SEATTLE DAILY POST-INTELLIGENCER.

DAILY POST ... Established in 1879 | DAILY INTELLIGENCER ... in 1882 | CONSOLIDATED IN 1881.

SEATTLE, W. T., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1888.

VOL. XIII—NO. 153

SEATTLE

HAS

Population, - 20,000

Banks, National, - 3
Private, - 2

With $600,000 Capital.

Aggregate Deposits, over $2,500,000.

Churches, - - - 23
Schools, Public, - 4
Private, - 3
Territorial University
School children, 2600
Newspapers---
Dailies, - - - - 3
Weeklies, - - - 5
Gas Works,
Water Works---
4 systems
Electric Light Co's, 2
Opera House---
cost $100,000
Telephones in use 191
Building and Loan Associations, - 2
Libraries, - - - 2
Saw Mills, - - - - 7
Ship Yards, - - - 2
Dry Dock,
Foundries, Iron, - 3
Brass, 1
Soap Works,
Cracker Factory,
Candy Factories, - 4
Brickyards, - - - 5
Ice Factory,
Furniture Factories 4
Carriage Works, - 5
Tannery,
Box Factories, - - 2
Marble Works, - 2
Hides and Leather, 2
Coal yards, - - - 5
Breweries, - - - 2
Grist Mill, - - - 2
Dye Works, - - 2
Creosoting Works, 1
Sash and Door, - 4

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Dry Goods, - - - 3
Wooden Ware, - 1
Groceries, - - - 6
Hardware. - - - 5
Liquors, - - - - - 4

RAILROADS.

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Narrow Gauge, - 2
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Cable Road, 5 miles

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SEATTLE AND SPOKANE

A Great Railroad Meeting at Spokane Falls.

The People of the Inland City Enthusiastic—Large Subscription to be Raised—Work to be Begun at Once.

SPOKANE FALLS, April 7.—[Special.]—The people of Spokane are enthusiastic tonight. It is looked upon by many as a day to be remembered in the history of the city. A more important and vital step was never taken than that at the opera house this evening.

The people here have been looking anxiously for the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern road to cross the mountains and push eastward to the city at the falls. Correspondence has for some time been going on between the prominent citizens of this place and the promoters of the new road at Seattle. It culminated today. This morning the train from the west brought to this city Thomas Burke, attorney for the road; J. R. McDonald, president; Paul Mohr, engineer; and John Leary, one of the trustees. They were met by some of the leading citizens and in an informal way railroad business was at once discussed. The object of the visit was to see what could be done by the citizens of Spokane in the way of encouragement for hastening the construction on the road by beginning work westward from this city. The preliminary surveys have been made, and the only question to be decided was as to what the people here would do as their share in the undertaking. It was proposed that Spokane take bonds to the amount of $175 000 or more, and from the opinions expressed it seemed evident that little difficulty would be experienced in raising the subscription, as it was shown that for every dollar given rail road securities would be returned, the probable worth of which would at no distant day be at par or even more.

This evening a public meeting was held in the Opera house, and an immense amount of enthusiasm was displayed. J. N. Glover, president of the First National bank, presided. Speeches were made by Judge Burke, President McDonald and Chief Engineer Mohr, of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, and also by A. M. Cannon, president of the Spokane bank, Major Ruth, Mr. Brickle, president of the Traders' National bank, Dennis Winston, of the *Review*, and others. During the delivery of the remarks the enthusiasm was great, and it became intense when the following dispatch from the mayor and board of trade of Seattle was read:

SEATTLE, April 7th, '88.

A. M. Cannon, Spokane Falls, Washington territory: Messrs. Jno. Leary, Thos. Burke and J. R. McDonald, of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway company, who are now with you, represent not alone the interest of that corporation, but also the commercial and business interests of Seattle, with which they are identified and in full accord. Our citizens accredit them to the people of Spokane Falls, satisfied that whatever they may do and say will be for the mutual benefit and best interest or our cities and in furtherance of that intimate commercial relationship which must infallibly be for the great and lasting prosperity of both Spokane Falls and Seattle.

T. T. Minor, mayor; Bailey Gatzert, president chamber of commerce; Geo. B. Adair, president board of trade; John P. Hoyt, manager, Dexter Horton & Co.; Geo. W. Harris, president First National bank; Jacob Furth, cashier Puget Sound National bank.

