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—THE—

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In rolls and half firkins, which they sell to the trade at the lowest prices compatible with a good article. Place your orders for future with them.

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Have now on sale the most complete lines of COLORED DRESS FABRICS and COMBINATION SUITS. Their BLACK goods are particularly attractive, consisting of "PRIESTLEYS," HENRIETTAS, SERGES, CASHMERES, BYRITZ, ALPACAS, DRAP D'ALMAS, Etc., Etc. Also an elegant line of black and colored DRESS SILKS and SATINS. **708 Fourth St., Between Cherry and Columbia, Seattle.**

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The first almost new, and the latter large and occupying a commanding position overlooking the Sound. The house is finished inside with hard wood and was built by the owner for personal use, and is in all respects a very choice residence property. By reason of business engagements taking him to California, the owner is compelled to sell

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We know of nothing on the market—we don't believe there is so delightful a home within the corporate limits of Seattle, for anything like the sum we are authorized to sell this for.

If you don't want to occupy these premises yourself, buy them and let us make you $1,000 within the next 30 days. We can do it.

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Steam and Sailing Vessels PRICES MODERATE

Tugs, Scows, Fish Cutters, Etc. First-Class Work Guaranteed.

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BOOTH & HANFORD ABSTRACT CO.

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Complete Abstract of All Lands in King County.

Everything Saved from the Fire Intact.

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For the Office, Hall, Library, Parlor, Dining-room, Bedroom, Kitchen.

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WEST SEATTLE Land and Improvement Co.,

Corner Second and James Streets.

We have some of the Choicest Property in all parts of the City which we will be pleased to show Intending Purchasers.

We quote the following description of the scenery as seen from West Seattle from an article in the San Francisco Journal of Commerce:

Our Seattle friends, we trust, will pardon a stranger within their gates offering this gratuitous advice, but we take an exceptional interest in the truly magnificent surroundings of this coming "West End" and must run the risk of being considered "gushing" in our praise by some, and "cheeky" in our unsought advice by others. We must excuse ourselves by saying that we have inspected this coast from Alaska to the Mexican border. We have seen the sun rise on the Alps, and have revelled in the beauties of Lucerne from the summit of Rigi, we have felt the soft influence of the Mediterranean and delighted in the castle-fringed banks of the glorious Rhine. We have sought out and admired the finest scenery of the Old World and the New, but from no one spot have we ever been so impressed with the beauty of the landscape as with that viewed from the table land of West Seattle. It is simply unique. On one side of you the majestic Rainier points his hoary crest into the very heavens. Alone in his grandeur, like a very god, his massive front of 14,444 feet seems to dwarf into pigmies the surrounding mountains that would else be giants. In front of you Mount Baker, another white and glistening monster, though some hundred miles or so away, thrusts himself upon your vision, whilst right and left of you the Cascade and the Olympic ranges form a background of the most exquisite mouldings that the mind of man can conceive, wild and rugged in their outline and ever changeful in their soft and glorious tints. * * * Through this property will pass the Seattle & Southern R. R., which will at once be rapidly pushed to completion with a depot close handy to the ferryslip. On either side will extend wharves and warehouses, factories and stores.

—THE—

MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YOYK,

Was organized in 1850, and has accumulated assets of over $11,000,000 and a net surplus over all liabilities of $1,395,701 on the 4 per cent. basis established by the laws of the state of New York.

This old company now offers to the insuring public its new

Survivorship Dividend Plan,

Which affords all the advantages of life insurance during the earlier years of life, at the same time makes a provision for old age, as the policy holder can surrender his policy at the end of the Survivorship Dividend period and receive its full value in cash, thus combining investment and protection.

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Agents wanted.

TO INVESTORS!

The Washington Stone Company is erecting buildings on ground leased for five years corner of Battery and Water streets. Profits will be large and the field is almost unlimited. Telegraph and steam are being employed to hasten arrival of machinery, and work will be begun at once. To secure cash for preliminary expenses, 200 shares only are offered at a reduction. Of this number some are already sold. Call for particulars on W. E. CRAIN, Manager at the factory as above, or address J. CAMPBELL, Secy. and Treas., P. O. box 783, Seattle.

Have your prescriptions put up where you can rely on their being put up correctly.

HAVEN CO., 1,424 Front St.

CHARCOAL 10,000

Sacks Charcoal just received and to arrive; for sale wholesale and retail. MAIN, BARNES & CO. Cannery Wharf, foot of Union street.

