GOV. ROGERS VETOES IT.

RETURNS CAPITOL COMMISSION BILL WITHOUT APPROVAL.

Attempt to Deprive the Executive of the Appointing Power Is Unconstitutional—Deep-Seated Evils in the Statute as Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, March 8.—Gov. Rogers' message vetoing the capitol commission bill is as follows:

"To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Washington, Senate Chamber, Olympia, Wash.—Gentlemen: I herewith return without my approval senate bill No. 222, entitled 'An act amending sections 1 and 2 of "an act to provide for the location and erection of a capitol building and providing an appropriation therefor and declaring an emergency," approved March 21, 1893.'

"Under the American system of government three co-ordinate departments are created: Legislative, executive and judicial; each supreme within certain constitutional limits. Under constitutional provisions similar to ours it has become fixed as a settled principle that no one of these departments of government can override or destroy the power and functions of the others. But senate bill No. 222 attempts to do this by taking from the governor his constitutional power of appointment and removal. The bill is therefore unconstitutional and void, and if enacted into law will furnish a precedent which may return to plague its inventors. To establish this a long line of authorities may be cited. I desire simply at this time, however, to call attention to a plain fact instantly apparent to careful observers wherever found.

Placed in a False Light.

"In carefully examining this bill, I am irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that the legislature of the state of Washington has through inadvertence allowed itself to be placed in a position it has not deliberately intended to occupy. The bill under discussion is simply an amendment to the law of 1893, which, as modified by the subsequent act of 1895, and as further modified by this bill, should it become a law, will create a commission having the power to bind the state of Washington. The act of 1895 appropriated from a mythical fund the sum of $300,000, which, with some $70,000 previously expended, makes a round million of dollars which the board this bill attempts to create will be empowered to expend. The board created by this bill will be entirely competent to create great debts, but it is entirely incompetent and absolutely unable to liquidate any portion of the same, except by the issuance of warrants, or other evidences of debt. Its power in this direction is only limited by the exhaustion of the appropriation before mentioned. The board which is by this bill created will be able to let a contract for the construction of the million dollar building contemplated by the act of 1893, and thus involve the credit of the state. So far no contract has been made in conformity to the law, it being specifically provided by section 4 of the act of 1893 that until a certified contract has been issued to the contractor marked 'approved' by the secretary of the capitol commission, no liability shall be incurred, and no contract, unless made in this express manner, shall be valid or binding upon either party. This proposed commission will be able to issue warrants upon a fund which it has no power to create, and which the legislature has never taken any steps toward creating by naming a mode of procedure by means of which money could be obtained with which to endow it, and without endowment it is not an existent fund. These warrants, although drawn upon a mock fund having no actual existence, could in considerable numbers probably be sold if a sufficient discount be made, from and by reason of the fact that every one conversant with these matters recognizes the further fact that the moral responsibility of the people through act of the legislature having been invoked, a moral liability as surely follows, and with the people of this state a moral liability will be as effective as a legal one. No doubt under the circumstances detailed, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in 'capitol fund warrants' could be added to the $35,374.73 already in the hands of parties who even now are vainly writing the state treasurer asking when the capitol building fund warrants will be 'called'.

"Meantime, a contract might be made by the proposed board, and the contractor acquire vested rights. These, under the law of 1895, he is invited to test in the superior court of Thurston county, the only county in the state empowered to take cognizance of his claim.

Olympia Specially Favored.

"No doubt exists in the mind of any member regarding the plans of those who are so urgently and even hysterically asking for the passage of this bill. Under the law of 1893 the capitol commission was made to consist of the governor, the state auditor and three qualified electors of the state, 'who shall not be citizens of Olympia.' As modified by the bill under discussion, the commission is made to consist of three persons, two of whom are citizens of Olympia, and it is expressly therein provided that two may organize the board and form a quorum, and are thus empowered to transact business involving the credit and good name of the state of Washington.

"Considering that the bill under discussion is simply an attempt to amend the law of 1893, I wish to call attention to the crude condition and bad character of the law as thus amended. Section 3, article 8, of our state constitution provides:

"'No debts shall hereafter be contracted by or on behalf of this state unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the contracting thereof.'

"This provision of the constitution is by this act ignored, no provision having been made for the final payment of either principal or interest of the debt which it is proposed to create.

"Section 4, article 8, of the constitution provides:

"'No moneys shall be paid out of the treasury of this state or any of the funds under its management except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years from the 1st of May next after the passage of such appropriation act.'

