IN THE LEGISLATURE.

PILOTAGE BILL RECEIVES ITS DEATH THRUST.

House Amends It by Striking Out the Objectionable Section—Bill Passed Providing for Non-Interest Bearing Warrants—Railroad Employes Opposed to All the Rate Bills.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—The pilotage bill is dead as Caesar. It was unceremoniously and effectually killed this afternoon in the house by the decisive vote of 59 to 21.

The measure came up on a report by the committee on commerce and manufactures that the bill be passed with the compulsory section stricken out. This section was the very life of the bill, and its elimination by the committee left the supporters of the measure nothing to fight for. Three members of the committee presented a minority report recommending that the bill pass without amendment.

Phil Smith, of Lewis, led the fight for the bill. He was assisted by Hodgdon, of King, and together they made the Puget Sound Tugboat Company the butt of a vigorous attack on combines and monopolies. Hodgdon was particularly rabid. He denounced the tugboat combination, evidently without first ascertaining the actual conditions that exist on the lower Sound, and when he saw that the bill was to be killed by the house, gave notice to the tugboat company that he intended as a retaliatory measure to introduce a bill reducing towage charges.

Frank Baker, H. K. Struve and Capt. Libbey led the fight against the bill. They were supported by the members from Eastern Washington, who saw in the compulsory pilotage scheme a means for the increase of charges on transporting grain to the high seas.

H. D. Smith, of Whitman, forcibly stated this point, and said that Eastern Washington could not afford to see the bill become a law. When it came to the test vote, the bunch-grass members were with the opponents of the bill to a man.

As the house was on the point of adjourning, Roberts attempted to obtain a recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining immediate consideration of the Turner railroad commission bill, as the measure was next on the calendar after the pilotage bill. By a close vote the house refused to change the regular order, and the bill will not be reached till late in the day, if at all tomorrow.

HOUSE.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—The preliminary routine business of the house being concluded this morning, Representative Frank Wilkeson of Skagit introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the railroad committee. Its tenor induces the belief that Wilkeson "has it in" for the Northern Pacific, a theory which is strengthened by the Skagit county member's hot roast delivered when the Canutt bill was up for final passage Saturday. The resolution:

"Whereas, it is of public knowledge that by means of certain proceedings the corporation known as the Northern Pacific Railway Company, created by and existing in perpetuity under a special act of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin, and certain acts amendatory thereof, claims to have acquired and is exercising certain of the rights, privileges and franchises of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the United States; and

"Whereas, said Northern Pacific Railway Company further claims to have acquired said rights, privileges and franchises under the final decree of the circuit court of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and under final decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Washington, entered in suits, to which the United States was not a party, brought to foreclose a certain mortgage made by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company without lawful rights or authority, and contrary to the provisions of its charter and joint resolutions of congress, approved March 1, 1869, and May 31, 1870, respectively; and

"Whereas, said Northern Pacific Railway Company claims to own by reason of said acts and proceedings over 8,670,000 acres of land situated in this state, rightfully a part of the public domain; and

"Whereas, said Northern Pacific Railway Company has filed certain papers with the secretary of this state, and has thereby acquired a certificate under which it is carrying on business in this state; and

"Whereas, said Northern Pacific Railway Company was created by special act of the legislature of Wisconsin, and holds its franchises in perpetuity, and is, consequently, contrary to law, transacting its business within this state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law for a similar corporation organized under the laws of this state; and

"Whereas, after investigation it may be found necessary to instruct the attorney general of this state to take necessary action to revoke the said certificate of authority heretofore issued by the secretary of state under which said Northern Pacific Railway is attempting to exercise in this state the rights, privileges and franchises claimed to have been conferred upon it in perpetuity by said special act of the state of Wisconsin,

"Resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of three members of this house, with full power and authority to institute and conduct a complete investigation as to all the matters aforesaid and as to the present status of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in this state, and for that purpose the said committee is empowered to hold sessions whenever necessary, to employ counsel, a stenographer and such other assistants as may be necessary, to send for persons and papers, issue subpoenas and exercise and enjoy all the powers, privileges and authority of a legislative committee; and it is further

"Resolved, That the committee make a report of its proceedings, conclusions and recommendations at the earliest day practicable."