Powder Transportation.

We pay special attention to the transportation of Powder to all Sound and River points. Special facilities.

MAIN, BARNES & CO., SHIP BROKERS. Cannery Wharf, foot of Union street.

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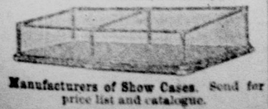

Manufacturers of Show Cases. Send for price list and catalogue.

TIME FOR CLOSER WORK.

It has been evident to everybody for several days past that a vast deal of time was being wasted at Olympia in idle talk. Certain members make it a practice to speak at length about every measure and every point that comes up whether they have anything worth saying or not, with no other purpose apparently than to make a show of prominence in the convention, presumably for political effect. The result is a lot of tiresome talk that comes to nothing. This fact seems at last to have impressed itself upon the convention. The resolution adopted yesterday to limit each speaker to ten minutes is an effort to remedy this practice, which has come to be a positive evil, in that it consumes time which might be better devoted to other things. The rule is good as far as it goes, but it is not sufficiently rigid. Five minutes is quite long enough time for a speaker except in special cases, which could easily be provided for.

The convention has now been in session a month, and there is no need of taking up more than ten days or two weeks more. The Republican members, upon whom the responsibility rests, must not forget this fact, and they ought to know that the country is beginning to think that the time is coming on when the work of the convention should be finished.

The action of the Republican caucus at Olympia in determining that county and local officers chosen last November shall hold under the state government through the terms for which they were elected is wise and proper. It is simply a provision for carrying out under the new conditions the will of the people already expressed. It is a good thing also in that it puts a certain limitation upon politics which threaten to overthrow all other public interests during the current year. At the very least we shall have politics enough, and the elimination of the county campaigns is a happy deliverance.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Kansas City Man Steals Diamonds Worth $15,000.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—At 2:30 this afternoon a well-dressed young man entered the jewelry store of F. G. Aliman in the heart of the business center of the city and asked to see some diamonds. A tray containing a large number of valuable set stones was placed on the counter before him. After examination he grabbed a handful, bolted through the door and attempted to mount a saddle horse which he had left unhitched in front of the store. Before he could mount, however, Aliman grappled with him, but a large revolver in the thief's hand caused him to be somewhat diffident about holding on.

The thief ran down the street followed by a large crowd, but after a short distance had been covered he turned and flourished a revolver in such a threatening manner that most of the pursuers gave up the chase. The bold robber dashed into a saloon, snatched a hat from one of the inmates to replace his own which had been lost in the scuffle, and running through an alley entered the basement of a bookstore. He then leisurely walked up into the store and out into the street, the clerks having no suspicion that he was a thief. Reaching Main street he found a hack which he entered and was driven away, since then he has not been seen. The value of the stones taken is $15,000.

DUTY ON LEAD ORE.

Salt Lake Producers Ask that the Law Be Enforced.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 2.—The Ore Producers' Association passed a resolution at a meeting tonight reciting that the duty on lead ore provided by the law was evaded and in 1888 50,000 pounds of lead in ores was brought into the country duty free, and that a still greater importation is threatened during 1889. The ruling which allows this was opposed in 1888 without avail, but when a heari g was fixed for May 15 it awakened the hope that the new administration would remedy the wrong. Since then nearly three months have passed without a decision and importations continue piling up a surplus of lead ores, which, because a long period of depressed prices. American mills have been thrown out of work and continued delay in deciding the matter will be nearly as fatal to American mining as an adverse decision. The resolutions call on the president and the treasury department for prompt and decisive action in the interest of mining and to the advantage of revenue.

YOUNG WOMEN, COME WEST.

A Joke Played Upon the Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Mayor Hart has received a letter signed by W. A. Wheelwright, mayor of Tacoma, Wash., in which the writer states there are about ten men to one woman in the territory, and he announces that the mayor and common council of Tacoma appeal to the people of Massachusetts to send all women of marriageable age that can be spared to the territory and that city with a view to make pleasant the homes of thousands of young able-bodied and industrious men who would be glad to marry. Another petition is to the effect that the proclamation be forwarded to the mayor of Boston with the urgent request that it be published broadcast throughout the state and that all the newspapers of the commonwealth print it once a week for at least three weeks. Mayor Hart thinks the letter must be a joke of some jolly Westerner.

THE BLYTHE CASE.