"Referring to this provision of the constitution, it may be held that the law does not contemplate—and I presume this to be the fact—the payment out of the treasury of any of the funds under its control of any moneys whatever, since no moneys have ever come into or, it would seem, are likely to come into the fund under its management.

"It may also be held, in view of the foregoing, that the time limit set does not in this instance apply. I suggest, however, that the proposed law is, for reasons given, a dangerous one.

Other Evils Apparent.

"As further showing the bad character of the proposed statute, I desire to call attention to section 11 of the law of 1893, which in substance provides that the proposed capitol shall be completed by January 1, 1899. It being always understood that the law does not attempt to compel impossibilities, it might be held that the legislature, being informed regarding this provision of law, unquestionably intended the act to apply to the future. I respectfully submit, in view of these things, that the proposed law is not only bad in character, but dangerous to the public weal.

"At any time during the last ten years the people of Olympia, who are chiefly interested in the passage of this bill, could have settled the capitol commission and secured the erection of a state capitol by submitting a proposition which would not call for more than a quarter of a million of dollars to finally complete and finish. This sum is amply sufficient for all necessary state needs. Against such a proposition no opposition in any quarter would have been encountered. The constant attempt, however, has been to involve the state in an expenditure of millions, including interest payments. Against this scheme, in view of the constant and heavy drafts made upon our taxpayers, I am convinced the legislature should stand like a rock of defense. In this connection, too, it may be said that any appropriation made for a building upon the very large and purposely extravagant foundation already constructed would undoubtedly lead by successive appropriations of future legislatures to the final construction of the originally planned, very expensive and unnecessarily extravagant building to which probably nine tenths of the rate payers of this state are opposed.

"Viewing this matter in the light of a just public policy, I feel it a sacred duty which I owe my constituents throughout this state, notwithstanding the storm of local obloquy and abuse, to resolutely and unqualifiedly oppose it in a constitutional manner. It is sure to lead, if made a law, eventually and finally, when the inevitable payment of immense sums of interest are taken into the account, to not less than two millions of dollars, or double the original undertaking. There is in this no question of sympathy or sentiment or politics. It is a plain matter of business. The bill is vetoed. Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN R. ROGERS, Governor."

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NO CHANCE FOR ARID LAND.

Little Prospect of Legislation During the Present Session—House and Senate Divided.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, March 8.—There is a very slim prospect of any legislation at this session on the arid land question. The state, as is well known, has been granted 1,000,000 acres of arid land within its boundaries by the United States, title to which passes when the lands have been reclaimed by placing them under irrigating ditches. Various legislatures have tackled the problem in years gone by, and considerable money has been spent in testing various propositions looking to the reclamation of the lands. In passing H. B. 489, by Sharp, amending the act relating to the arid lands, the house this morning took action directly contrary to the position assumed by the senate. The senate had indefinitely postponed a measure similar to the Sharp bill, and had passed Miller's bill, No. 66, providing for a continuance of the work under the arid land commissioner.

The question in dispute between the two houses is this: Whether it is best for the land commission to take charge of the arid land grant and to investigate the questions presented in the proposition to reclaim it, or to continue the office of arid land commissioner at a large salary, with never-ceasing appropriations for engineering, office expenses, etc. The house in the passage of the Sharp bill this morning has decided in favor of allowing the land commission to take charge of the grant and to undertake to formulate a plan for the reclamation of the land.

Mount opposed the Sharp bill when the measure came up on final passage this morning. "This is the reverse of S. B. 66, which has passed the senate," said he. "It does away with the arid land commissioner. It also makes it possible to give perpetual water rights to private individuals and corporations. The senate bill provides for the reclamation of the lands by the state—the Sharp bill provides that it may be done by the individual. I hope this bill will be lost and that the house will adopt the other plan."

Englehart made the speech of the morning in favor of the Sharp bill. He raked the senate bill over the coals, demonstrating that under the present system the office of arid land commissioner is organized chiefly for the benefit of that official. "The senate bill to which reference has been made," said Englehart, "is a copy of H. B. 149, which has been indefinitely postponed in this house. Two years ago the governor recommended that the office of arid land commissioner be abolished. It is proposed in this bill to abolish that office and to place the arid land grant in charge of the state land commission, which office is admirably suited to prosecute this work. The arid land commissioner now draws $165 per month and expenses for sending an engineer into the field for three or four months. The senate proposes to allow him $14,700 in the appropriation bill, although I have his letter in which he says that $5,000 will be sufficient. The senate bill is a long-drawn out document, for the purpose purely of giving the commissioner another two years' tenure of office at a good salary and at the expense of the taxpayers. This bill should pass this house. The arid land commissioner should be abolished. The commissioner himself appeared before the house appropriations committee and talked of an irrigation scheme in Yakima county. To put his scheme into effect would cost $3,000,000. We don't want imaginative commissioners of this kind."

