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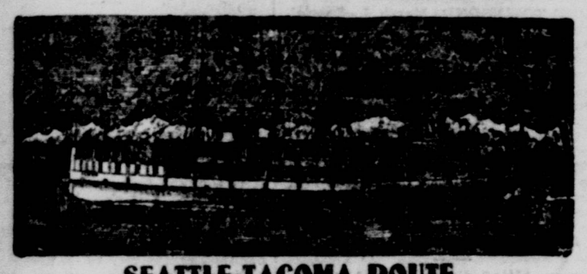

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M'KINLEY AT CHURCH.

First Sunday of the New President in Washington.

CROWDS BLOCK THE DOORS.

Mother McKinley Accompanies Her Son—Immense Congregation Listens to Bishop John P. Newman Sound a Warning to Statesmen to Beware of Vice in the Upbuilding of the Government—Hundreds Turned Away From the Church.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President McKinley attended church on his first Sunday in Washington. So did about 6,000 private citizens who wished to catch a glimpse of him. Although it has been settled that the president is to be a regular attendant at the Foundry church at Fourteenth and G streets, his first churchgoing was by special arrangement to hear a sermon by Bishop John P. Newman at the Metropolitan Methodist church. The street in front of the church was packed with people two hours before the regular time for service, out, anticipating the rush, only pewholders were admitted up to 10:30 o'clock. Then the crowd was let in gradually, and filled every available foot of standing room from a triple row

BISHOP J. P. NEWMAN.

of chairs in front of the chancel to the back row of the gallery.

When there was not room for another individual inside the front doors the crowd turned to Dr. Talmage's church, the First Presbyterian, only half a block away, and this also was soon filled to the doors, while the street in front of both churches was packed from curb to curb. When services commenced fully 2,000 people were left outside.

The president drove from the White House with Mother McKinley and Gen. Osborne. There was a double file of policemen under Lieut. Kelly, of the Sixth precinct, at the door, and these cleared the way for the party which entered the church. President McKinley supported his mother on his arm, and Gen. Osborne followed. A pew had been reserved near the front of the church, and in this with the president's party were Secretary J. Audison Porter and Mrs. Porter. President McKinley bowed his head for a moment after being seated, and then leaned back in the corner of the pew waiting for the service to begin.

Rev. Hugh Johnston, pastor of the church, assisted the bishop making the opening prayer and announcing the hymns. In the pulpit also was Rev. Dr. Manchester, of Canton, President McKinley's former pastor. The first hymn was particularly appropriate, beginning with the lines:

"Watchman, tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are."

Dr. Johnston also specially mentioned the president, the cabinet and congress in the petition for blessing in his opening prayer.

Bishop Newman's sermon was on the text in the gospel of St. Matthew: "For He came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance." It was rather a pointed sermon on the regeneration of modern society, whose hope, the speaker declared, lay not in government, education, philanthropy, but in accepting the doctrine of philosophy with Christ. He warned statesmen especially to "stand back, and not be deluded by the belief that any form of government, autocratic, aristocratic, Democratic or Republican, could suppress vice an foster virtue to the ultimate health and well-being of the nation."

When this warning was uttered there came an audible and devout "Amen" from the corner near the chapel. The presidential party remained until the singing of the final hymn, at the last verse of which the party, preceded by two ushers, left the auditorium, and were driven back to the White House.

During the afternoon the president, in company with Mr. McWilliams, of Chicago, went out for a short walk in the direction of the executive mansion and along Sixteenth street, one of the most fashionable thoroughfares of the city. The weather was charming and the streets were filled with pedestrians. After a walk of about twenty minutes Mr. McKinley returned to the White House. The evening was spent very quietly, there being a family gathering at the White House, including some of those who are soon to leave for their homes.

THE WEEK IN THE SENATE.