James E. Carr, Blythe's Agent, On the Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—In the Blythe will case today James E. Carr, of Trinity county, who acted for several years as Blythe's country agent in his mining and farming interests, and who became personally intimate with Blythe, both in Trinity county and in San Francisco, testified that Blythe frequently told him he had a child and generally called her "Flo." Blythe told him on one occasion that if he and his wife would go to England and bring back the child and her mother he would pay a large part of the expenses of all of the party. Deceased told witness in 1882 that he intended to improve a certain valuable block on Market street for the benefit of his little girl. Witness thought ex-Congressman J. K. Luttrell was present when Blythe made this statement.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Engines and Cars Wrecked and Several Persons Injured.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A bad smash-up occurred on the New York & Northeast railroad at midnight a mile west of New Britain, Conn. A passenger and a freight train collided. The engine and a number of cars were wrecked and half a dozen train hands seriously injured. All the passengers escaped unhurt.

Baseball.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 2.—Columbus 2, Kansas City 11.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Baltimore 5, Cincinnati 3.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 2.—Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Athletics 8, Louisville 1.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—New York 7, Philadelphia 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—First game—Pittsburg 5, Indianapolis 8. Second game—Pittsburg 8, Indianapolis 12.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Washington 6, Boston 10.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chicago 8, Cleveland 7.

Blown to Pieces.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 2.—A terribly fatal explosion occurred at the Republic mine late this afternoon. Two cases of giant powder exploded in pit 6, killing two men and three boys. All of the victims were torn to shreds. Their names have not been ascertained.

Jay-Eye-See Will Trot No More.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Jay-Eye-See, the phenomenal little gelding owned by J. I. Case, has gone lame and will not be trotted again this season. It is feared he will never again appear on the track.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE CONVENTIONS.

Resolutions Passed Limiting Debates.

A LONG, WEARY DISCUSSION.

The Article on Corporations Fares Badly—Three Sections Stricken Out.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 2.—The gag rule was adopted this morning, but it will be applied in a very much diluted form. Ten minutes will be allowed to each and every delegate to express his views on a subject if he sees fit, and the maker of a motion will be allowed five minutes besides to close. The rule was adopted on Dyer's motion. Sharpstein wanted to make the limit five minutes, and there were a great many who sympathized with him; but the ten-minute limit passed, and will be the rule during the remainder of the session, or until amended or repealed.

HAIRSPLITTING OVER THE RULES.

The new rule led the convention into a maze of confusing points of order the very first time it came to be applied, and caused an hour and a half of weary and windy discussion on the part of the many parliamentary solons who are always ready to give their benighted followers the benefit of their enlightening advice. The difficulty arose from sides claiming the right under the new rule to close the debate upon the amendment he had made to a section of the article on corporations. The rule had heretofore been that the chairman of the committee whose report was being considered should have the final remarks on all questions. The reading of the new rule was plainly that the mover of a motion should have this privilege, and that was the ruling of the chair. Cosgrove, who is a good deal of a parliamentarian himself, disputed this ruling and appealed from the decision of the chair, who was sustained. Then P. C. Sullivan launched the hairsplitting delegates into another tiresome dispute over a new parliamentary question as to whether or not a motion to strike out can be made as an amendment to a motion to adopt. The chair said it could and Turner appealed to the house and was sat down upon with admirable promptness. Finally the order of business was resumed, and no very serious difficulty was experienced until section 21 was reached along in the afternoon.

THREE SECTIONS ABOLISHED.

The article on corporations went its troubled way through committee of the whole up to the 21st section. It fared measurably well considering the great amount of controversy that had been exhibited over it, three sections being stricken out and one being passed without recommendation. The 21st section, which is that relating to the railroad commission, was under consideration when the committee arose. Its fate is uncertain but very positive objections are being urged against it and the chances are in favor of its defeat.

AMONGST THE COMMISSIONERS.

The committee on apportionment and representation met tonight for the first time, the legislative committee, upon which its work will be based, having just published its report. The most feasible plans of legislative apportionment were discussed and it was decided that county lines should be regarded as closely as possible in dividing the members of the lower house, which seems will be from single counties and groups of counties. The rough outline of apportionment could be made. It is likely, however, that King county will get eight representatives and four or five senators, Pierce will have six representatives and three senators, and Spokane will get the same. The committee will meet again Monday.