Englehart's argument broke down the opposition to the Sharp bill, which passed, yeas 63, nays 7. The negative votes were cast by Allen of Spokane, Mount, Olson, Rosenhaupt, Sinclair, Smith and Welty.

REORGANIZATION OF THE C. P.

American Holders of a Big Block of Stock to Fight the Plan.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The committee representing American stockholders in the Central Pacific railroad to the amount of more than $3,000,000 (par value) of the shares have issued a statement defining their reasons for opposing the Speyer Southern Pacific plan of readjustment and requesting holders to stand with them in action to defeat the plan. The method they propose to adopt is not made known, further than that they contemplate a suit of equity in the California courts to determine whether the rights they allege through their minority stock will not force the Southern Pacific interests to modify the plan or resort to foreclosure of the mortgage.

BERING SEA PATROL.

One or Two Cutters Will Be Dispatched North This Season.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In view of the failure of the American-Canadian joint high commission to come to any agreement on the subject of American seal fisheries, the treasury department is considering the question of dispatching one or more revenue cutters to Bering sea to protect the interests of the United States from illegal sealing.

The treasury officials have called on the state department for a statement as to the diplomatic situation before taking any action.

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POPS FORCE IT THROUGH.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Fusionists Almost Unanimously Indorse Extravagance—Hamilton's Transfer Bill Laid on Table—Fish Bill Passed Without Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, March 8.—The general appropriation bill passed the senate this morning without further debate. It was a strict party vote, the fusionists supporting the extravagant bill almost to a man, only one offering an apology and one—Biggs—refusing to vote. The apologist was Van Patten, who said he was not in favor of the bill in its present shape, but voted for it in order to get it before the general conference committee. The bill passd by a bare constitutional majority—yeas 18, nays 13, absent or not voting 3.

The personnel of the vote was:

Yeas.

Baum,	McReavy,
Carper,	Miller, D.
Cole,	Miller, T. J.
Davis,	Paul,
High,	Plummer,
Hill,	Rinehart,
Keith,	Runner,
Land,	Van Patten,
Mantz,	Yeend.

Nays.

Andrews,	Megler,
Baker,	Preston,
Clapp,	Schofield,
Crow,	Warburton,
Hamilton,	Wilshire,
Hammer,	Wooding.
Hemrich,	

Not Voting.

Biggs,	Le Crone,
Hall.	

Transfer Bill Shelved.

The Hamilton transfer bill was first on general file on the calendar this morning. Miller, T. J., moved the adoption of the majority report of the committee for the indefinite postponement of the bill. Hamilton asked for the substitution of the minority for the majority report, the minority report recommending the passage of the bill.

Hamilton, the father of the bill, asked earnest consideration of his bill. He said it was an honest bill and did not discriminate against any company. The constitution of the state provided for just such legislation.

Here Hamilton was interrupted. Megler wanted joint rule 10 enforced, requiring consideration of house bills on Wednesday. Plummer insisted that unfinished business of the night previous was in order, and High asked for consent to place the general appropriation bill on final passage.

"I care not what is done on this bill," said Hamilton. "The senate is its own master, but I see a disposition to stamp out this bill without giving it proper consideration. I have been warned in advance that this would be done, and I expect it; still, I propose to put this senate on record on this bill."

Schofield moved to substitute by placing the reports and the bill on the table.

The Schofield substitute prevailed, yeas 19, nays 10; absent or not voting, 5. The vote was:

Yeas.

Andrews	McReavy
Baker	Megler
Biggs	Miller, D.
Carper	Miller, T. J.
Clapp	Paul
Cole	Plummer
Hall	Schofield
Hemrich	Wooding
High	Yeend.
Land	

Nays.

Crow	Reinhart
Hamilton	Runner
Hammer	Van Patten
Mantz	Warburton
Preston	Wilshire.

Invalid Claims for Diking.