Committees to Be Organized—The Treaties Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The probabilities are that most of the session of the senate will be given during the present week to an effort to get its committees in working shape, and the senate will adjourn for two or three days at a time without attempting any business of consequence. No legislation can be attempted with the house not in session, but there are two or three treaties that could be considered. The arbitration treaty is one of these. It has been reported to the senate, but it is understood that Senator Davis, who is chairman of the committee, does not feel free to proceed with the treaty until the committee contains its full membership.

Any nominations sent in by the president will, of course, be considered.

New Details in the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Maj. W. L. Alexander, commissary of subsistence, has been ordered to duty as chief commissary of the department of Colorado, relieving Col. William H. Bell, assistant commissary of subsistence. Capt. Henry C. Ward, of the sixth infantry, has been detailed to represent the war department at the Tennessee exposition. First Lieut. J. A. Morrison, twentieth infantry, has been ordered to duty at the Fort Leavenworth cavalry school. Capt. T. H. Bliss, commissary of subsistence, has been relieved from duty in the adjutant general's office and ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., as quartermaster of that post, in place of Maj. J. W. Pullman. First Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, seventh cavalry, has been detailed to duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin. First Lieut. V. E. Stottler, seventh infantry, has been transferred from duty as acting Indian agent at the Mescalero agency, New Mexico, to the Pueblo and Jiscarilla agency, New Mexico, in place of Maj. J. L. Bully, ordered to this city. Capt. C. E. Neostrom, tenth cavalry, has been detailed to take the place of Lieut. Stottler at the Mescalero agency.

To Name Honorary Candidates.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative Robinson, secretary, has called a caucus of the Democrats of the Fifty-fifth congress to meet at o'clock next Saturday afternoon for the purpose of choosing honorary candidates for speaker and other officers of the lower branch of congress.

NEAR STARVATION WAGES.

Thousands of New York Garment-Makers Quit Work—Trade May Be Tied Up.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Small strikes of garment workers in East Side shops were without number today. Late this afternoon it appeared as though at least 12,000 operators in all branches of the clothing trade would be on strike tomorrow.

Eight hundred union shirtmakers in seventy-three shops struck and 1,000 are now out. This number will probably be largely increased on Monday and Tuesday.

The Cloak Makers', Knee Pants and Cap Makers' and Finishers' Union is said to be so well organized that if a strike is ordered fully 15,000 will quit their machines at once. The finishers held a meeting tonight and decided to call a meeting next Saturday for the purpose of discussing what they call "starvation wages."

It is said that last year finishers earned $10 and $11 a week at ten hours' work a day, while now they are earning only from $3 to $4 a week at sixteen hours a day.

CORWINE SHORTAGE EXPLAINED.

He Took Money to Pay Back a Defalcation by His Clerk.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 7.—Paymaster John Corwine, who is charged with the embezzlement of funds of the navy department, who left here a week ago after cashing a $5,000 check at the First National Bank of Newport, arrived in this city from Chicago in charge of police officers. Corwine was immediately taken before Judge Baker and pleaded not guilty to the charge of embezzlement. He was held in $300 bail for examination on Friday. Bail was furnished, and Corwine is now at home with his wife.

At the close of the arraignment proceedings today Lieut. Clark, of the naval station, acting in behalf of Commodore McGowan, attempted to take Corwine to the naval station to answer charges of embezzlement from the United States government. Corwine's counsel objected to his client's going, on the ground that he might be held until Saturday, thereby forfeiting his bail in the state court. Commodore McGowan was consulted, and agreed not to press the claim without the state case had been settled.

It appears likely that such settlement will actually take place. Corwine has already, through his wife, returned to the First National bank $4,924 of the $5,000 which he is charged with taking unlawfully, and it said the bank may withdraw its charge, a proceeding which is permitted by the laws of the state.

Judge Baker, who will conduct the criminal examination, is counsel for the bank. While on his way back from Chicago, Corwine related to Detective Richards the circumstances which led up to his last act. He said that three years ago, while on board the Nipsic, his clerk absconded with nearly $20,000. Corwine's father-in-law, who was on his bond, made good the amount, as the clerk was a relative of the family. Since then Corwine had been endeavoring to pay back the amount, and in doing so took some of the government funds. When he heard that the pay inspector had arrived he knew that the shortage would be found out, and rather than face the ordeal he left the station, and cashing the check, started for Crippie Creek.

KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.

Fatalities in a Snowslide at the Daly Mine in Utah.

SALT LAKE, March 7.—A special to the Tribune from Park City, Utah, says: At 10 o'clock today a heavy snow slide started from the mountain peak west of the Morgan mines and struck one of the Daly mine bunk houses. The bunk house was shivered into atoms. Nine men were sleeping in the house at the time. Five were rescued alive about an hour afterwards. Rescuing parties continued their work, and at 4:45 this afternoon the body of Nicholas Paffis was recovered. Fifteen minutes later the body of James Keating was found. He was still in his bunk with his bedding wrapped around him. Keating left a widow and four children at Butte, Mont. Nicholas Rufetto, third and last man found, was also dead. In his pocket was found the by-laws of the Ancient Order of Foresters of Ferris, Cal. Joseph Zucca is still missing, and is no doubt dead.

John Boyle, A. Blaker and John Whalem were working in the 200-foot surface tunnel at the mouth of which the snow was piled up fifty feet high. They worked their way out after several hours hard work.

There were two other snowslides today, one at the Anchor mine boarding house, and one at the Silver King, but no lives were lost.

ARRESTED AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

Old Man Charged With the Murder of a Young Woman.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., March 7.—Hugh Smith, aged 75, of Madison, was arrested last night for the murder of Matilda Snyder, an 18-year-old girl, eight years ago. The girl, who lived near Smith's house, disappeared, and no trace of her was ever found. No suspicion attached to Smith until recently, when it is said trouble arose between him and the man who assisted him in disposing of the body. It was then that the matter came before the district attorney, and resulted in Smith's arrest. It is alleged that after he murdered the girl he cut the body into small pieces, carrying them to a sawmill, and then set the building on fire, removing all traces of the crime.

NEW COUSINS TO THE FRONT.

Contest Probable Over the Will of a Troy Millionaire.

TROY, N. Y., March 7.—It is probable that the will of William Lamsonby, in which he left the bulk of his estate, valued at $1,000,000, to Yale college, will be contested. At the time of his death it was supposed the only relatives were distant cousins in England. However, there are a number of second and third cousins living in Batavia and Media, whom, it is reported, contemplate contesting the validity of the will.

Killed in a Collision.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—On the crossing of the Mineral & Southern railroads at North Birmingham this morning, two heavy freight trains collieded at right angles. Both locomotives were wrecked and several cars smashed. The trainmen jumped, but Engineer Ryan, of the Mineral train, was caught in the debris and fatally injured. Engineer Frank Mosby had an arm broken and was otherwise seriously injured, and an unknown tramp was fatally scalded.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLAM & OURBEN, Seaview, Va.

GEORGE IS DEFIANT.

King of Greece Will Not Yield to the Powers.

TROOPS TO STAY IN CRETE.

Today the Formal Note of Refusal Will Be Delivered—Foreigners at Athens Leave the City—Londoners in Hyde Park Express Sympathy—Greeks in America Respond to the Call of Their King.

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ATHENS, March 7.—5:15 p. m.—The answer of Greece to the identical notes of the powers was discussed at a meeting of the cabinet and approved by King George today. It is understood that the reply is a refusal to withdraw the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, on the ground that the withdrawal would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the note will not be known until it is presented to the ambassadors of the powers tomorrow. In diplomatic circles it is said that the Greek answer may lead to negotiations based upon a proposal for co-operation which has been presented by France.

8 p. m.—It is sated that in view of a contemplated negative reply of Greece to the powers, King George has sent orders to Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek forces in Crete, to hold all the places now occupied by him. The king is still here, and the date of departure of the crown prince for the frontier has not been fixed. Every effort is being made to concentrate the Greek troops on the Turkish frontier before the threatened blockade of the Greek coast can be effected. In official circles the hope is not now entertained that the powers will accept the French proposition.