In response to this, the following was sent to Seattle:

SPOKANE FALLS, April 7, 1888.

Hon. Thomas T. Minor, Mayor, Seattle, W. T.—Your telegram received, and we as mayor of Spokane Falls and president of the board of trade, are requested to say on behalf of this city that we reciprocate the sentiments expressed by you and return cordial greeting. President McDonald and our citizens have made satisfactory arrangements for joining hands with Seattle at the Columbia river. Great enthusiasm prevails here tonight.

W. H. TAYLOR, Mayor,
A. H. CLARK, President Board of Trade.

These telegrams were hailed with great applause by the audience which fairly packed the opera house.

After the speaking, committees were appointed from each ward in the city to solicit subscriptions, and the money will surely be raised within ten days. The enthusiasm here is something almost unprecedented, for the people seem to believe with one of the speakers that with the completion of the road the population of Spokane will increase as it never has increased before.

Those who have had charge in this city appear to have come to a perfect agreement with the Seattle railroad people, and it is confidently believed that work will be begun on this end of the road within the next thirty days.

The representatives of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern road will return to the sound at once. They have been kindly entertained, and it is certain that the feeling between the two cities was never more cordial than at the present time.

MARIETTA CELEBRATION.

THE EXERCISES YESTERDAY AT THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

MARIETTA, Ohio, April 7.—The City hall was too small to accommodate the throng that gathered this beautiful morning to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the landing of General Rufus Pintoman and his band from the Mayflower. The first formal part of the programme to-day was an address of welcome by Governor Foraker, who alluded in his welcome to the memorial they were celebrating, particularly to the effective good works of Manasseh Cutler and his associates and co-laborers in demanding and securing a basis as a condition precedent to their occupation of this soil of the great northwestern territory in its first organic law, that immortal instrument of 1787, and the generous, liberal, patriotic action of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Delaware, in insisting, as they did by their representatives in the old continental congress, that, although a Democratic institution, with them it should not be allowed to place its accursed blight on this fair heritage. Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, United States senator from Massachusetts, was then introduced as orator of the day.

TOOK POISON.

A POLISH JEW AND HIS WIFE PREFER DEATH TO STARVATION.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Hans Stockeyed and his wife, Fannie Handsons, a woman of 21 years, took a dose of poison early this morning and died within an hour of each other, after being removed to St. Vincent's hospital. The husband was a Polish Jew. He had been out of work for some time. His wife was compelled to pawn almost everything she had of any value. Finally the father, mother and five year old baby boy lived on hard crusts of bread picked from street refuse barrels. The pair lived in one room only.

About midnight a Mrs. Derring heard unusual sounds in Stockeyed's rooms She went out into the hall and there saw Stockeyed, who looked as though he was intoxicated. He was ghastly pale. His eyes glared, and large beads of perspiration stood out upon his face. Fearing the man might attack her, Mrs. Derring rushed back into her room and slammed the door. At 2 o'clock Stockeyed knocked at the door, and upon Mrs. Derring opening it he said: "We have taken poison, my wife and I." Then he suddenly dropped to the floor. Entering the Stockeyed room, Mrs. Derring found the wife lying on the sofa, dead, with her babe clasped to her breast. In a minute or so she opened her eyes and said faintly: "Go for the police, we are dying."

An ambulance was summoned and both were removed to the hospital. The husband died at 5 o'clock and his wife an hour later. The babe was at once transferred to the care of Matron Webb, at the police headquarters.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

RAILROAD MAGNATES TO LOOK OVER THE CITY MONDAY—LATEST OUTRAGE PERPETRATED BY THE COAST SEAMEN'S UNION.

[*Regular Corr. Post-Intelligencer.*]

C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, A. N. Towne and B. Kohler passed through this city Friday en route to Victoria. While the steamer was at the dock these gentlemen were visited by prominent citizens and arrangements made to drive them round the city on their return Monday. The Olympian will wait over an hour or two for their accommodation, or else the party will await the arrival of the Mexico in the afternoon.

A remark inelegantly but aptly made by an enterprising gentleman this afternoon finds general voice, viz: That every old mossback in the city who is hanging on to his acres for a raise should take this opportunity to rustle and impress these distinguished visitors, who can make or unmake a city, with the advantages possessed by Port Townsend as a terminal point.

AN OUTRAGE.

