Weekly Edition.

Spokane Falls Review.

Eight Pages.

SIXTH YEAR. SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1889. FIVE CENTS.

EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

The Cup That Cheers But Not Inebriates Submitted to Close Inspection.

At a Trial of Rival Thrashing Machines One Is Blown Up By Dynamite.

New York and New Jersey Suffer From Severe Storms--Post-office Carried Off.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Tracy has received a letter from the secretary of state enclosing copies of a dispatch received from the United States consul at Amoy, calling attention to the inferior quality of much of the Amoy Oolong tea exported to the United States. The secretary issued a circular letter to customs officers in Washington. He says statements of the consul and documents enclosed indicate the well recognized fact among dealers in China that Amoy Oolong is generally dirty and adulterated, carelessly picked, poorly cured and their reputation is so wide in all the markets that seaports are closed to them. The consul strongly recommends that no invoices of Oolong be admitted to the United States without first being inspected. He further states that these strictures don't apply to Tamsuy or Jermosa Oolong tea mostly shipped via Amoy. Attention is called to the matter in order that strict scrutiny may be made at the port of importation with a view to prevent the admission of any teas which may be found to be in violation of the act prohibiting the importation of adulterated and injurious teas.

PENSION BUREAU.

The Committee About Completed Its Work of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The committee recently appointed by Secretary Noble to investigate alleged illegal rulings of pensions by the pension bureau completed the first week of its labors. The examination, covering six months, will probably be completed the coming week, when a report will be made to Secretary Noble. This is learned from parties believed to have knowledge that during December last, under Commissioner Black's administration, there were found about 1500 reissues of pensions, and during the month of May, under Commissioner Tanner's administration, 1800 reissues. These reissues cover all classes and include all cases of re-rating, which average from 3 to 5 per cent of the whole number of the reissue. It is stated that the re-ratings will probably not average more than $2 to $4 per month, but many arrears are carried back to date of original application, some of them as far as 1865. It is confidentially asserted that the committee has discovered nothing whatever of a sensational character.

A DAMNABLE PLOT.

A Dynamite Bomb Fed in a Threshing Machine.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A special from Anderson says a stick of dynamite was fed in a threshing machine in the western part of this county yesterday. The machine was blown to pieces. Three men and two teams were killed. Latest advices indicate that an old feud had recently been renewed and some of the parties concealed dynemite in a sheaf of wheat. It had been announced that there would be a contest between rival machines, and a large crowd assembled. Fortunately, at the time the dynamite was put in the machine most of the people were some distance away.

EASTERN WEATHER.

People, Houses and Barns Scattered Over the Country.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 31.—Yesterday morning a cyclone struck Ellis Corners, Ulster county, destroying a large amount of property and injuring a number of persons. Matthew Harcourts' vineyard was completely ruined and every tree in his apple orchard rooted up, the trees being carried away as though they were feathers. The house and barn of John Nelson was completely demolished, the broken timbers being carried hundreds of feet. Nelson and wife were blown out of the house along with the flying timbers and both terribly injured. Two barns belonging to Patrick McGowan were destroyed. McGowan, who is 80 years old, was so badly injured there are no hopes of recovery. There being no more buildings in the path of the tornado, no other serious damage was done. Bed quilts and dresses belonging to Mrs. Nelson were found in a pond four miles from the scene of the accident.

PLENTY OF RAIN.

New Jersey Visited With Damaging Rain Storms.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—The most disastrous storm that has visited this place occurred yesterday afternoon and evening in this city. Cellars were flooded and sewers bursted. Work has to be suspended in the factories in the lower section. A washout occurred at South Orange and the trains delayed. In South Orange several buildings, including the postoffice, were carried away and 250 barrels of flour washed out of one storehouse. In Orange valley the water is up to the second story windows and great damage is done to stock. In numerous hat factories the people were compelled to travel around on planks and swim in order to get to places of safety. Bloomfield and McChair also report great damage. No lives were lost. The greatest alarm prevails around Milburn. Above South Orange street the reservoir water dam is not regarded as safe, and should it burst it would overflow Milburn and other small towns along the railway and river.