March 8, 1 a. m.—Though the exact character of the Greek reply to the powers is not yet made known, it is known that in addition to the ground of refusal to comply because of the fear of pillage, incendiarism and murder in Crete, the note points out that the Cretans, who alone should be regarded as entitled to determine their fate, have declared their unalterable resolution to be annexed to Greece as the only solution that will finally pacify the island.

King George and other members of the royal family attended a requiem mass in the cathedral today for the officers and soldiers who have fallen in Crete.

GREEKS ANSWER THE CALL.

Patriots in America Going Home to Fight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Birmingham, Ala., says: The call for the reserves of Greeks in America issued by the government of King George has stirred the patriotic ardor of the Greeks in Southern cities. Today a dozen Greeks, members of the reserves, left for their native land to lend their services to their king, and others will follow during the week. A prominent member of the Greek colony here has advices that parties of his countrymen are being organized in Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and in fact all Southern cities, to start for Athens at once. He estimates that King George will secure more than 500 men from Southern cities.

The Greeks have heartily indorsed the king's course, and say that he can get the support of every native Greek in America if needed.

CHICAGO, March 7.—In the little Greek church, on the North Side, 500 trained soldiers of the Grecian army reserves this afternoon swore to return at the call of their king to fight for their native land. The right hands of the tall men in the audience shot up in the air when Father Phiambolis, the pastor of the colony, proposed the oath, and their smaller neighbors waved their arms wildly in the air as they promised:

"Before Almighty God to defend the flag and the soil of Greece from the touch of the enemy; to obey the commands of the king and his captains in all things; to die rather than give way before the enemy and to hold ourselves in instant readiness to embark for the Piraeus when transports should be provided to carry them to the city of the king."

LET CRETE GO FREE.

Liberty-Loving Englishmen File Their Protest.

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LONDON, March 7.—The agitation of the lovers of liberty in favor of Greece is spreading everywhere in Great Britain, according to reports received from many places this morning. In every dissenting chapel and in many pulpits of all churches in London, a notice was read urging the congregations to attend the demonstration in Hyde park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although the weather was threatening, about 15,000 people were present. They consisted of all classes, although workingmen predominated. Six platforms had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and the structures in all cases displayed Greek flags. Among those who addressed the gatherings were, Lord Coleridge, Harold James Reckitt, member of parliament for the Briggs division of Lincolnshire; Richard McGee, anti-Parnellite and labor representative in parliament for the south division of Louth; John Herbert Lewis, advanced liberal member of parliament for the Flint district; Francis A. Channing, advanced liberal member of parliament for the east division of Northamptonshire; David Lloyd George, Welsh nationalist member of parliament for the Carnarvon district; Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allen, Bart, liberal member of parliament for the southeast division of Durham, and Edward John Challers-Morton, liberal member of parliament for Davenport; Dr. John Clifford, the well-known Free Church minister; several clergymen and London county councillors, and others.

A resolution was adopted at all the platforms, with cheers for King George of Greece, expressing the strongest sympathy with the Cretans in their heroic struggle against the intolerable tyrant of Turkey, and congratulating Greece upon having by her gallant conduct effected a deliverance which the united powers were unable to achieve. The resolution further protested against any attempt to coerce Greece, and demanded that the Marquis of Salisbury refuse to put the guns of the British fleet to a use which would be a disgrace and humiliation to Great Britain.

While the Hyde park meeting was in progress, a similar programme was being carried out at a mass meeting held in St. James' hall, and another took place this evening in Westminster chapel. Everyone at all the meetings was urged to shower postal cards on the Marquis of Salisbury on which will be written, "No War With Greece."

A dispatch received here from Barcelona, Spain, says that fifty delegates of the Catalan Home Rule Association and a number of newspapers have signed a message to the Greek consul with the request that it be forwarded to King George, expressing the desire of Catalans to see Crete united to Greece. This message was presented to the consul with much ceremony. The consul in thanking the deputation, said that the King of Greece would not recede from the path pointed out by the popular will.

