



"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

VOLUME XXXIII.—NUMBER 11.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON: FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER 1,727.

## WASHINGTON STANDARD

JOHN MILLER MURPHY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription Rates:  
One year, in advance, \$2.00  
Six months, in advance, \$1.25  
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## STATE LEGISLATURE

### TAKES A TUMBLE AND BEGINS TO MAKE LAWS.

#### The Deadlock Recognized and a Disposition Manifested to Get Down to Business—Laughton's Veto Third Bill Menger Support in the House—Introduction of Bills for Various Purposes.

Out of respect to the memory of James G. Blaine the Senate, Friday, 27th ult., appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the House in preparing a suitable memorial, and, on motion of Dyer, after the disposition of the morning business, adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday. The committee appointed from the Senate consists of Senators Dyer, Enderby and McCroskey.

The special order of business was the vetoed section 45, of S. B. No. 259, of last session, in relation to taxation of coal mines. On motion of Senator Forrest it was continued as a special order until Thursday next, at 10 a. m.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Marshall for the Supreme Court was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee. The bill is entitled S. B. No. 87, and was introduced by the joint Judiciary Committee.

After brief argument it had some degree of success. S. B. No. 47, was voted down. The bill provided for the printing in the session laws of the names of persons admitted to citizenship, of corporations organized in the State, and of State officers. The matter was deemed unnecessary in connection with the laws, and the bill was lost by a vote of 28 yeas and 6 nays.

S. B. No. 53, for the improvement of the State Library, the addition of works and providing for keeping it open to the public from 7 to 10 p. m., was reported favorably by the Library Committee and made a special order for Tuesday, Saturday 31.

Senators Richards and Forrest were appointed a special committee on the part of the Senate to confer with the Oregon Legislature on the fisheries question.

The Judiciary Committee introduced S. B. No. 98 as a substitute for S. B. No. 8, relating to instructions to jurors.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Kinnear of King—Amending the code in relation to executor's fees, and providing that when no compensation shall have been provided by will, the executor shall be allowed compensation as follows: For the first \$1,000, 7 per cent; for amounts in excess of that sum, a rate not to exceed 4 per cent, in the discretion of the court.

By Brown of Kitsap—To amend section 2,181 of chapter 3, title 24, of Hill's code, entitled "An act granting to the United States, for public purposes, the use of certain lands belonging to the State of Washington."

By Foss of Pierce—Relating to the possession and profits of real estate and buildings during the time allowed for redemption from execution sale.

After the joint session, the Senate, on motion of Dyer, adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday, out of respect to the memory of James G. Blaine.

In the House Friday the committee appointed to fix the salaries of committee clerks reported in favor of making the compensation of the clerk of the Judiciary Committee and the Clerk of the Committees on Tide Lands, Fisheries and Game and Military Affairs, \$5 per day, and that of all the others at \$4. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the memorial favoring the speedy improvement of the Columbia river.

On reconvening, the House concurred in the S. C. R., providing for the appointment of a joint committee to draft resolutions in memory of the late James G. Blaine. The speaker appointed as House members of the committee Messrs. Ludden, McElwain, Mays and Egbert.

Mr. Meany offered an amendment to the rules, providing that all appropriations shall be made in one bill at the end of the session. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The speaker announced as the House members of the joint committee to investigate the affairs of the State Agricultural College, Messrs. Anderson of Whitman, Nelson, Webb and Anderson of Pierce.

Bills were introduced as follows:

H. B. No. 158, by White of King—To create a State Fair Association and provide for the maintenance of the same.

H. B. No. 159, by Heliker of King—For the protection of the public health and to provide for certain boards of health, and to regulate their duties.

Mr. Heliker introduced a memorial asking Congress to pass as speedily as possible the national quarantine bill, to protect the country against the invasion of cholera and other malignant diseases.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Ludden:

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn in respect to the memory of the late Hon. James G. Blaine.