The committee on public health met tonight and decided upon an article. It will recommend that the legislature be empowered to establish a state bureau of vital statistics, and that it pass laws to regulate the practice of medicine and the sale of drugs.

The committee on elections and elective rights decided to recommend a registration law for incorporated towns and cities. All persons must be citizens of the United states before they can vote; that is, foreigners who become naturalized must have papers.

The committee on public buildings met tonight and did nothing.

The committee on legislative department met this morning and put the finishing touches on its report.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Article on Corporations Before the Convention.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 2.—Dr. J. C. Kellogg was granted indefinite leave of absence this morning, and Garvey was excused until afternoon.

MEMORIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A telegram was read from the Ellensburg Board of Trade, asking that counties be allowed to float bonds and indebtedness for railroad and irrigation purposes; resolving against section 21 of the article on corporations, and that the minority report should be substituted; that the constitution should regulate and not prohibit acquiring of large tracts of land by foreigners, etc.

From the city council of Spokane Falls, protesting against the passage of sections 21 and 9 of article on corporations.

From the board of trade of Ilma, protesting against the passage of section 21, article on corporations.

From the Whitman County Farmers' Alliance asking that the value of mortgages on farms be deducted from real estate when they are assessed.

From Edgar T. Ensign, of the forest commission, asking that proper means be taken or the protection of forests.

From the Tacoma Typographical Union, asking that the office of state printer be elective and not appointive.

From the Board of Trade of Aberdeen, protesting against the passage of section 2, article on corporations.

AGAINST WINDY SPEECHES.

Dyer called up his motion of yesterday that the rules be amended so that debate be limited to ten minutes for each speaker and to one speech.

Sharpstein moved an amendment that the time be five minutes.

Moore offered an additional amendment making an exception to debate involving the property rights of the state. This was afterwards withdrawn.

Dyer urged his amendment, claiming that ten minutes was ample time for any speech.

Cosgrove was opposed to the five-minute limit but thought ten minutes plenty of time.

Browne spoke against both motions, claiming that much enlightenment comes from full debate.

SULLIVAN IS RESIGNED.

E. H. Sullivan said he liked to talk as well as any one, but he was willing to stand the gag law if others were.

Moore thought the second motion absurd. He did not know that any constitution had ever been formed where debate was limited. When a gentleman spent his nights getting information on any subject he didn't want to be shut off. He wouldn't object to the ten minute limit as an experiment; but if it was found that it didn't work, then let it be swept away.

Dunbar said there were other members who spent their nights in getting information. "If one alone is to teach the rest, don't limit him; but when all study, ten minutes is enough."

Kinnear and Jones favored the ten minute limit.

CARRY OUT THE WHOLE PRINCIPLE.

Griffith wanted to adopt the five minute limit if any restriction at all were placed. "Carry out the principle or do nothing about it. I myself have been convinced time and again, and have changed my mind during a debate, and I think other members have. I think the restriction to one speech each is a much wiser on than the time limit."

Cosgrove was opposed to the one speech rule.

The vote was then taken by ayes and noes, and was lost, 23 to 46.

TEN MINUTES THE LIMIT.

The ayes and noes were then called on the original motion, and it was carried, 51 to 17.

Moore gave notice that he would, tomorrow, move an amendment that debate be unlimited when the property rights of the people were under consideration.

TAKING UP YESTERDAY'S QUESTION.

Kinnear moved to go into committee of the whole to consider article on corporations; carried, 35 to 11.

Consideration of section 4, pending which the convention yesterday adjourned, was then taken up.

"Sec. 4. All stockholders in all incorporated companies, except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes, shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of their unpaid stock, and no more."

Griffiths' motion that the section be stricken out was put and lost.

The section was then adopted.

WHAT CORPORATIONS ARE

"Sec. 5. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons."

Adopted.

NONE BUT BONA FIDE SUBSCRIBERS.

"Sec. 6. Corporations shall not issue stock, except to bona fide subscribers thereto, or their assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void."

NO USE FOR THE CLAUSE.

Kinnear moved to adopt.

Stiles moved to strike out. Every provision of importance, he claimed, was already in laws of corporations.

Cosgrove wanted to know if the object of this section was not to prevent watering of stock?

Stiles answered that he supposed it was, but watering stock was a bugbear that people were frightened at uselessly.

Sharpstein favored leaving in the section, and so did Turner.

