

or five years' duration, and the people are just beginning to get on their feet again, and we are sure to see them do so. If this law is adopted now there is no reason to believe that other legislatures will be so foolish as to pass similar laws, because the same condition may never again arise.

Leah demanded a roll call, so that all might go on record. The amendment was then adopted, yeas 21, nays 1. The roll call was: Yeas. Baum, Cole, Dekebach, Easterday, Field, Harper, Hill, Houghton, Keith, Leah, Miller, T. J. Range, T. J. Reinhart, T. J. Runner, T. J. Van Patten, T. J. Wilson.

Frink who favored the remission amendment from start to finish, was still determined to fight it, and he moved to strike out the words "from April 1, 1897," so that the interest would run from the time the property became delinquent. The amendment was voted down.

An amendment was offered by Leah, allowing county commissioners and city councils to compromise on taxes due for 1896 and 1897. The amendment was voted down.

A note of warning was made by Dorr, who said that if this policy was adopted it would not be the policy of the Republican party that would be talked of by the people, but rather those of the Populist party. Leah's amendment was lost.

Dorr moved that all penalty and interest in the future go into the county school fund, and Plummer amended that Dorr's amendment shall not apply to penalty and interest due to cities. Plummer's amendment was carried and Dorr's amendment was defeated.

An amendment was offered by Hill providing that the remission of penalty and interest should apply to property already sold for delinquent taxes when the property was subject to redemption; amendment lost.

Upon reassembling, President Daniels announced that when he made the ruling to clear the senate bar it was done because there was so much noise that it was not possible to hear the speaker.

On motion of Wilson, parties who were assisting senators were admitted to the bar of the senate during the discussion of the revenue and taxation bill.

The senate voted on the bill in the amendments made to S. B. 36. This bill is intended to prescribe the mode of payment of obligations to be paid in money. The house wiped out the senate bill completely and substituted two additional sections. Davis, McReavy and Reinhart were appointed a committee to confer with the house to see if an agreement on S. B. 36 could be reached.

Consideration of the revenue and taxation bill was resumed and Leah offered an amendment, which was adopted. It provides that county commissioners and city councils shall have full power and authority to compromise any tax for the year 1896 and for previous years, having in view the value of the property against which the taxes are a lien, compared with the taxes against such property and having in view the present value of said property compared with the value at which it was assessed for 1894 and prior years.

Wilson offered an amendment that any party aggrieved by any decision of his board of equalization may appeal to the superior court.

Dorr amended Wilson's amendment so that the prosecuting attorney shall decide on the merits of appeals, and if he gives the assent the appeal shall be made from the board of equalization to the superior court.

Wilson's amendments and Dorr's amendment to the amendment were killed by a motion to indefinitely postpone.

Dorr amended section 3, that exempts churches and charitable institutions from taxation, be stricken out. Davis said that he was not a warm advocate of the doctrine of exempting property from taxation, but under the initiative and referendum the matter of taxing churches and charitable institutions should be decided by the people and they had decided that churches and charitable institutions should not be taxed.

"Times have changed," said Davis, "then the state is a Republican, and now it is 13,000 Populist."

Taylor—Does the Populist party set a premium on ungodliness? Davis—You can take that as you please. Dekebach induced a tirade against churches and said they interfered with and meddled in public business. He favored Davis' amendment.

Care of your health now. Do not allow your blood to remain in that impure condition in which the winter months are sure to leave it, through neglect of Hood's Sarsaparilla and expel those impurities. Otherwise you will be an easy victim of disease.

The Safe Way Is to begin in season to purify and enrich your blood before the warmer weather comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome the languor and weakness which is due to impoverished blood. It will purify your blood and give nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively, 25 cents.

The article is dispensed with, and after a short squabble the chamber voted to order. Frink endeavored to speak, but Crow objected for the reason that he had already spoken once.

Range reviewed the history of Kansas, and told how a poor man lost his home because of the anti-deficiency judgment law which is not in existence.

High protested against the action of the senate in preventing the reading of the article from the Emporia Gazette. He had a right to have the article read if he desired to.

It was the opinion of Leah that the bill would injure every debtor in the state without benefiting any one. He denounced it as the veritable rot of the Ellensburg platform.

He said it was a step toward barbarism. Whole counties in Kansas had become depopulated by the operations of a similar bill. He was pelted with questions by the opposition, which were to divide his answers, which were both partisan and apt.

Davis claimed that the money loaners, the settling up of the Oklahoma country, the great crop of mortgages, and the Emporia Gazette which Dorr desired to have read. He proceeded to read, and the reading of the article and the answers made by Frink seemed to meet with the approval of the part of the majority party in the senate.

A protest was filed by Miller against the partisanship displayed in the debate. He considered the debate could be carried on without insults being given.

Dekebach said that Miller's rebuke was well grounded, and he for one was willing to apologize. He appealed to the senators, but rather as citizens of the state of Washington.

Dorr began to speak, and High asked him to consider the deficiency judgment law had been discussed in the last session.

"Yes," replied Dorr, "it was introduced by Taylor, passed by the last legislature, and is now before you. Then this legislature sustained the veto."

Range is not a fact, Mr. Dorr, that the deficiency judgment question was submitted to the people during the last campaign. The vote was taken in its favor by a majority of 12,000?

Dorr—No, sir; the question that was submitted to the people was the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The vote of King made a persuasive speech in favor of the reconsideration of the bill so that an equitable law could be passed.

He appealed to the Populists to consider the interests of the state, which were high above mere party interests.