During the demonstration in Hyde Park this afternoon Hon. George N. Curzon, under secretary of state for the foreign office, faultlessly attired, and carrying on his arm Mrs. Curzon, in a beautiful costume of pearl gray, strolled unrecognized through the crowd, listened to the speeches, and seemed somewhat amused by the harsh things said concerning his attitude in the Cretan difficulties.

Lord Tweedmouth, Michael Davitt and many other well-known members of parliament listened to the speeches.

HOPE GREECE WILL WEAKEN.

The Powers Would Welcome a Backdown by King George.

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LONDON, March 7.—Little else is talked about in London, in Great Britain or on the continent than the Eastern crisis and the possibility of a war between Greece and Turkey, which may involve the great powers of Europe. The officials of the foreign office here were busy throughout Saturday night and all day Sunday in exchanging telegrams with Constantinople and other capitals.

The French newspapers this morning are almost unanimous in anticipating that the Greek reply to the identical notes of the powers will not be a formal refusal to abide by their decision, as since yesterday morning the tone of the communications received from Greece by M. Hanatoux, the French minister for foreign affairs, has been more distinctly pacific, a solution being hinted at on a basis of mutual concessions.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna points out this morning that it is by no means certain if Greece provokes war with Turkey that Servia and Bulgaria will assist her, as they might find means and concessions from the sultan to make a peaceful conquest by wresting from Greece the ecclesiastical provinces. The Fremdenblatt reiterates that the powers will not capitulate to Greece, no matter what pressure is brought to bear upon them, and that no one of them will withdraw from the threatened coercion of Greece.

This view of the integrity of the concert of the powers is supported by Constantinople, which announces that persistent pressure is being exercised by the ambassadors of the powers on the Turkish government. The communique addressed by the ambassadors to the porte on Friday was in the form of a memorandum, supplementing the collective note of Tuesday last and pointing out that as the principle of the proposed autonomy for Crete implied a progressive reduction of the Turkish forces inland, the Turkish troops in the interior should therefore be concentrated in the towns.

The reply of the Turkish government to this collective note is expected to be delivered today, and the representative of the Associated Press at Constantinople learns that it will state in substance that the porte, in taking cognizance of it, will declare to the powers its resolve to maintin the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to accept in principle the establishment of an autonomous administration for the island of Crete, but the porte reserved the right to discuss the precise definition of "autonomy."

LEGATIONS LEAVE ATHENS.

Warlike Aspect of Affairs Causes Foreigners to Hurry Away.

LONDON, March 8.—A Times' dispatch from Athens at midnight says some of the members of the foreign legations and other foreign residents have already left the city, and it is reported that several of the legations have advised all foreigners to leave Greece. This has caused a painful feeling on the part of the Greek public, which regards it as an unjustified step, as the foreigners have been treated with all respect and have at no time been in any danger whatever. Moreover, a majority of the foreign residents are known to favor the Greek cause.

Certainly the aspect of the city is very warlike, but considering the excited state of the public mind the people are behaving with moderation and exhibiting marked self control.

The trains are bringing in thousands of reserves from the provinces, and these are parading the streets with their accoutrements. A squadron of cavalry and batteries of artillery traverse the principal streets, and will embark for Thessaly, which gives vividness to the scene.

Great crowds joined the soldiers in hurrahing for war and proclaiming loyalty to Greece, to King George and to the government. The remainder of the reserves will be held back until the last moment. The troops already on the frontier are deemed sufficient for the present, and more than this, it is believed the presence of the foreign men-of-war near the Piraeus indicates that a blockade will commence tomorrow, thus severing communication with the frontier by them. The members of the press of Athens have joined in a dispatch to Admiral Canevaro, commanding the allied fleets at Canea, expressing surprise that lives of foreign correspondents should be endangered by the threats of violence on the part of the Mussulmans and urging the admiral to take active steps where necessary to guard the lives of inoffensive journalists engaged in the honorable performance of their duty under the protection of the flags of the six great powers.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that yesterday (Sunday) the British battleship Barfleur cleared for action, owing to the proposed re-enforcement of the Greek fleet in Cretan waters.