Owing to the non delivery of certain mail matter the full facts of the trouble on board the ship Cyrus Wakefield, were not made public in these columns yesterday. It appears that when the Wakefield put back from Dungeness Tuesday on account of rough weather, Mike Wall, the Coast Seaman's Union agent here, went out to go aboard of her. The captain, knowing Wall's reputation as an incitor of trouble, would not allow him on the ship, whereupon Wall and the two sailors who were with him rowed ashore, but before doing so he threatened, in language more forcible than elegant, to return and take the entire crew off the ship. The captain becoming alarmed pulled to the city and secured the assistance of United States Deputy Marshal Loftus, who returned to the vessel with him. This precaution proved to be a fortunate one, as about dusk five boat loads of sailors, led by Wall, made for the ship with the avowed intention of making good their threat. They were warned by Mr. Loftus that anyone attempting to board the ship would be shot without hesitation, and not having the courage to face the rifles in the hands of the determined officers, desisted in their attempt. Wall then asked permission to talk with the crew from his boat, which was readily granted. He returned this courtesy by warning the men, who all showed union cards, not to do any work on board the ship under peril of their lives. After this warning threat had been reiterated many times from scores of lusty throats, the would-be rioters withdrew. As was to be expected, when the ship got ready to sail the crew, under this intimidation, refused to do any work. The assistance of the revenue cutter Wolcott was obtained, but proved of no avail, as the men wouldn't budge, and finally the sub-agent of the union had to be sent for, Wall luckily being called to Port Discovery. An arrangement was finally patched up whereby the sailors went to work and the ship sailed at 11 o'clock Thursday night, after having been detained two days. There was not the shadow of an excuse for this detention and the attending expense. Captain Glover, of the cutter Wolcott, told your correspondent that the sailors were perfectly willing to work but were afraid to because of Wall's threats. The general question is how long do the people propose to stand these flagrant outrages? People are beginning to ask if the shipping interests of the city are to be ruined by the lawless acts of drunken sailors.

KUHN HEARD FROM.

A prominent citizen received a letter from Joseph Kuhn today, in which the latter states that the money will be ready for the work to be begun on the new custom house, in a very short time. He further says that there is every prospect that the additional $120 000 asked for will be granted in the sundry civil bill. Mr. Kuhn will return in a few days.

WHITHER HAS IT FLOWN.

"What has become of the committee that was going to accomplish such wonders in the way of putting the streets in decent shape?" is a query that is often heard. Absolutely nothing has been done. The residence streets on the hill are in almost as deplorable a condition as the business portion, notably Maple avenue, which in certain portions is filled five feet high with tin cans and other debris. Another common and pertinent question is: "Cannot the city afford street lights?" The ascent of Washington street on a dark night, as most nights are, is absolutely dangerous, the plank sidewalk being surely in need of repairs. The recent bold roberies of footpats are no doubt to a certain extent attributable to this "pretty state of things."

SICK OF THE CITY OF DESTINY.

The firm of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson, well known ship brokers, have heretofore been located at Tacoma, the office at Port Townsend being a branch looked after by Capt. Stetson. Mr. James Griffiths, of the firm, has been in the city some days past, and it is learned that the firm has consented to abandon Tacoma and make their headquarters here.

SHIPPING.

British bark Dee, from 'Frisco to Tacoma for lumber, arrived in tow of the tug Pioneer. The same tug brought the bark Martha Glover to Port Discovery. The latter is from San Francisco for a return cargo of lumber.

Tug Tyee brought in the British ship Nerieruh, from San Francisco to Tacoma, to load lumber from Sydney. From here she was towed up Sound by the tug Tacoma, the Tyee going down the straits again.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 7.

Port Townsend Citizen Drowned.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 7.—[Special.] William Katz, of the firm of Waterman & Katz, was drowned at 7 o'clok this evening. The ship Palmyra from San Diego was coming in when Katz in a white ball boat attempted to board the ship and was run down. His boatman was saved and later Katz's body was recovered. The accident was the result of pure carelessnes. Only for Rothschild's boat the other occupant would have likewise met a similar death. Deceased was a native of Germany and a resident of Port Townsend for the past ten years. He was unmarried.

Military Changes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—It is reported that the impression prevails among army officers here that the recent appointment of General Crook as a major general will cause General Howard to be transferred to command the division of Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and that General Crook will be assigned to the command of the division of the Pacific. It is intimated that General Howard was given the option of remaining here or going to Chicago, and that he prefers the latter city.