Only 108 votes were cast in the joint convention Friday, the 27th ult., the following members being paired:

Roth (Allen) and Nash (Turner); Hartings (Allen) and Payne (Griggs). The Senators and Representatives present voted as on yesterday. Thirty ballots—the thirty-third and thirty-fourth—stood: Allen 18, Turner 24, Griggs 26, Teats 9, Dunbar 1.

After the announcement of the first vote, Mr. McMillan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of James G. Blaine the resolution under which we are now working be suspended, and that the joint convention do now dissolve.

President Luce ruled that a resolution to suspend the rule was out of order and ordered the second ballot taken.

Pairs were announced as follows: For Saturday—Winchell and Greene, McManis and Roberts, Kellogg and Smith of Whitman, Gilman and McMurphy, Weed and Smithson, Claypool and Kinnear, Sergeant and Van Houten, McElwain and McMillan, Brown and Woodworth, Enderby and Dyer, Heliker and Shadle, Webb and Roscoe, Roth and Nash. For Saturday and Monday—Salice and Ide, Mead and Kline, Belknap and Cooper, Forrest and Richards.

Thirteen Senators were absent Saturday at roll call. The remaining 21 dispatched the business of the day in a few minutes.

S. B. No. 25, relating to commission merchants, was reported for passage, with amendments.

The House bill relative to conditional sales and leases of personal property was referred.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Shaw of Clarke—Regulating applications for catching salmon in the Columbia river.

By Hastings of Jefferson—To authorize the leasing of the areas reserved from sale by virtue of the harbor lines established within the State of Washington.

By Rutter of King—To prevent armed persons or corporations from employing armed men or detectives.

Adjourning on Monday at 11:30.

In the House Saturday morning a majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations adverse to H. C. R. No. 2, favoring the free coinage of silver, was laid on the table by a vote of 41 to 20. The speaker ruled that the table was also to be laid on the table of the bill, and later protested against the decision of the chair, but immediately admitted that the appeal was taken too late and withdrew the appeal, promising to bring up the matter later in another form.

H. M. No. 1, favoring the improvement of the Columbia and Snake rivers, was passed, 59 yeas and 2—McElwain and Mulkey—against.

H. C. R. No. 5, favoring the election of United States Senators, was passed, 61 for, none against.

H. B. No. 85, and a judiciary committee substitute therefor, were indefinitely postponed. These bills provided for the service of legal papers in civil cases by others than officers, and it was contended that this would, if enacted, make it impossible to get constables in county districts.

A petition entitled "For More Money" was presented by Mr. Brock, and taken up for immediate consideration, with pretended earnestness. When it was read it was almost unanimously laid on the table on motion of Mr. Hund.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Wheeler—Providing for the service of summons on corporations by publication; also providing for the acknowledgment of confessions of judgment; also relating to appeal from boards of county commissioners; also providing for the filling of vacancies in county boards.

By Hoole—Providing for making new copies of county records where the old books are mutilated; also requiring county commissioners to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000; also providing payment of amount of salaries of superior judges, payable by counties, monthly, out of salary fund.

By Anderson of Whatcom—Prohibiting sale of liquor by coal mine employers to their employees.

By Crockett—Prescribing the width of wheel tires for wagons carrying heavy loads on public roads.

By Smith of Douglas—Fixing the rates of toll on custom flouring mills.

By Judson—Relative to apportionment of school money.

By Baker—Providing for the taxation of mortgages and other securities.

By Leo—Giving the judgment debtor for the possession, rents and profits of real estate sold under execution, during the redemption period.

By Tucker—Relative to bond issues for road purposes.

By McKenzie—Amending the public school law.

By Westfall—Appropriating \$154,800 for maintenance and repair of the Eastern Washington asylum, and \$55,000 for an addition to the asylum; also establishing a system of public schools for cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants.

By Greenberg—Authorizing miners to make mining districts, rules and regulations.

By Bush of Pacific—Five bills relative to the fisheries of the State.

Tull was excused until Thursday next and Smith of Okanogan until Wednesday.

The House adjourned until 11:55 a. m. on Monday.