REGULATING REGULATORS.

Louisiana Authorities Take the Law Into Their Own Hands.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Governor Nichols for some time has been endeavoring to suppress the lawless regulators who have been concerned in many lynchings in Louisiana. The affair at Lafayette last Thursday, where the first of the regulators took Felix Krif from the jail and hung him, caused the authorities to renew their efforts to secure the guilty parties. The sheriff secured a list of their names and with the aid of a company of militia arrested twenty. To-night they are in this city for safe keeping.

Among the prisoners are the mayor of St. Pierre, the city marshal of St. Pierre, a physician, a school teacher, several merchants and the remainder farmers. The prisoners are charged with wilful and malicious murder. They were greatly surprised by the arrest.

THEY WON'T GO.

Several G. A. R. Commands Refuse to Parade in Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Department commanders of the G. A. R. from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska had a long session here yesterday. A decision was reached that the posts represented will endorse and accept the manifesto issued in this city July 2, in which a special attendance at the encampment was discouraged if the railways did not recede from their position, and that some time in the future the representatives present will issue a circular that will be signed by eight department commanders, and possibly more, withdrawing their departments from the parade advertised to take place. The department commander of Illinois says it looks very much as though to-day's action destroys the chances of a big meeting at Milwaukee. The commanders present represent states that would have furnished a big crowd.

The commander of Arizona has issued a circular reviewing the situation and concurring in the action of the eight department commanders taken here yesterday.

BEHRING SEA.

English Vessels Seized by United States Cruizers for Poaching in Seal Waters.

The Right of Jurisdiction Contested--The Administration to Maintain American Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—An inquiry at the department of state this morning was met by a statement that absolutely no information has been received here respecting the seizure of the Triumph and Black Diamond except that contained in the Associated Press dispatches. In conversation with a prominent official he said that whatever might have been the policy of the last administration, it was evident the present administration did not look with disfavor on the seizure of British or other vessels suspected of poaching on the United States' seal fishing grounds. The case of the seizure and search of the Triumph, afterwards released because of no sealskins found, this official intimated might be a more serious matter than the seizure of the Black Diamond, for it involved the right of the United States to seize and search suspected vessels outside of what is conceded to be the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. The government, he said, claim that right within the limit, not yet acknowledged by England, and the settlement of the question, after all, is to be one of jurisdiction.

CANADA KICKS.

OTTAWA, July 31.—The cabinet meeting yesterday considered the seizure of the British vessels by the United States cruiser in Behring sea. A demand will at once be made on the British government for two war vessels to proceed to Behring sea to protect Canadian vessels from United States cutters.

Bonnel believes that several of the sealing schooners that sailed from Victoria heavily armed will be able to protect themselves, as instructed with the intention of not being taken without making a desperate struggle.

The report that the cabinet was considering the Behring sea matter is untrue. The minister of customs has telegraphed Victoria for a report as soon as it comes to hand. A strong remonstrance will be submitted to the imperial government.

A COLLISION.

A Passenger and Freight Collide--No Passengers Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The fast passenger train that left Hamilton at 7 o'clock to-night going west collided with a freight east bound two miles east of Oxford. The place is remote from any telegraph station and definite news is hard to obtain. It is known, however, that it is a bad smash-up. Fireman Lee and Baggagemaster Fields were killed outright. A Mr. Daly is dying and Engineer Dougherty and Fireman Brennan are severely hurt. The injured were brought to Hamilton by a relief train to-night. It is believed the number of killed and injured will not be greater than fifteen.

A later dispatch from Oxford says Firemen Caldwell of the freight engine was killed and Engineer Dougherty of the passenger seriously injured. Fireman Doly and Baggageman Pugh each had a leg broken. Not a passenger was seriously hurt, although many were badly shaken up.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

He Acted On an Act of Congress Approved by Cleveland.