Priest and Farmers Convicted.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Father Kennedy and sixteen farmers of county Cork have been convicted for attending a National League meeting in a proclaimed district and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

THREE SUPREME COURT JUDGES ON THE VEXED QUESTION OF STREET IMPROVEMENT UNDER THE TACOMA CITY CHARTER.

The Tacoma city council is just now wrestling with the new law providing for the establishment of assessment districts for street improvements preparatory to beginning a spring campaign in that direction. The opinion of associate Judge Langford, Chief Justice Jones and associate Judge Turner confirming the judgment of the lower court in the famous Ninth street case, was received by Clerk of Court Abbott on Friday.

It is particularly opportune for the reason stated, as it discusses and passes judgement upon the nice questions of assessment for street improvement under the charter. It will be seen that Chief Justice Jones, while agreeing with the majority in the main point of issue, differs upon the question that has so harassed the council but the majority construes subdivision nine of section 48 in a manner that permits of liberal assessment street improvement.

JUDGE LANGFORD'S OPINION.

The case is entitled "Charles B. Wright for himself and others, appellant vs. The city of Tacoma and John Muarray, appellee. The opinion by Langford J. is as follows:

There are from the transcript two questions to be decided.

Whether the city council by authority conferred upon it by the city charter had authority to form an assessment district for the purpose of grading a street upon the petition presented to the council which appears in the record.

Second. If they had not, then, if appellants lot owners in said district, stood by without objection or protest, after notice of the intention of the city that it would proceed to let the contract for grading upon the hope of paying contract price out of assessments upon appellants and other lot owners, can, after the contract is thus let, object to the assessment upon account of defects in said petition.

The city charter contains among other things the following provisions:

"Ninth.—To provide for opening, widening, clearing, curbing, guttering, draining or other manner of improving or repairing of streets, highways and alleys, and for the construction and repairing of sidewalks upon said streets, highways and alleys. Said improvements shall not, however, be made at the expense of the owners of said lots or parcels of land fronting upon such street, highway or alley, or portion thereof

PROPOSED TO BE IMPROVED

In any of the manners herein recited, unless the resident owners of more than one-half of the property fronting upon the proposed improvement shall petition the city council to order such improvements to be made, except as provided in section 115.

Section 114. Before ordering any work done or improvement made authorized by section 48 of this city charter, the city council shall pass a resolution declaring its intention so to do and shall thereafter cause a survey, diagram and estimate of the entire cost thereof to be made by the city surveyor, and the said survey, diagram and estimate shall be filed in the office of the city clerk for the inspection of all parties interested therein, and the said city clerk shall forthwith cause a notice of such filing of such survey, diagram and estimate to be published weekly for two successive weeks in some newspaper published in the city. Notice must contain a true copy of said resolution of intention, and must specify the street, highway or alley or part thereof proposed to be made, together with such estimate, cost and expense thereof, and that if sufficient remonstrance be not made before the expiration of ten days after the last publication, said improvement will be made at the

EXPENSE OF OWNERS

Of the lots and parcels of land fronting upon the street, highway or alley proposed to be improved within the limits of the improvement thereof lengthwise of said street, highway or alley.

Section 115. If, within ten days after the final publication, the persons owning one half or more of the lots or parcels of land fronting upon the street, highway or alley proposed to be improved, within the limits aforesaid shall file with the city clerk a remonstrance against said improvement, grade or alteration, the same shall not be made at the expense of the owners of the lots or parcels of land fronting upon such street, highway or alley as aforesaid, unless the city council shall deem such work or improvement necessary, but no such work shall be done or improvement made, unless upon a unalmous vote of councilmen there present.

Section 116. If no such remonstrance be made and filed as provided in the last section and the owners of the lots and parcels of land fronting upon such street, highway or alley proposed to be improved, within the limits aforesaid, shall be deemed to have consented to the making of said improvement, or if said remonstrance has been made and filed and the said city council nevertheless order such

WORK TO BE DONE

Or said improvement to be made, as provided in section 115, the council at its earliest convenience thereafter and within six months from the publication of such notice may establish the proposed grade or make the proposed improvement, at the expense of the owners of the lots or parcels of land fronting upon the street, highway or alley proposed to be improved within the limits aforesaid, either by or through the street commissioner or other officer designated by the council, or by contract let by the council to any person, provided, that no contract shall be made providing for the payment to the contractor for such improvement of any greater amount than the estimated cost and expense thereof published as aforesaid, to complete some general system of improvement."