In Joint Convention, Saturday, 82 yeas were cast. Allen received 34, Turner 16, Griggs 21, Teats 8 and Dunbar 1.

The Senate finished its business in less than half an hour Monday. Twenty-one Senators were in attendance. The following bills were introduced:

By Miller—To amend the act to establish a general and uniform system of common schools.

By Claypool—To provide for the incorporation of associations for social, charitable and educational purposes.

By Hutchinson—To abolish the poll tax.

By Edens (by request)—To amend the act authorizing the issue of bonds for road purposes.

By Brown—Appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a State Normal school in Kitsap county.

By Brown—In relation to liens.

Adjourning until 11 o'clock Tuesday.

The House met at 12 Monday, immediately went into joint session with the Senate, and after the dissolution of the joint convention, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session a resolution by Payne for the appointment of a joint committee to draft a memorial to Congress favoring the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands was unanimously adopted.

Egbert offered a resolution intended to be scathing, commending the Oregon Senators for securing appropriations for Washington, and in an attempt at irony thanking Senators Allen and Squire for their efforts in the same direction. The resolution, on a standing vote, was laid on the table, 38 to 27.

The House then took up the special orders for the day, five Laughton vetoes of House bills of the last session. The first veto taken up was that of the bill "requiring railroad corporations to fence their tracks." It was passed over the veto by a vote of 6. Those voting in the negative were: Cameron, Karr, Meany, Sallee. Those absent were Heliker, Mead, Smith of Okanogan, Speck, Tull, Washburn. All others voted in the affirmative.

The bill "to make time checks for labor negotiable and bear interest from date of issue," was passed over the veto. The negative votes were cast by Brock, Bush of Pacific, Green, Kelly, Mentzer, Nelson, Roth, Temple. The absentees were the same as on the previous vote.

The veto of the bill to require railroad companies to construct and maintain connections from one railroad to another was also overruled by a vote of 62 to 10. The 10 were: Anderson of Whatcom, Cowan, Crockett, Green, Kelly, Nays, Pierce of Lewis, Weed, Winchell. The same members were absent as during the roll calls on the bills previously considered.

The veto of the section of the agricultural college bill, making the board a body corporate, was sustained, all voting against its passage over the veto except Anderson of Whatcom and Collin.

The famous Wason railroad bill was passed over the veto with only two votes in the negative, those of Mentzer and Sallee, 71 voting in the affirmative. Those absent were: Heliker, Smith of Okanogan, Speck, Tull and Washburn.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Seventy-nine votes were cast on both ballots for Senator Monday. Thirty members were paired, and three were absent and not paired. The following was the vote:

Allen—Anderson of Whatcom, Anderson of Whitman, Brock, Brown, Bush of Pacific, Cameron, Edens, Farish, Gilbert, Hoole, Horr, Karr, Keller, Kelly, McElwain, McKenzie, McMurphy, Meany, Merchant, Morrison, Neergard, O'Neill, Pierce of Lewis, Rinehart, Roberts, Roth, Rutter, Sergeant, Speck, Tucker, Weed, Wheeler, Van de Venter—33.

Turner—Greenberg, Hurd, Ludden, McMillan, Mentzer, Moore, Nash, Nelson, Pierce of Kitchikan, Sherman, Smithson, Temple, Westfall, Van Houten, Woodworth—15.

Griggs—Anderson of Pierce, Campbell, Cowan, Crockett, Donahoe, Edmonds, Foss, Gilman, Hamill, Hutchinson, Judson, Leo, Letterman, Mays, Miller, Mulkey, Payne, Shaw, Shelton, Tarpin—31.

Teats—Baker, Burton, Collin, Denn, Durant, Edwards, Egbert, Scott, Smith, of Douglas—9.

Dunbar—Bush of Chehalis—1.