The Parker bill (H. B. 148), to provide for the validating claims incurred under invalid diking and drainage law, and providing for assessments on property benefited to pay these claims, was killed, but brought out a pretty fight. The diking law of 1888 was declared unconstitutional after much work had been done and considerable indebtedness had been incurred, and the holders of these claims now seek to validate the same, in order that they can be reimbursed for their work.

Mr. Preston favored the bill. He said the most powerful lobby (the railroad lobby) that had ever been in Olympia had been at work here against this bill—a lobby so great that it had even interfered with good legislation.

Mr. Preston moved that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. Davis said there were dikes in Snohomish county poorly built, and that the builders did not deserve pay. He opposed the bill.

Mr. Warburton asked the gentleman from King what lobby he had reference to. He was going to vote against the bill, but not on account of any lobby. "I have had some legal experience in these cases, and from my knowledge of the cases am opposed to the bill," he said.

Mr. McReavy said the only lobbyists that had come to him were in the interest of the bill, and none had attempted to lobby against it.

Mr. Preston said the safety of the bill was in the guards around it. If anyone could show him it was not properly guarded, he would vote against the bill. The item of interest was excluded, and it was merely a bill to provide for the payment of claims where benefits had been received.

Land moved to amend that the previous motion be laid on the table. Carried—yeas 15, nays 7. The motion carried the bill with it to the table.

White's Pure Food Bill.

The senate went into committee of the whole, Cooper in the chair, to consider White's pure food house bill, and recommended its passage. Articles of drink were eliminated from the bill, and the enforcement of the law was placed in the hands of the state dairy commissioner, who becomes state dairy and food commissioner, and receives $300 per annum in addition to his salary as dairy commissioner, each extra compensation to be paid out of the pure food found, which is made up of fines for violations of the act. The main part of the bill is as follows:

"Section 1. No person shall, within this state, manufacture for sale, offer for sale or sell any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

"Sec. 2. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles for food by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 3. Any article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act: (a) In the case of food: (1) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate, or injuriously effect its quality, strength or purity. (2) If any inferior or cheaper substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it. (3) If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it. (4) If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of, another article. (5) If it consists wholly, or in part, of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable, or fruit substance or article, whether manufactured or not; or in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal. (6) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is. (7) If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if each and every package sold or offered for sale be distinctly labled as mixtures or compounds, with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and are not injurious to health.

"Sec. 4. Every person manufacturing, exposing for sale, or delivering to a purchaser, any article of food included in the provision of this act, shall furnish to any person interested, or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such article of food which is in his possession.

"Sec. 5. Whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of section 4, and whoever violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $100 nor less than $25, or imprisoned the county jail not exceeding 100 nor less than thirty days, or both. Any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale, or selling, an adulterated article of food under the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, all the necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles of which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale."

An Unfavorable Report.

The Plummer bill, appropriating $15,000 for the purpose of paying the outstanding obligations incurred by the Washington state commissioners to the Transmississippi and International exposition at Omaha, was reported back by the committee of the whole with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Gunderson's bill (H. B. 316), appropriating $400 for a fish way in the Skokomish river, was recommended by the committee of the whole for passage, as was Frye's (H. B. 279), appropriating $238 for the relief of Capt. Edward E. Hardin.

Committee of the whole recommended the passage of Englehart's bill (H. B. 408), transferring to the general fund all moneys in the state treasury to the credit of the revolving fund of the penitentiary.

At 12:30 committee of the whole arose, reported the bills back and took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

Action Delayed on the Veto.

When the senate met at 2:30 a message was received from Gov. Rogers vetoing the capitol commission bill. Senator T. J. Miller, the father of the bill, being absent, objection was made to immediate consideration, and it was agreed that it should be taken up at 2:30 p. m. today.

State Auditor Cheetham notified the senate that $20,000 additional would be required to complete payment of the expenses of the legislature, making a total cost of $62,000.

Yeend this afternoon offered a resolution, which passed, limiting speeches to two minutes, with privilege to speak only once on each bill.

The senate receded from amendments to H. B. 370, the fish bill.

The senate refused to concur in the house amendments to the bill for a home for the blind, the house endeavoring to locate the same at Vancouver.

The senate on motion of Plummer receded from the senate amendments to the Bedford bill (H. B. 248), better known as the delinquent tax bill. The objectionable section was in effect to allow a board to sit in each county and allow rebates on taxes and penalties when it was shown that the same were excessive. The senate also adopted the emergency clause.