E. H. Sullivan said this was like any other law—good if enforced and bad if not.

Dunbar thought it a palpable truth that corporations should not be allowed to secure interest on stock of $100,000 when their actual stock was $25,000.

Kinnear here claimed the right to close the debate, as chairman of the corporations committee under the rules.

THE COMMITTEE IN A HOLE.

The chair ruled that the mover of any motion or amendment be entitled to close the debate. A wrangle of weary length ensued. Finally Cosgrove appealed from the decision of the chair and it was sustained.

P. C. Sullivan raised the point of order here that a motion to strike out was not in order after a motion to adopt had been made. The chair ruled that a motion to strike out in that case was in the nature of an amendment and therefore in order.

Turner appealed from the decision of the chair. Moore debate ensued, and the chair was finally sustained.

In order to avoid parliamentary entanglements, Warner moved that the California system be adopted. Not seconded.

AGAIN ON THE TRACK.

Buchanan asked to be heard on the main question. He claimed that corporations based their charges upon a percentage of the supposed amount of their stock, not the actual amount.

Kinnear supposed all would agree that stock should be issued only to bona fide subscribers. He referred to the different provisions of the section and declared that nothing could be urged against them, for they were correct in principle. Experience has shown that these are correct propositions, and they should not be left to the legislature. They should be definitely settled, and there is no other place to do it but here.

IMBED IT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

"The object of this section is of vital importance to the people of this state," said Browne. "Let us, if we can, fix in the constitution a principle that a corporation cannot be organized and issue stock without paying for it."

"This is a safeguard against corruption," said Power. "It does not allow stock to be issued by a corporation where it will do the most good." We all know what that means."

Hills believed that every railroad company or corporation should have a real value to every dollar of stock it issues.

Warner did not think the watering of stock could be prevented by this section.

Stiles opposed the section because it had no business in the constitution. "This, it is said, is directed at railroads. You say railroads should not issue bonds for less than par value represented in stock. All new railroad construction will be stopped by this, while the present roads will be from the public will be imposed upon by all kinds of wildcat corporations."

The question then was upon the motion of Stiles that the section be stricken out. It was lost.

LET ALL STOCK BE PAID IN FULL.

Browne here offered an amendment to the section which provided that no corporation issue stock or bonds except to bona fide subscribers, and except for money, labor or property actually received, lost.

Browne moved to add "stocks" before "bonds" in the second line.

Objection was made to the section on the ground that whenever a corporation was formed it must compel its stockholders to pay in the full amount of stock. The motion was, after debate, lost, and the section was adopted.

CONFINED TO ITS CHARTER.

"Sec. 7. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that authorized in its charter, or the law under which it may have been or may hereafter be organized."

Turner moved to strike out, on the ground that it was purely legislative, and on the ground that it might work an evil. Corporations often go outside of their charters, incur obligations and then endeavor to repudiate them because they had acted outside of their charter.

Buchanan was afraid that if the section was stricken out it might engender litigation.

Godman favored the motion to strike out.

MAKE THEM IRREFRAGIBLE.

Kinnear thought it should be understood definitely that corporations shall not transact business outside of their charters. The legislature will by general laws define the limits of corporations. The objection has been urged to many of the sections of this article that this was already the law. Well, then place them in the constitution where they cannot be changed.

Jones fully accorded with the motion to strike out. The fact that this is in the constitution will not prevent its construction by the courts.

Crowley thought this section might do harm if left in. Corporations can never go outside of their articles anyway.

Studevant claimed that the section only defined what was already the law.

IT IS POSITIVELY DANGEROUS.

Stiles declared there was a positive danger in this section, because it would strengthen the power of the corporation to evade its liabilities.

"This provision is to be found in other constitutions," said E. H. Sullivan, "and it was put there for reason. The constitution wanted to settle all question about it."

Dunbar didn't think it was the province of a constitution to define the law. It was simply to place restriction upon the law-making power. It is time to stop defining law.

The section was then stricken out.

Stevenson moved that committee arise and report progress; carried.

Dyer moved to take a recess until 2 this afternoon; carried.

Afternoon Session.

A memorial was read from the Board of Trade of Vancouver, indorsing the article on corporations submitted by the Olympia Board of Trade, and protesting against the passage of sections 9 and 21 of the article on corporations other then municipal.

Schoeny desired to offer as resolution that beginning with August 5 night sessions be held from 7:30 until 9; objected to.

On motion of Kinnear the convention went into committee of the whole on the corporation article.