Enderby, Washburn and White were absent and not paired. Those paired were: Heliker and Shadle, Kinnear and Claypool, Frink and McCroskey, Kellogg and Smith of Whitman, Roscoe and Webb, Belknap and Cooper, Hastings and Helm, Salice and Ide, McNew and Smith of Okanogan, Arrasmith and Tull, Forrest and Richards, Mead and Kline, Winchell and Greene, Ford and McManus, Dyer and Eselman.

Promising deposits of lignite coal have been discovered near Charleston, Kitsap county. The veins will be prospected at once.

## SUPERIORITY OF OUR HEMLOCK.

### New York Tanager Declares the Eastern Article Not in it.

Orosta Mercury.

The superiority and worth of our hemlock and fir bark over the Eastern hemlock has been fully established by samples of both hemlock and fir having been taken East R. L. Austin and placed into the hands of Messrs. Hoyt Bros., 72 Gold street, New York, the largest sole leather tanners in the world, who became so much interested in the matter that they took both samples to one of the best chemists in the city, and in their letter of December 17 to Mr. Austin, they give the results which is as follows: Hemlock, 9.96 per cent tanning; fir, 9.25 per cent tanning. Now the encyclopedia Britannica gives the Eastern hemlock from 6 to 8 per cent tanning. This gives our hemlock an advantage at least of 25 per cent over the Eastern hemlock.

The fir rather took the wind out of the sails of our Eastern people, to whom fir bark for tanning was a revelation, especially in the case of Mr. Austin produced a piece of leather made from fir bark which was admitted to be as good as oak tanned leather.

And now that our boundless forests of both fir and hemlock and with the shipping facilities of Orosta the Eastern tanners can not be very long in doubt as to this being a profitable field for a big tanner. South American and Australian hides can be laid down very cheaply by our outgoing lumber vessels, by so nothing of the thousands of hides now being sold almost for a song here in our midst. We have plenty of the purest water and in fact everything to make it a success except the tanner with money for the enterprise.

### The Outlook.

Washington Historian.

Every thing indicates that the financial and industrial depression which has affected Washington for the past two years has reached the lowest point. It is true times have been dull all over the country and probably Washington has been as fortunate in this respect as any other State, but coming upon the heel of the marvelous advance of 1888, 1889 and 1890 it has seemed worse to bear here than in other places where times have been quiet all along.

Still, in spite of the general complaint of hard times, improvements have gone steadily along. Washington built more miles of railroad in 1892 than any other State. While the logging and lumber business has been lagging and the foreign and domestic demand light, the shingle business has taken gigantic strides and has brought into the State an average of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month. Washington red cedar shingles are being largely introduced from Dakota to Ohio and the demand is likely to increase rather than diminish as the superiority of Washington cedar to every other kind of wood for shingles is made manifest.

It is true that town lots have not found so ready a sale and some ambitious real estate men have become a weary lot, yet this cloud has not been without its silver lining. A man who in flush times remained in the cities has taken his pick and gone into the mountains to hunt for minerals or taken his ax and struck out in the primeval forest to build himself a habitation. The smoke from the miners' cabin has curled high among the hills and the sound of the woodman's ax been heard along the valleys of Puget Sound and the Quillayute and among the foothills of the Olympics and the Cascades where the government surveyor has never set a transit.

Developments have been solid and substantial and have been in every direction. In 1890 the towny unfortunates and real estate men have doubtfully got ahead of the country and caused a temporary slowing up of a prodigious pace, but the country has been catching up. In field and forest and mine the work has been going on and is still going. 1893 will be a prosperous year. In the first part of it the start will be from the bed rock and progress will be slow but we believe next fall will show the same awakening that was developed in the fall of 1887.

### The Nicaragua Canal.

New York Advertiser.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller says the changes made by the finance committee of the United States are all for the strengthening of the government in its hold upon the canal if it furnishes the money to construct it.

"The most important addition to the bill," continued Mr. Miller, "is that which provides that if the company shall default in payment of interest, or in any other respect, before the canal is put into operation, the right of foreclosure shall at once attach in favor of the United States. The United States furnished the means for building the Pacific railroads and could have owned them, but they were so located that we have them always with us, and no foreign power can get possession of them. With the Nicaragua canal the situation is different. It is being built in a foreign country, and if at any time de-

fault should take place other foreign nations might try to secure possession of it, and just such trouble and scandal as has been developed at Panama ensue. The provision giving this government the first and only right to take the canal in any financial deficit of the company makes the enterprise solely American."