It is claimed by the appellant that the petition and all the proceedings under it are void, because upon its face it does not state that the lot owners are residents.

The charter provides that the signers must be residents, but it does not provide how the fact of residence shall be made to appear to the council. When a statute provides a mode in which a thing shall be made to appear, that mode must be strictly followed; when it does not provide such mode the officers may adopt

WHAT MODE THEY PLEASE

To determine the fact. The city council adopted its own mode to determine the fact of residence, which it had a right to do.

Much has been said about another petition for another district with different boundaries, but we deem the whole affair as irrelevant. The boundary of an assessment district must be ascertained before assessment or taxation can be had therein, and the purpose for which it is desired must, under this charter, appear. Each of these must appear by petition. The same district cannot have more than one boundary specified therein, as there can be but one boundary to an assessment district, and each signer of a petition must by it agree to the same boundary. Two different papers might petition for the same boundary, but such would, for the very reason that they agreed as to the purpose for which the district should be formed be one petition.

If two papers are signed, one different from the other either as to purpose or as to boundaries, such can never be joined as one petition, but each must stand or fall by itself.

It is said that the petition in this one was not signed by a majority of the resident owners of abutting property. The council has been given the power to judge whether it was so signed; it has

EXERCISED ITS JUDGEMENT

And by the exercise thereof has declared that the petition has been so signed. It will be presumed that that judgement is right unless the appellant has proven the contrary. The transcript does not prove the contrary. It is claimed by the appellant that it does.

A majority of resident owners of more than half of the property fronting the proposed improvement does not mean a number of feet more than one half of the whole line of improvement.

The owners of the property fronting are the owners of lots, as they appear by this petition, generally of 120 feet front. Ownership does not embrace the streets crossing the street to be graded.

The number of feet of the whole line of improvement equals the lot frontage plus the width of the several streets which cross the improved street; the width of each street crossing must be subtracted from the line of the improvements. The plat in the transcript shows that eighteen streets cross the street to be improved; if these eighteen streets were subtracted from the number of feet of the line of improvements, the whole ownership of lot frontage would be ascertained. The record does not show the width of these streets which should be thus deducted, and without it no calculation can be made as to the total ownership fronting the proposed improvement. There are some figures upon the bottom of the petition, but they form no part thereof, and cannot make the petition valid.

These figures as well as the pleadings admit that the line of improvement is a certain length, but neither the

PLEADINGS NOR THE FIGURES

Upon the petition attempt to give the aggregate of feet front of all the lots owned. Not having this data, we cannot know how many feet are a majority of the lots fronting.

There are three non-residents signed the petition representing the 360 feet frontage. Deduct this 360 feet and the petition represents 2040 feet. Probably this 2040 feet of fronting lots are more than half the frontage of lots along the whole line of improvement. The city council so determined, and as there was nothing in the transcript to prove otherwise, the bill was properly dismissed.

It is the opinion of the writer of this and a majority of the court, that the clause in subdivision 9 of section 48 that "the resident owners of more than half the property fronting upon the proposed improvement means that a majority of property is represented by resident owners. To give the clause another construction would be to preclude all improvement upon streets as much as half of which was owned by non-residents. Resident owners would be defeated because non-resident owners would not sign a petition; indeed, in such a case, if all the non-resident and resident owners should join they could not improve the street, for there is no provision whereby non-residents can sign a petition. The residents alone would be counted, and as they would not own a majority of the frontage no petition could avail. It is not probable that the legislature intended any such absurdity, but rather intended that residents alone should sign the petition, and those who represented a majority of the frontage

OWNED BY RESIDENTS.

This intention is the more probable because the mere forming of an assessment district can harm no one. It is the resolution which is passed after the formation of the district to improve which is the first step in the line of assessment. The transcript does not show that a sufficient number of residents to represent more than half the property owned by residents did not sign this petition, and for this reason the decree dismissing the bill ought to be affirmed.

The charter provides that after an assessment district is formed the council may pass a resolution to improve the street, and file a survey and estimate of costs and all this shall be published in a newspaper so all that are opposed thereto may, within ten days after this notice protest. If no protest is made within ten days all shall be deemed to have assented to the assessment, and the city may contract the work. This is the proceeding which alone threatens to assess the property or place a lien upon it. To this proceeding the appellant might have protested according to the charter, and from this resolution to improve the appellant might have a certiorari.