Rader's bill, No. 473, which was reported as a substitute for the Tobiassen bill establishing a system of state warrants receivable for taxes, was the first measure taken up by the house today. The Rader bill submits a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to enact laws establishing what is known as the Weed warrant system. The warrants are to be issued by the state, are to bear no interest, and may be received in payment of taxes. In spite of the protests of the more conservative Silver Republicans and Democrats and the strong objections of the Republican minority, the house passed the bill under suspension of the rules.

Very little debate was allowed on the bill, the house preferring to cut off nearly all opportunity for consideration of the measure by a motion for the previous question. Roberts of Spokane took the floor against the bill. He said:

"We are treading on very dangerous ground when we attempt to pass this bill, which I regard as a thrust at the very life blood of the state. Such a system as the one proposed here has been tried in other states, and has been found of no value. It has been discarded wherever tried, and in some cases has effected a complete disorganization of the finances of the state where the experiment has been made. We have only the light of experience to guide our footsteps, and should heed the lessons taught by the experience of others. This measure should not pass, and I believe if the members of this house will give it the calm and deliberate judgment it deserves, it will be voted down."

Hodgdon said:

"If we wait for the light of experience to guide us, we will be no better off than the Hottentots of Africa." (Laughter.)

Hodgdon then made one of the fervid speeches which are characteristic of him. He waved his long, bony arms above his head, while his "Galways" trembled and vibrated with the flood of eloquence that permeated the house. For a full moment after Hodgdon had finished there was a deep silence, and then the house recovered itself sufficiently to listen to other orators.

Powell said that the scheme of issuing warrants to be received for taxes was not new. It had been tried in colonial days, and had been found wanting, for

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the simple reason that it was impossible to make something out of nothing. Referring to the attitude of Roberts, Powell said:

"I am glad to see the outburst of financial wisdom from Spokane. Even that benighted region seems to have its lucid intervals." (Laughter.)

Powell then said that it was all very well for the members to have their differences on questions of national finance, but such differences and such legislation should be confined to the nation, as their introduction into the state legislature was full of danger.

Rader and C. P. Bush spoke for the bill. Frank Baker said he was in favor of the Weed warrant system, but that he would oppose the bill for the reason that it was clumsily drawn. Then debate was cut off on a motion for the previous question.

The bill passed—yeas 54, nays 21, absent 3, as follows:

Yeas.

Baker, S. W.	Koehler
Bush, C. P.	Land
Canutt	Likens
Carr	Lindstrom
Caywood	Lusher
Cline	Mentzer
Conine	Merrifield
Couch	Mohundro
Day	Moore
De Mattos	Nelson
Edwards, J. M.	Parker
Edwards, J. O.	Phelps
Freeman	Pierson
Fritz	Rader
Forbes	Richmond
Gerry	Ross
Gilkey	Smith, H. D.
Hagadorn	Smith, C.
Hargrave	Smith, J. B.
Hansen	Smith, P. M.
Hicks	Stuhrman
Hodgdon	Tobiassen
Hooper	Winsor
Irwin	Wilkeson
Johnston	Way
Jory	Witt
Kincaid	Windust

Nays.

Ames	McAtee
Baker, F. R.	Powell
Baker, G. H.	Roberts
Bush, A. S.	Scott
Clapp	Stafford
Gale	Struve
Geraghty	Thacker
Kittinger	Warner
Levin	Williams
Marshall	Wolf
Mitchell	

The main proposition in the bill is embodied in section 1, which reads:

"That section 6 of article 7 of the constitution of the state of Washington be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Section 6. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid in money into the state treasury; provided, that a system of non-interest bearing state warrants, receivable for taxes, is hereby authorized and the legislature is empowered to enact such laws as shall carry this provision into effect.'"

Hodgdon offered a resolution to make the hours of session from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m. Referred to the committee on rules.

Powell offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a sifting committee of nine for the purpose of sifting the important measures introduced and bringing them before the house for action. Rader objected to the proposition and the resolution was lost.

Cleveland Smith, Fritz and Kittinger were arrested by the sergeant-at-arms on complaint of Hodgdon for violating the rules forbidding smoking in the house. The incident afforded the members considerable amusement. The three culprits were let off for the reason that it was their first offense. Smith said afterward:

"Any man of such tender sensibilities that a little tobacco smoke disagrees with him is altogether too delicate a creature for this legislature. He should be wafted gently to regions above."

