs the secretary of the navy to furnish a suitable naval vessel for the authorities at San Francisco, or to charter a vessel of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons for the shipment of contributions. An appropriation necessary for all expenses is provided. There was no discussion and the resolution passed unanimously.

Allen of Nebraska offered a resolution directing the civil service commission to report on recent discharges at South Omaha, Neb., in the cattle inspection service. The resolution went over until Monday. A joint resolution directing the committee on public lands "to inquire into the Perrine land grant in Florida was agreed to by the senate. The amendment as read was directly in the line indicated by the Associated Press dispatches last night, putting into words Senator Turpin's idea that the effect of the treaty would be to bring back to the senate for its acceptance all questions passed upon by the proposed board of arbitration. It was also stated to be the purpose of the committee

the consideration of the sundry civil bill. Mr. Cannon, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the bill be considered as having been read the first time. Heburn asked if the purpose of passing the bill next Monday under suspension of the rules had been abandoned, and this was moved to proceed the first reading of the bill to avoid criticism made when the river and harbor bill was passed last year without having been read. The question evidently nettled Cannon, who replied that he was willing that the house should pursue toward this bill any course the majority of the house desired. He called attention to the fact that but two weeks of this session yet remained, and there was still to pass, in addition to the sundry civil bill, the naval appropriation and general deficiency bill.

"But you have not answered my question," exclaimed Heburn. "Have you abandoned the purpose of passing this bill under suspension of the rules?"

"There never was any such purpose," said Cannon, sharply. "Have you arranged and the reading of the bill was dispensed with. It was agreed that there should be five hours' general debate, two and one-half on each side. Cannon made the opening statement regarding the measure. It carried \$50,554,743, about \$5,000,000 more than the estimates and about \$1,500,000 more than was carried by the bill for the current year.

The increase was extraordinary, but he said, easy of explanation. Of the increase, \$15,531,000 was for river and harbor improvements authorized to be placed under contract by the river and harbor bill of last year ago, and \$1,620,120 for public buildings in course of construction, and \$799,300 for the expenses of the United States courts.

The failure to appropriate in this bill for the Oakland, Cal., improvement, which would cost \$700,000 more than was authorized. The same reason accounted for the failure to appropriate in this bill for the improvement of the river and harbor bill authorized an expense of \$400,000. It would require \$1,000,000 to complete the project. Dams 2 and 5 of the Ohio river and Yaquina bay, Oregon, were also omitted from the bill for the same reason.

Sayres of Texas, taking the sundry civil bill as a text, attacked the record of this congress in the matter of extravagance. The appropriations for this congress would reach \$1,045,000,000. He asserted that it would not be in the power of the representatives in the next congress to pass a tariff bill that would raise revenue enough to meet expenditures unless the majority in the next congress reversed its policy and adopted the old Democratic doctrine of economical expenditure of the people's money.

"Did not the fifty-second congress, when all branches were Democratic, expend as much as the Republican congresses?" asked McKinley.

"Not within \$2,000,000 of the amount expended by the fifty-first congress," replied Sayres. And he proceeded to draw a contrast between the appropriations of 1867 to 1869 to show the increase in a decade. Dockey, who followed, said in his opinion the expenditures of this congress would reach \$1,045,000,000. But he said he desired to acquit the speaker of the house of any responsibility.

Speaking of the future, Dockey said he did not know whether a tariff bill could be framed which would raise sufficient revenue to meet these vast expenditures, but if any one could frame such a bill it would be the distinguished gentleman of

"Yet," said he, "diplomacy prates of autonomy, autonomy for the bird when the stake is ready to strike; autonomy for the lamb in the jaws of the wolf; autonomy when the maiden is at the stake, and the fagots are burning. If it is right that we should interfere we should do so on the high ground that free men should aid free men in their struggle for freedom. We lure those people on in this struggle. Every breath that blew from these shores taught them to win their own freedom. Yet, who American citizens are being shot down and American property is being destroyed, diplomacy talks of autonomy. I had hoped that this administration would respond to the swelling patriotism in this country, and I still hope the incoming administration will do what this has failed to do, and that there will be something after March 4 besides talk of autonomy."

"What has become of the resolutions we passed expressing the sentiment of congress?" asked Grosvenor.

"I do not know," responded De Armond, "but I do know there is enough patriotism in this body rising above party to pass any measure that may be submitted to it which will advance Cuba's cause."

A compromise was arranged and the reading of the bill was dispensed with. It was agreed that there should be five hours' general debate, two and one-half on each side. Cannon made the opening statement regarding the measure. It carried \$50,554,743, about \$5,000,000 more than the estimates and about \$1,500,000 more than was carried by the bill for the current year.

The increase was extraordinary, but he said, easy of explanation. Of the increase, \$15,531,000 was for river and harbor improvements authorized to be placed under contract by the river and harbor bill of last year ago, and \$1,620,120 for public buildings in course of construction, and \$799,300 for the expenses of the United States courts.