So far as Germany is concerned, there are some signs of a change of attitude. The National Zeitung and the Berlin Post contain statements, apparently inspired, to the effect that it will be impossible for Germany to hold out in her intention if the other powers give way so far as to negotiate further with Greece, or to insist that Turkey also shall withdraw her troops from Crete.

From William to the Czar.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: Count von Moltke has arrived here with an autograph letter from Emperor William to the czar on the subject of the Cretan question.

SWEEPING WAR MEASURES.

Officials of Uruguay Given Full Authority Against the Rebels.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Montevideo states that both chambers of the general assembly have approved all the measures proposed by the cabinet for suppressing the revolution, and have given the executive carte blanche in carrying them out. The minister of war has seized a cargo of ammunition and war supplies intended for the rebels.

Insurgents Use Dynamite.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special to the Herald from Canea says: The insurgents have attempted to blow up Fort Keratidio, near Murnier, with dynamite projectiles, but were unsuccessful, as the missiles burst in midair. The besieged Turks still hold out.

Antonio Ezeta Dead.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special to the Herald from Panama says: Antonio Ezeta, formerly vice president of San Salvador, is dying. His physicians have given up all hope. His brother, Carlos, is in San Francisco.

The Herald's correspondent at San Salvador sends word that the news of the illness of Ezeta has had no effect there.

Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome says: The pope has decided to send Mgr. Merry Del Val as apostolic delegate to Canada. By sending one so closely attached to his person, the pope gives exceptional assurance of his special personal interest in the welfare of Canada.

Difficulty of breathing, and all the alarming Asthmatic symptoms, can surely be relieved, and the disease cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. For constipation, Jayne's Painless Senative Pills.

Ball bearing sewing machines. Gepfert, 215 Columbia street.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Railroad Bill Satisfactory Despite Amendments.

SHORT LINES MUCH FAVORED.

Out of 914 Bills Introduced, the Legislature Has Passed Twenty-six—Text of the Law for the Selection of Arid Lands—G. A. R. Men Protest Against the Bill to Control Pension Money.

OLYMPIA, March 7.—Special.—The principal event of the week was the passage of the Cannutt bill by the senate. The bill is nothing like the engrossed bill introduced by the biggest man (physically) in the house. The bill was amended in the house committee on corporations. Then it was amended in the house before it was passed by the house. When it was sent to the senate it was amended in committee, and then its scope and features were utterly changed when it came before the senate for passage.

In its present shape, and notwithstanding the many amendments that have been made, it is still regarded as a very good bill. It cuts down the maximum rate from $4.75 per ton to $4.25 per ton per 300 miles and over, and a reduction of 10 per cent. for hauls of less than 300 miles. What the wheat raisers objected to most was the provision by Baum that exempts carloads of 150 miles from the provisions of the bill. It is charged that the effect will be that the short line roads can charge what they please, and that they will be divorced from the new law for that purpose.

Up to the middle of the week some twenty-six bills had been passed by both houses of the legislature, and signed by the governor. These bills are as follows:

Senate bills—No. 1, appropriation for the expenses of the legislature; 2, directing the state treasurer to invest tide land funds in general warrants; 6, relating to the crime of rape; 8, prohibiting divorce attorneys from advertising for divorce business; 54, appropriating $2,500 for the Eastern Washington hospital for the insane; 13, in regard to the satisfaction and assignment of mortgages; 75, providing for clerical assistance in the office of the board of state land commissioners; 120, providing for the removal of attorneys; 119, defining motions and orders; 118, providing for the admission of attorneys; 121, relating to new trials; 146, relating to the discharge of ballast in navigable waters; 131, for the relief of the electoral college; 153, relating to the duties of coroner when the sheriff is incapacitated; 16, relating to the payment of the debts of derelicts.