The appellant did not within the ten days make any objection or protest or take any proceedings at law, though he, knowing the charter, must have known that unless objection was so made that the contract would be let, and the city become liable to pay for the improvement. Nay, appellant not only waited in silence the ten days and until the city had made itself liable for the improvement, but he waited until part of the work was done under the contract before he made any objection. After the city

HAD ENTERED INTO CONTRACT

The work would be done at all events, and at the expense of all taxpayers within the city, if not done under these proceedings. Thus appellant, by remaining silent when good faith would require him to speak, would gain the advantage of having his street improved at the expense of others. This would be a moral fraud. A court of equity will not assist in the perpetration of this fraud, but will leave him to pursue his remedy at law, if he has any. For this reason, the decree of the district court ought to be affirmed and it is so ordered.

W. G. LANGFORD, Associate Justice.

BY JONES, C. J.

I concur in the result arrived at in this case, but am not ready to concur in the construction announced as to the ninth subdivision of section 48 of the charter of the city of Tacoma. That subdivision gives the power to the city government to provide for the opening and grading of streets, but it provides that such improvements shall not be made at the expense of the owners of the lots fronting upon the street or portion thereof to be improved "unless the resident owners of more than one-half the property fronting upon the proposed improvement," etc., petition therefor. I think there can be no doubt of the intent of the legislature in the use of the words quoted, and that no form of words could have been used to more clearly express that intent. The petition must be made by resident owners and such petitioners must be the owners of

MORE THAN ONE-HALF

The property fronting upon the proposed improvement. We have a right and it is our duty to seek for the intent of the legislature, and construe words used to conform to and express that intent; but to my mind the words here used do not admit of any other construction than the one I have given; and no other is necessary to sustain the conclusion arrived at. Whatever of hardship may be supposed to exist in the rule thus established or of advantage to be derived by any other rule, is for legislative and not judicial consideration.

BY TURNER, J.

I concur in the affirmance of the judgment of the court below on the ground that the petition found in the record was sufficient to authorize the city council of Tacoma under its charter, to establish an assessment district and to take the necessary preliminary steps to cause the street included within the assessment district to be improved.

By construing the ninth subdivision of section 48 and section 114 of the charter together, the legislative intent is made apparent. That intent was, that the steps preliminary to street improvements should be set in motion upon the petition of a majority of the resident lot owners within the proposed assessment district, but that the work should not be entered upon until an opportunity had been offered to all the lot owners, resident and non-resident, within such district, to express their wishes. This construction makes the provisions of the two sections harmonious, and gives to each a sensible application. It does no violence to the language employed in the ninth subdivision of section 48, because that language is already ambiguous. The words resident owners of more than one-half of the property fronting upon the proposed improvement" is a very inapt form of expression to convey the meaning contended for appellant, namely a majority of one-half the property owners who shall also be residents of the city. A very slight transposition of the words employed, without any addition whatever, will make them convey the meaning which I conceive to have been intended; such transposition would make the sentence read "a one than one-half of the resident owners of property fronting upon the proposed improvement." Any other construction would lead to the conclusion that the legislature intended streets in Tacoma owned in greater part by non-residents to remain unimproved; a conclusion which is absolutely inadmissable.

Fatal Accident.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 7.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reynolds arrived on the morning train from Las Vegas. On the way to the hotel, Mr. Reynolds let a pistol fall from the pocket of his overcoat he had on his arm. The hammer striking the pavement, the revolver was discharged the shot striking Mrs. Reynolds in the heart, killing her instantly.

Coming Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 4 a. m., April 8, for Oregon and Washington Territory: Local rains, light to fresh southwesterly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

ANOTHER DAY WASTED

Pay Drawn but no Work Done in the House.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Rule to Resume the Legislative Work of Last Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Messrs. Oates, Breckenridge and other members of the house opposed to the direct tax bill held a short conference this morning, touching the present deadlock in the house. It is understood the conclusion was reached that the house take a recess from some time today until Monday, maintaining the present parliamentary status of the bill, and that the Democratic caucus tonight should determine the future course of the house in regard to the matter.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The house met this morning at 11:30 in continuation of Wednesday's session. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, having demanded the regular order, the speaker stated that the pending question was upon the motion of Mr. Taylor that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the direct tax bill.