The failure to appropriate in this bill for the Oakland, Cal., improvement, which would cost \$700,000 more than was authorized. The same reason accounted for the failure to appropriate in this bill for the improvement of the river and harbor bill authorized an expense of \$400,000. It would require \$1,000,000 to complete the project. Dams 2 and 5 of the Ohio river and Yaquina bay, Oregon, were also omitted from the bill for the same reason.

Sayres of Texas, taking the sundry civil bill as a text, attacked the record of this congress in the matter of extravagance. The appropriations for this congress would reach \$1,045,000,000. He asserted that it would not be in the power of the representatives in the next congress to pass a tariff bill that would raise revenue enough to meet expenditures unless the majority in the next congress reversed its policy and adopted the old Democratic doctrine of economical expenditure of the people's money.

"Did not the fifty-second congress, when all branches were Democratic, expend as much as the Republican congresses?" asked McKinley.

"Not within \$2,000,000 of the amount expended by the fifty-first congress," replied Sayres. And he proceeded to draw a contrast between the appropriations of 1867 to 1869 to show the increase in a decade. Dockey, who followed, said in his opinion the expenditures of this congress would reach \$1,045,000,000. But he said he desired to acquit the speaker of the house of any responsibility.

mosties cropped out between the members. Frank Baker and Williams of King had an interesting tilt and Warner and Geraghty indulged in an acrimonious passage.

When the smoke had rolled away and the wounded had been cared for, it was found that no great damage was done, except to the furniture and the state's treasury, two hours having been consumed without the accomplishment of anything of value.

As soon as preliminary matters were disposed of this morning Williams moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Warner's bill repealing the appropriation section of the capitol act was passed Thursday. The motion was put and then began a brisk parliamentary skirmish between the opponents of the bill, led by Williams, and his friends, led by Warner and Frank Baker. The latter moved, to table Williams' motion. On a rising vote it was apparent that the motion would prevail, as the clerk counted 24 for and 23 against, but Williams rallied his friends together and demanded a roll call, which resulted, yeas 25, nays 22, as follows:

- Yeas. Baker, F. R. Moore; Bush, C. P. Nelson; Canutt, Parker; Edwards, J. M. Phelps; Fritz, Richmond; Hodson, Smith, H. D.; Hooper, Smith, C. M.; Irwin, Smith, P. M.; Joyce, Stuhman; Kincaid, Warner; Koehler, Witt; Lusher, Wolf; Mohundro.

- Nays. Barlow, Mathot; Bush, A. S. Metzger; Canutt, Merrifield; Carr, Mitchell; Conine, Pierson; Conine, Roberts; De Mattos, Scott; Forbes, Smith, I. B.; Geraghty, Struve; Hazadorn, Tucker; Hansen, Williams; Hargrave, Tolman; Johnston, Wilson; Kittinger, Way; Koehler, Windust; Lusher, Winokur; Marshall, Witt.

When the result of the roll call on Baker's motion was known, Baker took the floor in opposition to Williams. He repeated some of his arguments of yesterday, saying that the People's party had always opposed the capitol act and should do so now.

"The opponents of this bill," said Baker, "are trying to scare somebody by the cry of repudiation. We have heard this cry for the last four or five years, and I do not believe that we will be frightened by it now. These outstanding warrants are a lien against the lands granted to the state for the construction of the capitol, and this bill will not destroy that lien. I am opposed to the reconsideration of the bill."

Here Warner made a long speech in favor of his bill. He said that the fusion legislature had been elected by the people, pledged to do certain things, among them to relieve the burdens of the state and to do away with all extravagances. The people, he declared, expected the legislature to repeal the capitol act and prepare to build a structure which would be in keeping with the state of their pocket-books.

"I want to say to the gentleman that I will not bow to any party whip," said Williams. "This is not a Populist convention nor a Populist mass meeting. You are trying to crack the party whip, and I will not submit to it. I want to say

Will You Smoke? We can suit you in quality, size and price. We guarantee satisfaction, and if a cigar purchased of us is unsatisfactory we will replace it. We give you your money's worth. Try us. United Commercial Travelers. Our New Key West. Stewart & Holmes Drug Co. 703 First Av.

Betrothal, Wedding, Birthday PRESENTS. We have just received a line of DAINY SILVERWARE in new designs suitable for all occasions. Headquarters for Rogers Bros. Genuine 1847 Tableware.

Jos. Mayer & Bros. Manufacturing Jewelers, NO. 705 SECOND AVENUE. FACTORY AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, 116 Cherry Street. MISS F. WILZINKI, Graduate Optician, has her office in our store.

A DOLLAR spent for Washington Packing House Products cannot get out of the state. A portion goes to pay Washington laboring men, the greater portion goes direct to Washington farmers and the whole eventually returns to the dealer who realizes that loyalty to his state is a paying proposition, and for this reason ask your grocerman for IMPERIAL HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

FRISCH BROS. Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, 720 FIRST AVE.

M. FURUYA CO. JAPANESE BAZAAR Special Reduction Sale, Every Article Discounted from 10 to 25 per cent