At the afternoon session the house resumed the practice of rushing bills through under suspension of the rules and without debate. The first measure so treated was H. B. 281, by Hansen, exempting accident insurance from debt. The bill passed, yeas 68, nays 4. An emergency is declared.

H. B. 291, by Geraghty, was passed, the rules being suspended, yeas 61, nays 12. Cities and towns are forbidden to require a property qualification from office holders. An emergency is declared.

Williams' bill, providing means and methods for the disincorporation of towns of the third and fourth classes, was read a second time, and then passed under suspension of the rules, yeas 67, nays 4. The bill provides that on petition of a majority of the regular voters of any city of the third or fourth class containing less than 4,000 inhabitants, the council shall order an election submitting the question whether the town shall be disincorporated, and for the purpose of electing a receiver for such town or city. Provision is made for giving regular notice of the election, the election to be governed by the laws regulating elections. A majority vote shall order a dissolution. On dissolution the receiver shall take possession of the public property of the town and have authority to sell the property of the town and pay the outstanding indebtedness. In his other duties the receiver shall act as in the manner best calculated to wind up the affairs of the city or town.

When the bill came up for second reading Wilkeson briefly stated what it was hoped to accomplish under its provisions and requested, as a personal favor, that the lawyers who were members of the house, would amend and strengthen it in every way possible, which they did. Wilkeson said:

"This bill, if it becomes law, ends the plundering of small, impoverished communities by official parasites and permits the inhabitants of small towns to return to the simple and inexpensive government of small towns in Eastern states, and is much needed legislation in Washington."

H. B. 284, by Barlow, was advanced to third reading. It provides that the board of "county commissioners of any county may, upon proper application or where such need exists, set aside, preserve, improve part of any public highway within their jurisdiction, for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians. Such reservation shall not be less than four feet in width."

The reserved strip is protected by section 3 of the bill, which reads:

"Any person or persons willfully trespassing upon any side path which shall have been preserved or improved as provided in section 1 of this act, by driving horses, cattle or wagons thereon, or who shall in any way willfully obstruct or damage such path, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each and every offense."

H. B. 59, by Land, to prevent unauthorized interference with electric wires and meters, was advanced to third reading.

Here the house took up H. B. 205, by Phil Smith, known as the compulsory pilotage law. The majority report of the committee on commerce and manufactures reported in favor of striking out the compulsory section; the minority report was to the effect that the bill pass as originally drawn.

Smith led the fight for the bill. He moved that the minority report be substituted for that of the majority. Williams moved to table. Lost. Smith's motion was then put and lost.

Baker quoted from the papers and petitions which were filed with the committee, which have been fully noticed in the Post-Intelligencer. Among the documents were several letters from shipping men, published in the Post-Intelligencer since the measure was introduced. Baker said that he was at first inclined to recommend the passage of the bill with the compulsory features stricken out, but further examination of the matter had convinced him that the bill could serve no good purpose at all, and he therefore moved that further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed. Baker concluded the debate, which lasted for three-quarters of an hour, with a convincing and well arranged argument against the bill, completely showing up the damage that would be done to the rapidly growing commerce of Puget sound by the passage of the bill.

Struve spoke to good advantage against the bill, producing strong arguments from his own experience as master of ocean-going vessels. Libbey showed that there was little ground in fact for the attack on the tugboat company made by Smith and Hodgdon.

The roll was called on Baker's motion, and it carried, 50 to 21.

Smith changed to yea for the purpose of moving a reconsideration tomorrow.

Kittinger executed a coup, by himself moving a reconsideration as soon as the result was announced. Smith moved to table, saying Kittinger was taking an unfair advantage over him. The motion to table was lost, 31 to 28. Then Kittinger's motion was put and lost and the last agonies were over. At 5:25 the house adjourned.

SENATE.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—As soon as the senate convened Cole made a motion that senate bill 148 be made a special order for Friday at 2 p. m. The motion was adopted.