Fish Bill Is Passed.

The senate during the afternoon considered the fish bill, for the protection and propagation of food fishes, establishing licenses, regulating the catch and sale of fish, and fixing penalties.

Wilshire of King attacked the bill, particularly section 6, which fixed the rate of licenses. He moved to reduce the license fee for first-class purse seines from $50 to $25. He knew, he said, that in advocating a reduction for the purse seine fishermen he would be opposed by the trapmen and the combine of wealth. But he was looking out for the poor fishermen, the men with small incomes and large families. The trapmen had capital and were not dependent upon the fish industry for a livelihood; the trap was the appliance of the rich, the seine of the poor. Yet in this bill the tax was as great for the one as the other. This was unfair. He proposed to do all in his power to see that the individual fishermen secured justice, and it was only justice that the latter should pay only half what the trapmen did.

Biggs of Whatcom believed the bill was equitable. It had been looked into carefully, and was all right without amendment.

McReavy of Mason said the trap men paid 1 cent for each fish besides the license fee. This had not been stated, and made a big difference in a year's business.

Megler of Wahkiahkum said nine-tenths of the purse seines were owned by trap men.

Davis of Snohomish was opposed to the amendment.

The Wilshire amendment failed, yeas 4, nays 25.

Wilshire then attempted to reduce the license fee of second-class purse seines from $25 to $10. This, too, failed. The opposition was too strong, and Wilshire gave up the fight in disgust.

The bill passed without amendment.

The Paul senate bill fixing the maximum rate of freight for steamboats was indefinitely postponed. The opposition came from Senator Baum, who explained that in the swift waters of the Columbia river and poor wharfage facilities it would be impossible to handle wheat at the rates fixed in the bill. "Okanogan and Douglas counties depend upon the steamboats on the Columbia," he said, "and if this bill is passed it will stop the building of new boats and cripple an important section of the state."

At the night session the governor's veto of the capitol commission bill was called up, but action was postponed until Thursday at 2:30 o'clock. There was great interest in the proposed contest, and Olympia citizens had crowded the lobby of the senate chamber.

The Carper bill to provide a more efficient assessment and collection of railroad taxes failed to pass—yeas 9, nays 12. Several members absented themselves from the chamber.

Resolution for a Conference.

Senator Schofield, just before adjournment, offered the following, which was adopted:

"Whereas, The house has refused to concur in the senate amendments to H. B. 452; and

"Whereas, It is important that a free conference committee be appointed at the earliest date possible, to the end that a special session of the legislature for the consideration of general appropriations may be avoided; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a conference committee be immediately appointed by the president of the senate to confer with a committee of the house on H. B. No. 452."

Lambert's house bill, changing the system of fees to the secretary of state, for incorporating companies and repealing the law assessing $10 per year for corporations, awoke the senate to life at 11 o'clock. Plummer of Spokane, aided by the fusionists, favored the bill and Crow of Spokane opposed it. Biggs explained that the bill would not lower the state's revenue, but would benefit the small corporations of the senate. The bill failed to pass.

The senate at 11:20 adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, March 8.—The legislature today passed bills as follows:

House.

H. B. 217, by Field—Appropriating $1,061 for the relief of Mrs. Dora L. Tibbetts.

H. B. 533, by Gose—Providing for the establishment of local improvement districts, for the issuance of bonds, the construction of sewers, water mains, etc., in cities of the third class.

S. B. 79, by Miller—For the protection of the sources of water supply for cities and towns; prohibiting the maintenance of slaughter houses, stock yards, hog pens and the like about the springs, streams or other source of supply; giving to cities jurisdiction over the property on which the source of supply or the conduits are situated for the purpose of enforcing the act. The maintenance of anything which will contaminate the water is declared a nuisance, which must be abated. Failure to obey the law is punishable by a fine not to exceed $500. The health officer, mayor and board of health shall enforce the law.

H. B. 83, by Preston—Appropriating $14,000 for the establishment of an industrial institute for the adult blind. The bill was amended in the house so that the institution shall be built at Vancouver.

H. B. 534, by Totten—Prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes.

H. B. 371, by Bisson—Creating the office of hop inspector and providing who shall inspect hops at the request of either party to a sale, for which he shall collect a fee.

H. B. 332, by Curtiss—Abolishing the office of state printer and providing that the contract system shall be established in this state.