BANGOR, Me., July 31.—As Secretary Blaine passed through the city this evening, a reporter called his attention to a declaration in a Boston paper today to the effect that it would be impossible for the national government to sustain the pretension of Secretary Blaine that Behring sea is distinctly American waters. The secretary simply remarked that it might be well for the paper in question to indicate the occasion, official or unofficial, where he had said anything at all on that point. Mr. Blaine further stated everything done on the fur seal question since the 4th of last March, was in literal compliance with the directions contained in an act of congress approved by President Cleveland on the last day of his term.

Pleaded Not Guilty.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, an American, charged with having poisoned her husband, was arraigned for trial to-day. The court room was crowded and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Michael Maybrick, brother of the deceased, testified that certain bottles that he took from his brother's sick room did not contain arsenic. The contents of the bottle said to contain meat extract had not been given to his brother. There had been quarrels between his brother and wife. A woman's name had been mentioned during the quarrels. Mrs. Maybrick threatened to secure a separation.

The Injured Editor.

DENVER, July 31.—Colonel John Arkins, who was brutally assaulted by "Soapy" Smith, has greatly improved. To-night he was resting quietly, although his condition is such that his physician deemed it inadvisable for him to see any callers. Mrs. Arkins informed an Associated Press reporter that the colonel had had a good night under the circumstances, and that she did not anticipate any trouble from erysipelis nor other form of inflamation.

The Royal Grants Bill

LONDON, July 31.—The debate in the commons on the royal grants bill collapsed to-day after a speech by Wallace, liberal. The speaker put the question on the second reading of the measure, and there being no call for division, the speaker declared the second reading carried. Philips, liberal, then raised a point of order, but the speaker declared Philips too late. The bill will be finally passed upon to-morrow.

They Regard it the Best.

F. C. Day and W. Grovernor, two wealthy citizens of Castleton, Dak., have spent the past few days in this city on their way home after a seven months' tour through Alaska and along the coast leaving here this morning. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with Spokane Falls and regard it as the most promising city they have visited in the Northwest.

No appointments will be made to the consul generalship at Apia, Samoa, until after the Samoan treaty has been acted on by the senat

DOINGS AT OLYMPIA.

The Convention Still Dragging Its Slow Length Along--Little Progress.

"Still Harping On My God," But He Is Placed in the Preamble.

Delegates Becoming Irascible-How Much of a Debt Shall the State Incur?

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 31.—The convention met at 9 o'clock, the president in the chair. After prayer by Chaplain Thompson, the roll was called with all present except Dyer. The records were read, corrected and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The president submitted "a request from a woodchopper," asking that only American citizens be employed in public works, and signed Robert Shutt. Referred to the legislative committee; also a communication from Julia E. Kennedy, superintendent of schools at Seattle, relative to text books in public schools. Referred to the committee on education; also a communication from Haral Wheelwright, assistant secretary of the Tacoma chamber of commerce, with resolutions from that body, requesting an article in the constitution directing the legislature to sell the school lands, tide flats and shore lands, and when so sold that riparian owners shall have a prior right of purchase. Referred to the committee on state lands; also a communication signed "Shiloh," which was reported to come from Frank Streamer of Ellensburg, formerly a resident of Steilacoom. Its reading produced

A DEAL OF MERRIMENT

among the delegates, after which it was laid on the table.

Warner submitted a communication from the National Reform Association asking that God be recognized in the constitution. Referred to the preamble committee.

Willison presented a petition from the Pierce County Medical Society asking for a board of vital statistics and a regulation of the practice of medicine. Committee on public health.

Comegy's protest against section 9 of the corporations committee report, which requires every corporation doing business in the state to maintain an office in the state was referred to the corporations committee.