House bills—No. 30, relating to the recording of deeds and mortgages; 27, making certain exemptions for creditors in cases of assignments; 153, prohibiting the poisoning of honey bees; 184, amending the act creating the dairy commission; 38, to prevent vivisection in public schools; 32, compelling street car companies to employ competent laborers; 13, relating to garnishments; 114, allowing insured women to act as administratrix; 97, to prevent the introduction and spread of disease among sheep; 257, to provide for the revision and correction of the tide land plat of Seattle; 262, to provide for the cancellation of application for extracts for deeds, etc., for tide lands.

This is out of 628 bills introduced in the house, and 286 in the senate, or a total of 914. In the last legislature 576 bills were introduced in the senate, and 682 in the house, or a total of 1,052.

House bill 75, which passed the house on Saturday, carries with it an appropriation of $12,000 for the purpose of selecting and securing the million acres of arid lands donated to the state by the general government. The act has been very carefully prepared, and its chief provisions are appended. Section 1 provides that:

"There be and is hereby created the office of commissioner of irrigation, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and the act of which this act is amendatory, for the reclamation and full acquirement of the million acres of arid land donated by the general government. The said commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, by the advice and with the consent of the senate, and shall hold his office for the full term of four years from the first day of March, 1897, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The commissioner of irrigation shall maintain and keep his office at the capitol of the state, and his office shall be known as 'the irrigation department,' and the stationery used shall be entitled 'Irrigation Department, Office of the Commissioner of Irrigation for the State of Washington.'"

Section 2 provides for the commissioner taking oath and giving bond.

Section 3 provides:

"It shall be the duty of the commissioner of irrigation to examine or cause to be examined such of the arid lands of this state belonging to the United States that can be irrigated at a reasonable expense, and collect all available information as to the value of said lands when irrigated, and as to the water supply available to irrigate said lands. He shall prepare maps of such arid lands as can be thus irrigated, and plans showing the proposed modes of irrigation, showing the source and quantity of water proposed to be used, and the size and location of the ditches, canals, flumes, pipe lines, reservoirs or other irrigation works to be used for conveying or collecting the water upon the lands proposed to be irrigated, and the elevation thereof above said lands, and shall, as construction proceeds of any dams, ditches, canals, flumes, reservoirs, pumping stations or any other works for the purpose of irrigation, under the provisions of this act or acts of the legislature, examine and direct that all such construction work is done in a substantial manner and in accordance with the approved plans thereof."

Section 4 provides for securing title to the land, and sections 5 to 19 provide the machinery for conducting the irrigation department, letting contracts, etc.

One of the important features is section 21, which provides for the securing of right-of-way and water rights. It is as follows:

"The commissioner of irrigation is hereby given the power and authority to enter upon any lands owned by the state, or by any corporation, or private owner, and make all surveys necessary to be made for the purpose of locating any canal, ditch, pipe line, flume, reservoir or other irrigation works to be constructed by the state by direction of and under the supervision of the said commissioner of irrigation. The general laws of this state relating to irrigation districts, counties, municipal corporations or other corporations, empowering said irrigation districts, counties, municipal corporations or other corporations to secure right-of-way by condemnation proceedings in the courts of this state are hereby extended to apply to the state in securing right-of-way to construct and maintain irrigation canals, ditches, flumes, pipe lines or other irrigation works. The said commissioner of irrigation, on behalf of and in the name of the state, is hereby authorized in like manner to condemn and appropriate any water right owned or claimed by any private owner or corporation, where the water has not yet actually been appropriated, but in assessing the value of said right due regard shall be given to any work which has been done to secure said water right. The general law relating to condemnation proceedings to secure right-of-way shall apply in all proceedings to condemn water rights. It is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of each county in which condemnation proceedings are to be brought, as provided in this section, to commence and prosecute said condemnation proceedings in the superior courts of this state, as provided by law, whenever the said commissioner of irrigation shall re-