H. B. 469, by Pendergast—Amending the previous act relative to chattel mortgages.

H. B. 512, by the judiciary committee—Making the age of majority for both sexes 21 years.

H. B. 225, by Schofield—Providing that the owners of abutting property may lease the state harbor strip at 1 per cent. per annum of the value of the abutting property of equal size; providing also that it shall not be necessary for the owner of the abutting property to build improvements upon the harbor strip, as is the law at present. This act is of especial advantage to Seattle, as it reduces the cost of keeping up wharves and warehouses and is a direct benefit to commerce.

Senate.

S. B. 191, by LeCrone—To prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to promote the general health, and for other purposes.

S. B. 245, by Preston—Relating to the law of libel and providing for opportunity of retraction of libels.

S. B. 256, by Preston—Relating to the filing and recording of mixed chattel and real estate mortgages.

S. B. 253, by High—Appropriating $2,000 for legislative expenses of the Sixth legislature.

S. B. 114, by Plummer—Redistricts the state into districts for the superior court; gives Spokane one additional judge; adds Ferry county to Okanogan district; adds San Juan to the Whatcom district and Island to the Skagit district, with emergency clause.

S. B. 125, by Preston—Furnishes a system for selecting jurors, provides for a jury commissioner, to be selected by the judge of the superior court, who shall select names to be placed in a box, provides penalties, etc.

S. B. 85, by Mantz—Appropriates $500 for fish hatchery over Myers Falls, Colville river.

S. B. 210, by Schofield—Providing that boundaries of cities of the fourth class shall be made definite and certain by county commission petition of city council; emergency.

S. B. 192, by LeCrone—Requiring disinfection of premises occupied by persons having pulmonary consumption.

S. B. 174, by Yeend—Requiring all water right claims to be filed with the arid land commission, and providing all rights shall lapse unless made use of.

H. B. 382, by Colwell—Regulating the organization and business of mutual insurance companies.

H. B. 161, by Stewart—Appropriating $5,000 for agricultural experiment station at Puyallup.

H. B. 413, by Field—Creating from the northern part of Kittitas and the southern part of Okanogan the county of Chelan, and naming as commissioners Dennie Strong, of Mission; Spencer Boyd, of Chelan, and G. W. Hoxey, of Leavenworth.

H. B. 462, by Field—Authorizing Indians to deed allotted lands with the consent of congress.

H. B. 393, by committee on mines—Prescribing the form of lease of state lands for mining purposes, and making the term thirty years.

H. B. 452, by committee—The general appropriations bill for the fiscal term ending March 31, 1901.

H. B. 379, by committee on fisheries—Regulating the fish industry and fishing license and providing for the protection and propagation of food fishes.

H. B. 195, by White—Making the dairy inspector state food inspector, and providing a penalty for the adulteration of food.

H. B. 316, by Gunderson—Appropriates $400 for a fishway in the Skokomish river.

H. B. 279, by Frye—Appropriating $38 for the relief of Capt. Hardin.

H. B. 408, by Englehart—Transferring moneys from the penitentiary revolving fund to the general fund.

H. B. 438, by committee on fisheries—Providing for fish hatcheries on these rivers: Wenatchee, Nooksack, Skokomish, Wind, Little Spokane, Snohomish, White, Methow, Nesqually, Colville, Kilckitat, Stillaguamish, Dungeness, Skagit, and on Willapa harbor and Samish lake.

H. B. 314, by Baldwin—Appropriating $175 for the relief of Capt. Harry St. George.

H. B. 300, by Gose—For the relief of Lieut. Koontz and others.

H. B. 243, by Maxwell—Making the closed season for oyster fishing June 15 to March 15.

H. B. 488, by committee on fisheries—Permitting the lease for twenty years of lands lying below extreme low water tide not covered by natural oyster beds, for the purpose of planting and cultivating artificial oysters; with emergency.

H. B. 440, Conway—Providing for the official measurement of milk cans or vessels used in the shipping and sale of milk, sealing and stamping the capacity thereon, with penalty.

H. B. 380, by Welty—Creating the office of game warden, and making fish commissioner state warden.

H. B. 423, by Dickinson—Providing that in cities of the first class local improvements may be assessed on property according to benefits received and the same shall be a lien on the property assessed in accordance with a recent supreme court decision.

H. B. 246, by Belford—Prohibiting the destruction or injury of electric lines; penalty.

H. B. 424, by committee on labor—Making eight hours a day's labor on state, county or municipal construction, and providing for pay and one-half for overtime.