Gowey presented a petition from the Washington Sabbath Association relative to legislation to secure Sunday rest. Referred to the committee on preamble.

On motion of Crowley, the privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. Thomas H. Brents of Walla Walla.

Winter made a report from the preamble committee on the subject of placing the name of the deity in the constitution. The majority report leaves it out, and the report is signed by Warner, Hicks, Comegys, Dallam and Henry. The minority report puts it in, and is signed by Sohns and Kellogg. Both reports were referred to the committee on the whole.

The article on military was taken up, read a third time, adopted, and sent to the revision committee.

Dunbar moved to go into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on preamble.

Griffitts—If we are compelled to do this at this time, I shall insist on the rule requiring such reports to lie over one day, as this report was only made this morning.

Glasscock—The motion to go into committee is not debateable.

The Chair—The gentleman from Spokane (Griffitts) can't do as he suggests. He is

TOO LATE.

The report has been already referred to the committee of the whole by unanimous consent. The gentleman should have objected then.

Griffitts—I did not understand it.

The Chair—I will take the sense of the house on my ruling.

The chair was sustained.

Cosgrove—I am surprised that the gentleman from Spokane (Griffitts) can so soon turn from assailing the dignity of a committee to defending it.

Griffitts—I never called a gentleman to order in my life, but if I ever saw bad taste the last speaker has made it. I make the point that a two-thirds vote is necessary to suspend the rules.

The Chair—No rules are being suspended. The chair was simply taking the sense of the house on a ruling.

Durie's motion prevailed and the convention went into committee of the whole on the preamble and Stiles of Tacoma resumed the chair.

The majority and minority reports of the mommittee on preamble were read, as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

"We, the people of the state of Washington, to secure the blessings of liberty, insure domestic tranquility and preserve our rights, do ordain this constitution."

MINORITY REPORT.

"We, the people of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for our liberties, do ordain this constitution."

Lindsley moved that the minority report be adopted.

Sullivan of Tacoma moved that the committee rise and recommend that the convention settle the whole matter. Lost.

Warner did not rise to discuss the matter, but simply to state the position of the committee. We have considered it mere sentiment and of no consequence either way, and shall be satisfied whichever way the committee decides, but trust the subject will not be debated.

Comegys moved to amend by substituting "majority" for "minority."

Cosgrove called attention to the real point at issue, so that the gentlemen who have said they had no real objections to the name of the deity in the constitution need make no mistake.

Willison asked the effect of voting aye, as he was absent from the debate yesterday.

The chair stated that voting "aye" on this motion was equivalent to leaving out the name of God from the preamble. The motion of Comegy's was lost and Lindsley's motion prevailed—ayes 45, noes 22, so that the phrase "grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for our liberties," etc., will stand in the constitution.

T. M. Reed moved that the committee rise and report back the article and recommend its adoption. So voted.

The president resumed the chair, and Stiles reported the article and the recommendation of the committee of the whole. The question was then, upon the concurrence in the amendments made by the committee of the whole, and they were all considered together and the ayes and noes ordered. All the amendments were concurred in by ayes 58, noes 19.

Godman offered the following as an additional section: No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner nor in times of war except in the manner prescribed by law. Adopted—ayes 32, noes 13.

He also offered a substitute for section 27 as follows: A grand jury shall be drawn and summoned at least once a year in each county. Lost.

Griffitts moved to strike out in section 22 the words which authorize the legislature to provide for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for the waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto. Lost on roll call by ayes 17, noes 54.

Griffitts protested against this vote, and his protest in writing was spread on the record.

Mires moved to amend section 16 by striking out the words "except for private ways of necessity," so that private property cannot be taken for such ways.

Gowey moved as an amendment to strike out the whole sentence so that private property cannot be taken for any private use.

These two propositions were discussed by Mires, Dunbar, Warner, Eshelman, Gowey, Griffitts, Crowley, Sullivan, of Tacoma and Power.