A concurrent memorial by Crow was read and referred to the committee on memorials. It directs the appointment of a joint committee of five to act in conjunction with the attorney-general to inquire into the sufficiency and validity of the Northern Pacific land grant. It is alleged that the title of the company to the land in this state has been impaired by the fact that it has been mortgaged, contrary to the provisions of the grant, and that under a pretended foreclosure it has passed into the hands of alien owners.

A resolution by Miller of Thurston that none but senators and senate employes be allowed in the rooms devoted to the senate clerks was adopted.

A resolution directing Dudley Eshelman to prepare and index the session laws of the senate was referred to the committee on printing.

A petition was read from the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Olympia asking that the senators vote for the state dispensary law. It was referred to the committee on public morals.

Two petitions were read from the constituents of Senator John Wooding of King requesting him to support the dispensary law. Referred to the committee on public morals.

A petition was read from Dr. Annie Russell and 312 others of the Ladies' Single Tax Club requesting that the age of consent be raised to 18 years. The senate has already passed such a bill, and the petition was referred to the committee on public morals.

S. B. 161 was reported back from committee favorably. The bill provides for the abolishment of the normal schools at New Whatcom and Cheney. Report placed on file.

S. B. 220 was reported from committee that it do pass. It prohibits the fining of messenger boys, errand boys, etc. Adopted.

S. B. 24 was reported back from committee favorable to its passage. It relates to the negligence of corporations. Placed on file.

S. B. 134 was reported back favorable to its adoption. It relates to proceedings in probate. Adopted.

S. B. 195 was reported back from committee with a recommendation that it do pass. Placed on file.

H. B. 225, regulating the hours of labor of employes of the state, was reported back from committee without recommendation; placed on file.

There is a divergence of opinion between the house and senate over the salary of the reporter of the supreme court. The senate wants it to be $2,000 per annum, and the house $1,500. The senate sent a committee of three to the house today to try to reach an agreement in the matter. Baum, Range and Dorr were appointed as such conference committee.

The senate refused to concur in the house amendment reducing the salary of the clerk at the penitentiary from $1,000 to $800 per annum.

Hill's bill regulating the sale of jute fabrics and brick at the state penitentiary was taken up. It provides that jute bags and brick manufactured at the state penitentiary shall be sold to actual consumers who are residents of the state for cash on delivery. It is also provided that if a resident and actual consumer of jute fabrics shall enter into a bond with the state with not less than ten good and sufficient sureties, the fabrics purchased by him shall be paid for within ninety days from the date of purchase, that the warden shall sell to such person jute fabrics to ...e value of not more than one-half of the bond.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill brought on a debate. Range said that the state had about 1,500,000 sacks on hand in the penitentiary which were rotting for lack of purchasers. The farmers, he said, would get Calcutta and other bags from the merchants on credit, and he thought the state should accord them a like privilege. In this way the state sacks are left to rot in the penitentiary where they are made.

The bill did not meet with the approval of Deckebach. He was apposed to the credit system, and said the examining and passing on the merits of bonds would take a good deal of the warden's time. Where credit was given lawsuits would naturally follow.

In response to an inquiry by Cole, Crow explained that the Calcutta bags could be purchased for less than the penitentiary bags, but that the latter were preferred, as they were the better of the two. The farmers of the state were honest, and not one man in 10,000 who sold them bags lost money, and hence he thought the state would be safe in trusting the farmers.

The following petition was read and referred to the committee on corporations:

"The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Puget Sound Lodge, No. 196, of Seattle, would respectfully protest against the passage of the freight and passenger railway bills now pending before your honorable body, on the ground that they are so harsh and unreasonable in their terms that if passed they would be a great injury, instead of a benefit, to the state of Washington, and would seriously affect the interests of every railway employe in the state.

"The freight and passenger charges in the state of Washington are now, we respectfully submit, as low, in view of the population to be served and the difficult character of the country through which to build and operate railways, as they are in any part of the United States. If laws are passed by your honorable body for the still further reduction in freight and passenger rates, they will tend not only to check the further construction of railways in the state, and thus block for the present the development of the state, but the loss of revenue to the existing companies will naturally lead them to try to save themselves from loss and bankruptcy by reducing the service and by cutting the wages of all employes below what they are now receiving.

"The railway legislation now pending before your honorable body will afford not only an excuse, but a justification for a general reduction in wages, so that the proposed measures might just as well be entitled at once an act to reduce the wages of all railway employes in the state of Washington.