McReavy said that when the debate began he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, but he considered that the Republicans had been unjust and unfair, and now he would not vote for it. It had been urged against the Populists that they were all oranges; but the fact that there were a few oranges left among the Republicans.

S. B. 36, by Miller of Thurston, appropriating \$100,000 for the extra state legislature was referred to committee of whole. It was reported back without recommendation and passed, 21 to 1. On being introduced the bill passed in 2 minutes, 30 seconds.

H. B. 47, by the railroad committee, relating to maximum freight rates, was taken up. It was discovered that the entire bill was in error, and the committee of the secretary, so a recess was taken till it could be found.

After a recess of 10 minutes, during which there was great excitement, the bill was taken up. It was reported back without recommendation and passed, 21 to 1. On being introduced the bill passed in 2 minutes, 30 seconds.

S. B. 21, by the senate committee on reforming institutions, was taken up. It increased the time in which a convict's sentence may be commuted for good conduct while in the penitentiary. Yeend said that it would increase manliness and respect for the state penitentiary, and therefore should be adopted. The bill passed, yeas 12, nays 6.

S. B. 14, by Miller of Walla Walla, which took up and passed, yeas 23, nays 1. It provided that the counties pay for the transportation, for the guards and for the maintenance of the convicts while so employed.

At 9:30 the senate adjourned till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE. OLYMPIA, March 5.—Special.—This morning the house resumed the consideration of bills on third reading. A number of bills and memorials were passed. Little or no discussion was had on most of the bills.

House concurrent memorial 21, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 22, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 23, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 24, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 25, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 26, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 27, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 28, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 29, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

House concurrent memorial 30, by Roberts, urging the state's representatives at Washington to work for the passage of a free coinage bill, was adopted. The memorial was presented by the speaker, and assigned to a committee. Frank Baker protested against the report and moved that it be set aside, the rules be suspended and the resolution passed, adopted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

The bill was returned to second reading and amended so as to apply only to corporations.

Way made a speech against the bill, saying its operations would be to increase the wages of the men employed.

Barlow said he would oppose the bill as it would turn out of employment 10,000 men. When Washington the day it went into effect.

Tobiasen opposed the bill on similar grounds. Small shingle and lumber mills would be injured by the bill.

Frank Baker delivered a severe oratorical castigation upon the members who had suddenly shown a love for corporations.

Way offered this amendment to the title: "An act relating to the wages of labor and to the law of supply and demand."

H. B. 47, by the committee on mines and mining, to compel the payment of wages in lawful money, was passed after a long debate. It was adopted, yeas 25, nays 12.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Remedy with a Record. 50 Years of Cures

Every lady visiting our store on opening day, next Monday, March 8, will receive a souvenir of that event.

Now on sale, a choice assortment in Black Silk Broadcloth. Also Novelty Effects in Evening Silks, pink, blue, lavender, lemon, cream and Nile.

See the window display. Store open until 9:30 this evening.

E. W. LEWHALL & CO. Cor. Second Av. and Madison St.

SPRING SEASON, '97. Grand Opening Display of Novelties. Monday, March 8

Every lady visiting our store on opening day, next Monday, March 8, will receive a souvenir of that event.

Now on sale, a choice assortment in Black Silk Broadcloth. Also Novelty Effects in Evening Silks, pink, blue, lavender, lemon, cream and Nile.

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COLVILLE RUSH SUBSIDIES. Failure to Open the Reserve Knew Many Schemes.

COLVILLE, Wash., March 5.—Special.—The excitement over the prospective opening of the south half of the Colville Indian reservation has somewhat abated over the news that the amendment of Senator Wilson providing for immediate entry of several lands has been hung up.

Seattle Measure Goes Through. OLYMPIA, March 5.—Special.—In the house yesterday there was a lively oratorical contest over H. B. 41, by Kittling, at the request of the city council of Seattle. The bill authorizes cities to construct, condemn or purchase, acquire, add to and operate water works, systems of sewerage, light works, heating and power plants, cable and street railways, cemeteries, parks, etc.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL. OLYMPIA, March 5.—Special.—At a recent caucus of senators a discussion of the question of supporting the Canutt railway bill was discussed. There was a diversity of opinion as to the blanket rate. All agreed to support the bill, but refused to make any amendment to it as they saw fit.

JOHNSON JURY SECURED. Trial at Ellensburg to Continue Without Delay.

ELLENSBURG, March 5.—Special.—The jury was finally secured in the Johnson case this evening, and the trial will go ahead at once.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure.

Last year 17,500,000 pounds of hops were imported from the United States by British brewers.

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before propitious efforts—pleasantly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly.

BLAINE, Wash., March 5.—Special.—The knocking out of the anti-fish trap bill by the senate, together with the inauguration of President McKinley, was the occasion of great joy in this city yesterday.

Wheeler Was Sober When Killed. EASTON, Wash., March 5.—Special.—The statement that Joseph Wheeler, who was run over and killed February 23 by a Northern Pacific train near here, was intoxicated at the time is not borne out by facts. C. R. Eppens, of Easton, and others who saw him last alive, say that he was quite sober when he left town to go on his train, and there are no railroads on the road. The coroner's inquest brought out no evidence of intoxication.

BRINNON, Wash., March 5.—Special.—The settlers are quietly staking out mineral claims on the line of Iron Dyke. Some more good specimens of rock have been struck that encourages the prospector. Engineer Brewster, of the United States survey, arrived here with his crew of surveyors March 2. His business here is to inspect the survey of Surveyor Brystrom, made eighteen months ago up this valley. He will finish here Saturday, when he proceeds up the canyon to Home, to prosecute business of some kind.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before propitious efforts—pleasantly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

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