Oates was immediately on hand with a motion for a recess until 5 o'clock, which was supplemented by Weaver with a motion to substitute 4 o'clock, and further supplemented by Breckenridge with a motion substituting 3 o'clock. At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Oates inquired whether the friends of the bill would permit a three hours' debate upon it without condition.

Mr. Reed said they were ready to grant any time which might be required for full and complete debate, declaring simply that the previous question be considered as ordered and a vote be taken on the passage of the bill at some definite time.

Mr. Oates said the gentlemen on the other side were conscious of their power to vote down every amendment and pass the bill, leaving their opponents no opportunity to compromise. All legislation proceeded on the idea of compromise, and if he agreed that the previous question should be ordered on the bill in advance, all the majority would have to do would be to vote down every amendment.

Mr. Reed replied that under the constitution the majority was competent to decide what amendments it would adopt, what bills it would pass and what it would refuse to pass. The majority was eager to allow a moment of debate and any number of amendments. If the amendments were adopted the matter would go into conference, if not the bill would pass as it stood and would pass by virtue of having a majority of representatives of the people in favor of it.

Mr. Oates said that under the rules of the house the regular course was when general debate had ended in the committee of the whole, bills should be read paragraph for paragraph for amendment and debate, allowed under the five minute rule. When the consideration of a bill was completed, the majority could report it to the house and the previous question could be ordered.

At this, Mr. Reed said the majority was endeavoring to proceed in the regular order and had a motion pending to go into the committee of the whole, but the proceedings were interrupted by the gentleman or his friends.

The attempt to compromise having failed, the battle was resumed. After another roll call, Mr. Taylor proposed that the house go into the committee of the whole, general debate on the direct tax bill to be limited to one hour.

Mr. Oates said he would make an answer to that proposition in an hour or so.

Mr. Taylor suggested that the gentleman might have until Monday to consider the proposition if he wished to make a motion for recess until that day.

By unanimous consent the house took a recess until 11:45 Monday. The parliamentary status of the bill remains unchanged.

The Oil Trust.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The house committee on manufactures resumed its investigation of the oil trust today. David Kirk, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, member of the producers association, said that the association was organized as a protection against the standard oil trust. It had 2000 members. After its formation it was found that a great deal of capital would be required to build a new system of pipe, lines, etc, so negotiations were opened with the Standard and an agreement reached by the Standard to give the association the profits on five million barrels of oil if the association would agree to cut down the production 17,500 barrels per day and refrain from opening new wells. The first act of the association after this was to set aside the profits of 1,000,000 barrels for the labor affected by the shut down. Then they went back to the Standard and squeezed another million barrels from it for the same purpose. There had been a daily average reduction of 25,000 barrels since the contract had been enforced. The Standard, the witness said, had laid every possible obstacle in the way of its competitors. Representative Smith asked the witness if, when the association was formed they thought they could buy a legislative enactment of Pennsylvania to compel the Standard Oil Company to carry oil to everybody. The witness said, "yes, we were suckers, though didn't think so. I certainly thought they should regulate a monster they had created." Witness thought pipe lines should be owned by the state.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Blaine will arrive in this country in the latter part of June.

Colonel John H. King, retired, died at his home in Washington on Saturday evening.

Steamer Rio Janeiro has been lost near Montevideo. She had on 120 passengers.

Loss $100,000 and light insurance was the result of a fire in Cherokee, Kansas, on Saturday.

Rhode Island Republicans made a clean sweep Saturday in special legislative elections.

The funeral of the late ex-Attorney General B. H. Brewster took place in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Termer beat Hamm and McKay in a three mile sculling race on the St. Johns river, Florida, on Saturday.

Considerable damage was done by a severe storm in Union and Livingston counties of Kentucky, on Saturday.

Mike Conley, the "Ithica Giant," whipped John P. Clow on Saturday night in three rounds at Ashland, Wisconsin.

Murderer Maxwell's father has written a long letter asking the American people to help him save his boy from the gallows.

Conductor John Clark, Engineer John Bodine and Fireman Boyce were killed in a railway explosion on the Erie railway near Craigville, New Jersey.

The Democratic members of the house have concluded to favor the granting of enabling acts to the territories of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico.

Two men were blown into fragments by an explosion in a mine near Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Saturday. One man's name was John Cogian, but the other was unknown.