"We therefore respectfully submit to your honorable body that all the railway bills relating to freight and passenger rates now under consideration should be rejected as they stand.

"B. WILLIAMS,
"P. DENNEY,
"W. A. LEONHARDT,
"Committee."

Senate bill 52 was made a special order for tomorrow at 2 p. m.

H. B. 317 was made a special order for March 2 at 2:30 p. m.

Senate bill 162, to enable gardeners and manufacturers to dispose of their products, was taken up in committee of the whole. This bill provides that it shall be lawful for any farmer, gardener or other person without license to sell, deliver or peddle any fruits, vegetables, berries, butter, eggs, fish, milk, poultry, meats, or any farm produce or edibles raised, caught, produced or manufactured by such person in any place in this state, each and every day except Sunday, and all city or town ordinances in violation hereof are hereby declared void, and no city or town shall pass or enforce any ordinance requiring license from the producers or manufacturers of farm produce and edibles.

A long debate ensued on this bill. The sentiment seemed to be in favor of shutting out everybody but the farmer and gardener from the benefits of the bill. Keith said he had been in the fruit business for a long time, and he found the middlemen, such as grocers and commission men, heartless and hard to deal with. The peddler was just as good a middleman as the grocer and the commission merchant. He wanted to have the peddler protected.

The attention of the senate was called to the fact by Miller that the bill provided that the farmer or gardener must raise or produce the articles which he offers for sale. Under its provisions a farmer could not sell his produce to a peddler, to be sold by him, unless the peddler paid a license. He was in favor of allowing the hunter and fisherman to sell fish or game as the case might be.

An amendment by High was read. It provides that nothing in the act shall prohibit the sale or delivery of dairy products on Sunday.

Range moved as an amendment that nothing in the act shall prevent the sale of milk on Sunday. Range's amendment was lost and High's amendment prevailed.

Deckebach moved as an amendment that farmers, etc., shall only sell such goods and products as he may raise "on his own premises." The motion was lost.

After a few more futile attempts to amend the bill it was reported back to the senate from the committee of the whole with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill was passed, yeas 25, nays 5. The emergency clause was defeated, yeas 14, nays 4.

H. B. 244, by Parker, was taken from the general file, but as there was an attempt to cut down the rate of interest to 4 and 5 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. per annum, it was recommitted to the committee on commerce. The bill is a pet Populist measure, and is designed to prevent usury.

Hicks' bill, to prevent capital punishment, was taken from the file.

Dorr moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The effect of this, he said, would be to turn loose a number of men under sentence of death. New York had passed a similar law forty years ago, and its effect was to turn murderers loose.

Hanging murderers, in the opinion of Cole, was judicial murder, and a relic of barbarism. It was time that this state took a step in advance.

A good many lives depend on the passage of this bill, said Miller of Thurston. He wished to act conscientiously. If it turned red-handed murderers loose he was opposed to it, but still he thought it a human measure, and would like to hear its merits discussed.

Van Patten said as a result of his study and observation, that as legal restraints were removed crime increased.

It was the opinion of Deckebach that the abolishment of capital punishment would result in an increase in crime.

The bill, Range said, provided that those under sentence of death should have their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

On motion of Wilson, and for the reason that several senators desired to amend the bill, it was laid on the table, subject to call.

The senate after a lively debate on a resolution asking the governor for information as to the state penitentiary, adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

OLYMPIA HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Dredging to Be Continued in Front of Percival's Dock.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—Communications have been received in this city from Senator John L. Wilson, confirming his telegram of a few days since regarding the Olympia harbor improvements, with special reference to the work to be done in front of Percival's dock. The correspondence between the senator and the department with reference to the improvements has also been made public.

The document signed by Harry Taylor, captain of corps of engineers, U. S. A., at Seattle, states that such prominent citizens of Olympia as Col. F. D. Heustis, Judge C. H. Ayer and Hazzard Stevens, strongly favor the plan of dredging along the front of Percival's dock, and there seems to be but little question but that it will be decidedly to the shipping and commercial interests of the city if a triangular area between that dock and the harbor line of Olympia harbor is dredged to a depth of about ten feet.