H. B. 417, by Heflig—Increasing the number of justices in first-class cities from one to two and providing that one shall be a police judge.

H. B. 100, by Pratt—Authorizing cities to accept local improvement bonds and warrants in payment of local improvement taxes.

H. B. 113, by Maxwell—Providing that the salary of treasurer in third and fourth-class cities shall be fixed by the council.

H. B. 38, by Colwell—Giving the owners of lands adjoining shore lands where accretions have formed the first right to purchase.

Other Action on Bills.

The house killed these senate bills:

S. B. 77, by Cole—For protection of coal miners.

S. B. 41, by Baum—Establishing a fish hatchery on the Wenatchee.

S. B. 78, by senate labor committee—Amending the act for the protection of coal miners.

S. B. 190, by labor committee—Amending the act creating the bureau of labor statistics.

S. B. 206, by Baker—Relating to unclassified cities.

The house passed H. B. 193, by McDonald, giving cities and towns maintaining a high school the power to fix the course of study and purchase of text books through local text book boards.

The senate today granted permission for the introduction of a bill appropriating moneys "for the honorable interment of the Washington volunteers killed in Manila."

These bills failed of passage in the senate:

S. B. 125, by Preston—Providing for jury commissioner.

S. B. 215, by Clark—Prohibiting sale of game fish.

S. B. 201, by Preston—Giving cities a voice in expenditure of road and bridge fund.

H. B. 179, by Lambert—Relating to fees collected from corporations by the secretary of state.

Don't Wait
Until the snaps are all bought up.
Investigate this one. 120x120 feet, corner Pine Street and Boren Avenue. High, dry and sightly.
$1,600
F. M. JORDAN
5 and 6 Colonial block.

At **Newhall's**
Next Saturday, March 11—GRAND OPENING OF SPRING NOVELTIES—Dry Goods and French Millinery.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS, CHOICE STYLES AND ATTRACTIVE VALUES. EVERY PURCHASER OF $1 ON OPENING DAY WILL RECEIVE FREE OF CHARGE, ONE BOX OF "LOWNEY'S" FINE CHOCOLATES (ASSORTED FLAVORS).

☞ *NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 11.*

Ladies who are interested in High-class Wool Novelties should see our elegan assortments in black and colored wool and silk mixed Crepons and Pierolas. Our new spring stock presents many choice novelty weaves, ranging in price from 90c up to $3.50 a yard.

Tailor Suitings in extensive variety, Broadcloths, French and English Coverts and other new weaves in all the newest colorings, from 50c a yard up.

TAILORED SUITS.

The display of Novelty Suits in our show window presents a few samples of the exquisite styles now in stock—hundreds of equally pretty ones to show at prices ranging from $10 up to $100 each.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

A large and very choice assortment in Chiffon Stocks, Stocks with Butterfly Bows, and Bow Knot effects—all colors.

SILK PETTICOATS AND WAISTS.

NOW ON SALE a choice assortment in Novelty Silk Petticoats, in the fancy accordion pleated effects, plaids and stripes. Silk Shirt Waists in extensive variety.

SPECIAL VALUES.

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists, black and all colors, with stock collars, pointed yokes, pleated back, new sleeves, all sizes, special at..... **$5.00 each**

Ladies' Fancy Taffeta Silk Skirts, with corded ruffles, all colors, special at..... **$4.75 each**

EMBROIDERY SPECIALS.

20c Embroidery values, 5, 6, 7 inches wide, dainty and new patterns, special at..... **10 cts yard**

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Ladies' Fancy Black and White Hose, fine quality and fast color, special at.... **25 cts pair**

Misses' Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, in tan and black, closed out at ..... **5 cts pair**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Closing out Men's Initialed Handkerchiefs broken letters at ..... **10 cts each**

Heavy Seamless Cotton Hose, all sizes, tan and fast black, special at ..... **12½ cts pair**

Negligee Shirts for Spring in large variety of tasteful patterns and moderate prices.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO.
SEATTLE, WASH.

DEATHS.

Gen. Milton Smith Littlefield.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gen. Milton Smith Littlefield is dead at his home in this city of apoplexy, aged 66 years.

He studied law in Abraham Lincoln's office in Springfield, Ill., and for some time practiced in the same office. When the civil war broke out Gen. Littlefield became captain of Company F, Fourteenth Illinois volunteers, which was commanded by Gen. John M. Palmer, who was then colonel.