### South Dakota in Want.

South Dakota is suffering from a new disaster. It is not a cyclone this time, nor the drought; nor yet even unusually bad winter; nor yet even an unusually dry season, says the *Spokane Spokesman*. The farmers of the great Missouri prairie have encountered all these disasters and came off victorious from the struggle, but the danger which now threatens them is far more serious, and unless speedy help is furnished them the future of South Dakota is indeed dismal and cheerless.

A New York dispatch to the *St. Paul Globe* explains the situation of affairs in the new State in this wise:

The Rev. Father Callaghan of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary has received a novel request from House-keeper Dineen of Huron, S. D., through Father Brown of St. Vincent's church, at Springfield, S. D. Mr. Dineen said he and neighbors wanted a carload of marriageable Irish girls shipped to Huron. Mr. Dineen said that husbands were plentiful as blackberries in July, and land could be had for the asking in South Dakota. Those who were not anxious to marry at once could get steady employment and good wages for an indefinite period.

Just why the South Dakota farmers should be so anxious to secure wives from among the newly arrived immigrants is not clear, since there are so many thousands of maidens in the Eastern States who are to be had for the asking. There, for instance, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut, where they are as plentiful as the would-be husbands in South Dakota. Certainly it ought to be possible to get some of these New England girls to go west and help the prairies to blossom like the rose.

It is a fortunate fact that these Dakota farmers made this known before the new immigration laws were passed because it is evident that if immigration is to be curtailed, the restrictions must apply to the men and married women and not to the marriageable girls.

The bachelors of South Dakota have shown good taste, as long as they want imported wives, in choosing Irish girls, because they are lively and gay, and if sometimes, like their sisters in other countries, they indulge in hair-pulling, and manipulate the handle of a broom energetically in a family row, these little affairs do not mar their love for their husbands, and the broom is only used to give extra, energetic love taps. The Irish maiden, too, is famous the world over for her virtue, and this quality, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

### Utilizing Ocean Sands.

Honolulu Washingtonian.

L. E. Rice, secretary of the B. L. & A. Reclamation company of Tacoma, has recently made some very interesting specimens of iron extracted from Pacific Coast sand. Mr. Rice said: There are a number of stretches of beach on the Pacific coast that are exceedingly rich in iron, and of such a fine quality that better plates can be cast from it than can be rolled from many of the Eastern ores. These samples have been analyzed then by experts who have analyzed them to be much better than Swedish, Russian or Norway iron. The most extensive iron sand deposits exist on the Oregon and Washington coasts, though several very fine beds are to be found in California. These samples were made from sand taken from the beach at Gray's Harbor, the sand at that place containing about 25 per cent of iron. There are also large deposits at Grand Cove, Fort Canby, Ilwaco, Port Orchard and at Gold-beach, at the mouth of Rogue river. The Gold-beach deposit contains fully 45 per cent of iron, in addition to which it will yield about \$5 worth of gold to the ton. The trouble about the extraction of gold from these iron sands heretofore has been on account of the large amount of water it required to sluice it. The gold mostly escaped during the sluicing process, but as we separate the iron from the sand by means of electricity, we expect to be able to save the gold in it after the iron is extracted. Our company intends to establish reduction plants at both Portland and Tacoma. We can handle about 300 tons of sand daily, which will give us all the way from 100 to 120 tons of iron. The supply of sand is inexhaustible, for as it is pumped into the next state as the tide goes down, the next tide deposits as much more. The sand is generally from 6 to 18 feet deep. Our company has leased about 35 miles of beach, and we expect to start to work in a short time. The industry will do much to develop this Coast, for in no other part of the world does there exist such valuable deposits."

At the Stoolishness smallpox patients are recovering except George