Percival's dock is the one generally used, and all steamboats plying between Olympia and other points on Puget Sound land there. Considerable inconvenience is experienced by them on account of the lack of deep water along the dock at low tide, as at such times the only available portion of the dock is a short stretch near the inner or south end.

The present contract, now nearly completed, was for an estimated amount of 150,000 cubic yards to complete the project for the entire width of the channel and basin to a depth of six feet. However, it was discovered that under previous contracts the dredging had exceeded six feet already, and that by increasing the estimated amount to 174,000 cubic yards, the entire basin could be dredged to a depth of ten feet, and the outer end of the channel to a depth of eight feet, and as the adopted project eventually contemplates a depth of twelve feet throughout the entire area, Mr. Taylor directed the dredging company to excavate to the depths of ten and eight feet above mentioned.

To dredge the area in front of Percival's dock, indicated upon a tracing forwarded by Capt. Taylor, to a depth of ten feet will require an additional amount of dredging of about 20,000 cubic yards, making a total amount of 199,000 cubic yards. This amount will still leave a balance of the appropriation of about $5,000. There is no objection to the contemplated work, and it is probable the dredging will be done under the present contract, while the dredger is in Olympia harbor.

PREPARING FOR OMAHA VISITORS.

Citizens' Committee Formed to Receive the Delegation.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—Gordon W. Wattles, president of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, which will be held in Omaha in 1898, accompanied by the rest of the gentlemen comprising the committee of the exposition, is expected to arrive in Olympia Friday to appear before the legislature with a view of inducing it to make an exhibit of Washington products and manufactures at the exposition.

The personnel of the committee is as follows, in addition to President Wattles: G. M. Hitchcock, proprietor of the World-Herald and manager of the department of promotion of the exposition; John L. Webster, member of the board of directors; Capt. H. Fryepalmer, member of the board of fire and police commissioners of Omaha; William S. Poppleton, director of the First National bank and of the Commercial Club, and Clement Chase, editor of the Omaha Excelsior. They will be accompanied from Tacoma by George W. Thompson, vice president for this state.

That this representative body of men may receive a proper reception from the people of Olympia, Col. Nick Owings, as chairman of the Board of Trade, has appointed a committee of citizens and members of the board to meet them upon their arrival, and take steps to favorably impress them with this city. The committee appointed is, George B. Lane, chairman; C. S. Eaton, M. J. Foster, J. O'B. Scobey, John W. Murphy, J. C. Rathburn, J. A. Haight, John Byrne and Charles Springer.

This exposition committee has appeared before the legislatures of Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. From here they go to Salem, expecting to arrive there Saturday, thence to Sacramento next week.

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IN SUPPORT OF THE CLINE BILL.

Good Templars and Endeavorers Favor the Dispensary Law.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—The members and friends of Tacoma Lodge I. O. G. T. No. 4, of Olympia, have held a meeting and adopted resolutions of approval of Charles E. Cline's dispensary act, which has passed the house and is now before the senate. The Good Templars believe that the dispensary bill will be a most effective means for crushing out licensed liquor traffic. They also believe that the passage of the bill will reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors to a minimum if conducted under the strictest regulations, free from all the social temptations of the saloon.

A strong petition will be presented to Senator T. J. Miller, of Thurston county, asking him to do all in his power to aid in the passage of the bill by the senate.

Similar resolutions have also been adopted by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Christian church.

A Saving in Sheriffs' Expenses.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—State Auditor Neal Cheatham has arranged with Superintendent Westerndorff, of the State Reform school at Chehalis, to meet the sheriffs or deputies of the various counties when they come with children for the institution, at the depot, and to relieve them of their charges there. It has been the custom for the officer to remain over night at Chehalis and take the child out to the institution in a conveyance hired for the occasion, the expenses charged to the state. The sheriffs can now telegraph to Superintendent Westerndorff, and thus return at once.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 23.—Special.—In the senate today bills were introduced as follows:

S. B. 235—To amend the act authorizing actions against the state, laws of 1895; judiciary.

S. B. 236—To amend code relating to the state board of health; placed on general file.

S. B. 237—For prevention and suppression of forest fires; education.

S. B. 238—An act amending law relating to the taking of saw logs or timber with permission; commerce.

S. B. 239—Relating to improvements at the state penitentiary; placed on file.

S. B. 240—To provide for wide tires on wagons, and to protect roadways, roads and bridges.

S. B. 241—Regulating killing of cattle and use of horns and hides; judiciary committee.

S. B. 242—Relief of Capital City Abstract and Title Company, claims and auditing.

S. B. 243, by committee from judiciary committee—Relating to justices and constables in cities; general file.

S. B. 244, by same committee—Relating to municipal courts; took same course.

S. B. 245, by same committee—Relating to changes of venue from justice of the peace courts; took same course.

S. C. R. 20, by McReavy—Relating to state granted lands, was referred to the committee on state granted, school and tide lands.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—Special.—In the legislature today bills were introduced as follows:

Senate.

S. B. 246, by Van Patten—Relating to appeals; judiciary committee.

S. B. 247—To provide for the election of the clerk of the supreme court; education committee.

S. B. 248, by Plummer—An act for the relief of Moffat Bros., of Spokane, who have a claim of $12,000 for work done on the capitol building foundation; claims committee.

S. B. 249, by Plummer—Amending the code; placed on file.

S. B. 250, by Miller of Walla Walla—For the relief of G. W. Babcock; claims committee.

S. B. 251, by Range—An act to protect the health of miners; committee on mines.

S. B. 252, by Miller of Thurston—Providing a method of receiving funds from the United States intended for the support of soldiers' homes; placed on file.

S. B. 253—To regulate hours of state librarian during recesses of the supreme court; placed on file.

S. B. 254, by Dorr—To regulate the affairs of the inhabitants of the state of Washington; public morals committee.

S. B. 255, by Warburton—To authorize state, counties and municipalities to issue bonds for outstanding indebtedness and provide for a tax levy for the maintenance of the same.

S. B. 256, by Frink—To provide for the maintenance, control and management of manual training schools.

S. B. 257, by Houghton—To amend act prohibiting gambling; public morals committee.

S. B. 258—To protect sturgeon in Columbia river; fisheries committee.

House.

H. B. 540, by judiciary committee—Relating to the commencement of civil actions.

H. B. 541, by judiciary committee—Relating to the duties of county clerks.

H. B. 542, by same—Changing the practice in justices' courts.

H. B. 543, by same—Relative to the giving of bonds by municipalities.

H. B. 544, by same—Amending the practice act.

H. B. 545, by same—Amending the game law.

H. B. 546, by judiciary committee—Relative to practice in insanity cases.

H. B. 547, by same—As to the distribution of fines.

H. B. 548, by same—Defining crimes against the sovereignty of the state.

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20 Pieces Heavy Black All-Silk Brocades, handsome new figures, 24 inches wide ..... 85c a Yard.

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38-Inch Fancy Figured English Beiges, shades of tan, brown and grey ..... 25c a Yard.

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H. B. 549, by same—Relative to probate practice.

H. B. 550, by same—Relating to appeals from justices' courts.

H. B. 551, by same—Relating to attachments.

H. B. 552, by same—As to sheriff's deeds.

H. B. 553, by same—Defining judgments and awards.

H. B. 554, by same—Governing crimes perpetrated on the public waters.

H. B. 555, by same—Relative to jurisdiction of courts in certain cases.

H. B. 556—As to the oaths of the directors of private corporations.

AFTER RICH BOOTY.

Burglars Enter C. E. Burnside's House, but Are Frightened Away Before Their Job Is Completed.

A bold attempt to burglarize the handsome and magnificently fitted residence of Charles E. Burnside, located at the corner of Terry avenue and Marion street, was made last night at 11:40 o'clock. Entrance was gained through a window at the south end of the house, but the noise made by breaking the glass was heard by Columbus T. Tyler and a friend, who were standing on the opposite corner. They instituted immediate investigation, with the result that the burglars were forced to flee without securing any of the costly booty that lay within reach.

Mr. Tyler's attention was first attracted by a sound as if some one was pounding on one of the windows at the Burnside residence. He and his friend went over to the house and took a look, but did not see anything wrong. They rang the front door bell, but received no answer. Believing that something was wrong, they went to the nearest telephone and notified the police. Detectives Cudihee and Williams responded.