ALL ON THE SAME BASIS.

"Sec. 8. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state."

Dyer offered an amendment requiring foreign corporations shall have one or more known places of business and authorized agents in the state upon whom process may be served; lost.

The section was adopted.

HERE A CONTENTION AROSE.

"Sec. 9. Every corporation other than religious, educational, or benevolent, organized or doing business in this state shall have and maintain an office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for inspection by every person having an interest therein, including creditors, and legislative committees, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfers of stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of its officers."

APPLICABLE TO HOME CORPORATIONS.

T. M. Reed moved that the section be stricken out.

Kinnear thought the sect on entirely applicable to domestic corporations, that all stockholders may know the exact status of the affairs of the corporation at all times.

Kinnear moved that the word "domestic" be inserted before "corporation," in the first line, and in the second line "in doing business."

Crowley thought the provision entirely legislative. He thought that the provisions of section 5 and 10 would render the insertion of this section useless.

Reed said the section was entirely unnecessary.

ALREADY PROVIDED FOR.

Griffiths called attention to section 2,493, code of Washington, which provided that records of stockholders, etc., be kept in the office of every domestic corporation.

Turner hoped the section would not be adopted, because it was legislative.

Sharpstein agreed with Turner and declared every section after the first legislative. He further declared that a large part of the section adopted in all the articles were legislative and had no business in the constitution.

Studevant, E. H. Sullivan, Hoyt, Weisenburger and others spoke on the question and the vote on the amendment was taken. It was lost, and the section was then stricken out.

CAN BE SUED IN TWO PLACES.

"Sec. 10. A corporation or association may be sued in the county where the contract is made or is to be performed, or where the obligation or liability arises, or the breach occurs, or in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the place of trial as in other cases."

IT WILL RESTRICT PRESENT LAWS.

Crowley moved to strike out. He objected to it on the ground that the present law allowing a corporation to be sued in any part of the state would be restricted.

Kinnear declared this a very valuable clause. The objection of Crowley had its weight because the section allowed the legislature to pass upon the question.

After debate the section was stricken out.

A PROHIBITION SECTION.

"Sec. 11. The legislature shall not pass any laws permitting the leasing or alienation of any franchise, so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor, or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges."

Sharpstein moved to strike out all before "franchise" and insert "No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise," e.c.; carried.

Stiles moved to strike out the words "less or for granted."

Crowley claimed that the object of the section would be entirely lost if the words were stricken out.

The amendment was lost and the section as amended was passed.

THE STATE CANNOT LOAN ITS CREDIT.

"Sec. 12. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation."

A motion was made to strike the section out because the same provision was already contained in the report on municipal indebtedness; lost.

The section was adopted.

THE KNIFE APPLIED AGAIN.

"Sec. 13. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals."

After some debate Moore moved that the section be stricken out; **carried.**

NO SPECIAL ACT CAN BE PASSED.

"Sec. 14. The legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any charter for banking or insurance purposes, but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws. No corporation, association or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United states. Each stockholder of any such corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable, equally and ratably and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation or association accruing while they remain such stockholder to the extent of the amount of their stock to the debts ratably par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

The substitute was carried, 22 to 20.

WHAT MONEY SHALL BE ISSUED.

Moore moved to strike out of the second the sentence relating to the issuance of money. After extended debate the amendment was lost, 17 to 20.

Browne moved to strike out the second sentence and insert the following: "No banking corporation, company or institution shall exist in this state with the privilege of making, issuing or putting into circulation any bill, check, certificate, note or paper of any bank, company or person to circulate any currency."

Turner offered as a substitute the following addition to the original sentence: "Except federal currency and notes of banks authorized under the laws of the United states;" lost.

Browne's amendment was lost, 14 to a majority.

E. H. Sullivan wanted to strike out the first sentence of the section; carried, 22 to 19.

The section as amended was then adopted, 35 to 20.

BANK OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE.

"Sec. 15. It shall be a crime, the nature and punishment of which shall be prescribed by law, for any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer, of any banking institution, to receive or assent to the reception of deposits after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances; and any such officer, agent, or manager, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received."

Sullivan moved to insert "civilly" for "individually" in the last line.

On motion of Turner the section was amended so as to read thus:

"Sec. 15. Any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution, who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received."

Stiles moved to strike out the word "institution" and insert "corporation;" lost.