Gen. Littlefield went through the campaign of 1862 as Gen. Sherman's provost marshal, and was stationed at Memphis, Tenn. Later in the war he was transferred to the department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. He also served in the siege of Charleston. He was for some time on the staff of Gen. J. C. Gilmore and was afterward inspector general of colored troops and was prominent in organizing colored regiments.

In June, 1868, Gen. Littlefield was honorably discharged from the army. Since that time he had been interested in railroads in the South and North and in other business affairs.

Louisa B. Quackenbos.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Louisa B. Quackenbos, who was co-author with her husband, the late George Payne Quackenbos of the Quackenbos series of school text books, is dead at her home in this city, aged 72 years.

Mrs. Botkin Sued for Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Welcome A. Botkin, the husband of Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., today applied for a divorce on the grounds that his wife had been convicted of a felony.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Railroad Passenger Men Trying to Fix a Rate to It.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—Fourteen of the sixteen roads represented at the transcontinental meeting of passenger men favor fixing a straight rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2, for the National Educational Association meeting. One of the objectors is the Santa Fe and the other is the Southern Pacific. The question cannot be settled until the arrival of S. A. Donaldson, of the Southern Pacific.

The meeting adopted resolutions that the one-way rate recently put in for homeseekers to the Pacific coast points should on March 21 be applied only to second-class tickets. It was also recommended that the round trip rate to the same points after May 1 should apply to second class tickets.

Passenger Agents Fail to Agree.

OMAHA, March 8.—The transcontinental passenger agents failed again tonight to get together on rates and adjourned until tomorrow.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

Democrats Indorse Bryan and Oppose Expansion and an Army.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 8.—The Democratic state convention is in session here to nominate a justice of the supreme court and regents of the university. After the speech of Temporary Chairman J. S. Whiting, of St. Clair, a recess was taken. The committee on resolutions will present declarations indorsing the Chicago and the Grand Rapids state platforms and William J. Bryan. An objection will be made to the increase of the standing army. The resolutions will attack the alleged imperialistic programme of the administration.

The Sky Scrapers.

There is a dictum of Ruskin which is rather exceptional among his dicta as being the expression of mere and obvious good sense. Ornaments, he says, may be, or must be, in greater effective quantity at the top of a building, but the most exquisite should be kept at the bottom. Accordingly all the designers make their entrances as well worth looking at as they can, and, indeed, it would be a solecism not to signalize the means by which a population mounting into the hundreds gains and leaves its place of daily business. Perhaps the commonest device for giving importance to the entrance is to extend it through two stories. Of course, this device in a building of which the primary purpose is to get the maximum of rentable area is illogical as well as wasteful. But it must be owned that the architects who have fined their clients in the rental value of the space in the second story over the entrance, space which might have rented for a hundred pence and given to the poor owners, get their architectural compensation from the process.

The Broadway entrance to the Singer building has the air of a person, and there is an inadequacy bordering on meanness in the actual entrance to the Park Row. Many designers who, although on architecture they are bent, have yet a frugal mind, reconcile their conflicting emotions by confining the actual entrance to the ground floor, and still signalizing it by some special treatment of the opening above it, with which the entrance is supposed to be architecturally incorporated.—Montgomery Schuyler in the Architectural Record.

But It is Greatly Increased.

Kansas City Journal.

It is due Gen. Gomez to say that he enjoyed a fair measure of popularity among the Cubans even before it was known that he had $3,000,000 to distribute.

ADAMS CASH GROCER

EXCELLENT QUALITY
You'll Always Find Behind These
LOW PRICES

FOR TODAY.

CRESCENT MILK, 3 large cans for	25c
EUREKA BRAND CLEANED Currants, 1-pound package	10c
RAMONA SEEDED RAISINS, in 1-pound packages, for	10c
CRESCENT SODA, ONE-POUND package for	10c
NATIVE COMB HONEY, PER comb, 15c, or 2 for	25c
COVE OYSTERS — EASTERN pack; regularly sold at 15c in other stores; here 3 cans for	25c
BEST AMERICAN FINE GRANULATED Sugar, per 17 lbs	$1
BULK GLOSS STARCH, today, per lb	4c
SAVON SOAP, FULL 16-OZ. BARS, today, very special, 20 bars for	73c
ADAMS' BAKING POWDER, full 16-ounce cans, guaranteed pure and wholesome, at, per can	25c
CALIFORNIA TOMATOES, 2½-lb