It was discovered that the glass in one of the windows had been broken so that the fastener could be undone. The window had been shoved up, and it only remained to see whether the thieves were still corralled in the house. It was thought possible they might be there, as Mr. Tyler and his friend had not seen any one depart. After repeated tugs at the door bell the servant girl was aroused.

The investigation of the inside of the house showed that the burglars had tipped over a large glass punch bowl, and had then made their escape through the conservatory window. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside were at the charity ball, and it is supposed that the burglars saw them depart and then watched until the servant girl retired before attempting to go through the house.

Railroad and Industrial Notes.

W. L. Benham, Western freight manager of the Great Northern, spent yesterday in Tacoma.

M. P. Benton, Puget sound agent of the Burlington, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday for Portland.

L. E. Smith, superintendent of railways for the Oregon Improvement Company, went to Anacortes yesterday and will return this evening.

Charles Flynn, who has been connected with the Seattle Transfer Company for some time, left last night for Clearwater, Idaho, where he will engage in mining.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Telegraph Company is preparing to extend the service from New Denver to Slocan City. A portion of the material is at Rosebery and as soon as the weather permits work will commence.

R. C. Stevens, general Western passenger agent of the Great Northern, accompanied by a party of visiting passenger agents from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, went to Portland yesterday. Mr. Stevens will return tomorrow.

Thomas A. Graham, Puget sound agent of the Southern Pacific, has received the round trip rate for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson City. The Seattle-Carson City rate will be $53.05 and will be good to leave on March 13 and 14, good to return not later than March 22. The rate is via Sacramento.

The new Canadian Pacific railroad boat now being built at Rosebery for use on Slocan lake is rapidly approaching completion. It will be 151 feet long and will greatly resemble the Kokanee, which runs on Kootenay lake. It is expected the new boat will be running by the first of April, and it will make two trips per day between Rosebery and Slocan City, connecting with the daily trains at each point.

The Great Northern, with Eastern and Western connections, has issued a joint freight tariff on corn, oats, chopped corn and feed in mixed car load lots, minimum 30,000 pounds; oats and corn, in straight car loads, minimum 30,000 pounds; cornmeal and chopped corn, in straight car loads, minimum 24,000, 60 cents per cwt., from points in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota to Spokane, and specified points in the Pacific Northwest and along the line of the Great Northern in Washington.

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THERE ARE OTHERS.

PUBLISHER OF AN INDECENT NEWSPAPER GETS HIS DESERTS.

President Cleveland Declines to Interfere With the Wholesome Sentence of Two Years' Imprisonment Passed on an Indiana Publisher Who Mailed Obscene Papers—The Executive Delivers a Scathing Criticism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The president has delivered a most scathing criticism upon indecent newspaper publications in denying a pradon to James B. Wilson, sentenced in December, 1896, in Indiana, to two years' imprisonment for mailing obscene papers. The president says:

"This convict was one of the editors and proprietors and a distributor through the mails and otherwise of a disgusting, vile and obscene newspaper. His conviction and sentence was an event distinctly tending to the promotion of public morals and the protection of the sons and daughters of our land from filth and corruption at a time when indecent newspaper publications are so dangerous and common. Everybody in favor of cleanliness should encourage the punishment of such offenses and desire that it should be more frequently imposed.

"While I am much surprised by the number of respectable people who have joined in urging clemency in this case, my duty seems so clear that I am not in the least tempted to interfere with the just and wholesome sentence of the court."

In Boise Last Night.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 24.—President Wattles and party, of the Omaha exposition, arrived here this morning. Tonight they are addressing a joint session of the legislature. There is a strong sentiment favorable to an appropriation in aid of the exposition. The party will leave for Olympia, Wash., tomorrow.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

F.-B. Co. Bacon for Alaska outfitters.

The work of clearing the right-of-way on the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific railroad from Slocan, crossing to Slocan City, is progressing rapidly, twenty-eight men being employed. The grading will be commenced as soon as the snow goes off and the frost is out of the ground. It is not known which end of the line the work of building will commence at, but it is supposed the material will be brought down the lake by boat to Slocan City and operations will commence at that point.

J. T. Carothers, general baggage agent of the Southern Pacific, has issued a circular instructing agents to accept bicycles as baggage and check the same on presentation of tickets. The meaning of the circular is obscure in certain respects, as it conveys the idea that tandems will require a showing of a ticket for each seat.

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