"Sec. 16. All railroad, canal and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers, and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, under the laws of this state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, whether the same be now constructed or may hereafter be constructed, to intersect, cross or connect with any other railroad; and when such railroads are of the same or similar gauge, they shall at all crossings, and all points where a railroad shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad, form proper connections so that the cars of any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars without delay or discrimination."

Adopted.

AGAINST A COMBINATION.

"Sec. 17. No railroad company, or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of such vessel or common carrier are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying."

Godman wanted to insert in place of "leaves port or makes port," the words "plying between ports." The amendment was lost.

A motion to strike out was taken up, and resulted in a vote of 25 to 25. The chair voted "no," and the motion was lost.

The motion was then on the adoption of the section, and it was lost, 25 to 26. It will be reported to the convention without recommendation.

NO DISCRIMINATION CAN BE MADE.

"Sec. 18. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates."

Adopted.

POOLS CANNOT BE FORMED.

"Sec. 19. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line."

Schoeny offered an amendment intended to cover the ground more completely; lost.

Dyer wanted to put in "or operating" after "owning;" lost.

The section was adopted.

SUBJECT TO TAXATION AND EXECUTION.

"Sec. 20. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad or other corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale."

Turner wanted to insert "taxation" after "liable to" in the third line; carried.

Jones moved to strike out the final "and such property shall not be liable to execution and sale;" lost.

The section was adopted.

A RAILROAD COMMISSION.

"Sec. 21. A railroad commission consisting of three members is hereby established. The railroad commissioners shall be qualified electors of the state, and shall be elected by the state at large at the general state election, and their term of office shall commence on the Monday following the first day of January next succeeding their election. The commissioners elected at the election held upon the adoption of this constitution shall, at their first meeting so classify themselves by lot, that one shall hold office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years, and they shall certify the result of such casting of lots to the secretary of state. After the first election the term of each commissioner shall be for six years. In the event of a vacancy existing in such commission, the governor shall fill the same by appointment, and the person so appointed shall hold office until the next general election, and the person elected shall hold for the remainder of the unexpired term. A majority of said commission shall have power to transact any of its business. It shall be the duty of such railroad commissioners to exercise a supervisory control over all railroad, canal and other transportation companies, associations and corporations, and over all other common carriers; and in the absence of legislation upon the subject to regulate fares and freights, and prescribe and limit charges therefor; to prevent and correct abuses, discriminations and extortion by such companies, associations or corporations, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The legislature shall enact all laws necessary to carry the foregoing provision into effect, and shall more fully define the qualifications, power, duties, responsibilities, and fix the compensation of such railroad commissioners."

LEAVES IT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Sullivan's minority report on this was:

"Sec. 21. The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passenger and freight, and to correct abuses and prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A railroad commission may be established and its powers and duties fully defined by law."

Kinnear moved to adopt the minority report and Kinnear to amend by inserting the majority report.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Such a protest has gone up over all of the state against the passage of this section as to make us pause and seriously consider what we are doing," said Sullivan. "I believe its passage would be a serious blow to the prosperity of the state. But one other constitution in the United States has such a provision, and that is California. Let the legislature regulate this matter. If they want a commission let them adopt it. If they do not let them regulate the railroads in some other manner."

WHY THERE SHOULD BE A COMMISSION.

Kinnear protested that railroad commissions had worked well in other states. This was the only way that railroads can be regulated. The speaker cited the commission of Iowa, where judicial powers were given and where the railroads obey the mandates of the commission invariably. In Kansas recommendations, with one or two exceptions, were carried out by the roads. The poorest farmer can bring a grievance before the commission and it will be attended to. This is a means for enabling all complaints to be settled without resorting to tedious processes of law. We can well afford to provide for the present and future by providing for a board of commissioners. There are many cases where all persons who do not have switch facilities can procure them. All lesser questions can be settled by the commission."

Sullivan—How many of the states you have cited have constitutional provision for a railroad commission?

Kinnear—Only one; but all the others have substantially the same powers as are here conferred.

Kinnear then went on at length to adduce reasons why the commission should be established in the constitution.

A DIVISION OF SENTIMENT.

Sharpstein said there were two divisions of the people on this question—those who believe that railroads should be regulated and those who believe they should be let alone. "I believe the latter people are wrong," he said. "I believe we can elect a railroad commissioner to correct all abuses as well as we can elect a supreme court." The speaker cited several instances of injustice that