Gowey's motion was lost and then Mires' motion was subjected to a roll call and failed by ayes 13, noes 57.

Dunbar then moved to add the words "and for the rights of way for irrigating canals and ditches," so that private property may be taken for these works.

Tibbetts moved to refer back to the preamble committee.

WARNER DIDN'T CARE

for it to come back again to his committee, and as this was strictly a legal question he moved to amend by sending it to the judicial committee.

Moore moved the previous question. Lost.

Eldredge wanted to present a substitute, but was ruled out of order, and the article was then referred to the judicial committee to have section 16 considered.

ON INDEBTEDNESS.

Committee of the Whole Try to Fix the State's Indebtedness.

The report of the committee on state county and municipal indebtedness was taken up, and on motion of Bowen the convention went into committee of the whole on that subject, with Dyer of King in the chair.

Section 1 was taken up, which was as follows: The state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue or for expenses not provided for, contract debts (but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed $400,000), and the monies arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained or to pay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Dunbar believed in trusting the legislature and was getting heartily sick and tired of so much talk about constituting the dear people.

Sturdevant opposed striking out.

Weir favored striking out and would go a good deal further if he could to prevent so much legislation getting into the constitution.

Power didn't believe the retention of this wise provision in the constitution would endanger it when people came to vote on it.

Stiles made the point that, as the section now stands, the legislature can erect as many public buildings as it likes if it only levies tax enough to pay for them, and also this additional point, that the enabling act of congress distinctly puts the

CONTROL OF THE STATE LANDS

into the hands of the legislature, so that the people cannot have anything to do with it.

Griffitts asked if the expenditure of the proceeds of the sale of the tide lands, said to be worth $400,000,000 was not also in control of the legislature.

Stiles said certainly. The legislature could spend it, though he could say nothing as to the correctness of that valuation.

Browne defended the report of the committee and argued for the retention of the section, closing the debate with an able speech.

Turner's motion to strike out was put and failed—Ayes 19, noes 38.

Stiles moved to strike out the clause authorizing a repeal of the law mentioned in the foregoing portion of the section. He claimed this was pure and simple redundancy of no possible effect, for the legislature can do now what that clause professes to permit. The motion prevailed—Ayes 27, noes 17.

Minor moved to strike out all relating to the publication of notices in newspapers. The motion was lost—Ayes 22, noes 36, and the section was adopted.

Section 4 was read, that no moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act, and every such law making a new appropriation or continuing or reviving an appropriation shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Griffitts asked the meaning of the two years' clause.

Browne said that was simply to prevent any legislature from authorizing expenditures to be made any further on appeal than two years, and would give reasons for that if Griffitts wanted them. Griffitts did, and Browne said that debts contracted by or on behalf of the state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated or to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section contains no casual deficits or failures in revenues or for expenses, not provided for, contract debts, (but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate) shall not at any time exceed $500,000, and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained or to repay the debt so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

Browne, chairman of the committee, asked that if any other delegate wished to speak he would do so now, before he closed debate.

Godman understood that this was substituted for sections 1 and 3 and so was not in order, as only section 1 was under consideration.

The chair held the substitute to be in order.

Weir wished to move an amendment, striking out "$500,000" and insert "1 per centum of assessed valuation." Ruled out of order.

Lillis wished to amend section 1 by raising "$400,000" to "$800,000."

Here was

ANOTHER DISCUSSION

on a point of order in which Cosgrove, Griffitts, Turner, Dunbar, Griffitts, Turner, T. M. Reed, Warner and Henry debated this point and the chair reiterated his ruling that the substitute was in order but not exceeding 5 per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light and sewers when works for supplying such water, light and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

Godman wanted to strike out "voters" and insert "property tax payers."

Power proposed to add qualified electors to that, and Godman accepted that amendment. On Gorman's motion the vote stood ayes 23, noes 33, so it failed.

Stiles asked Browne how city authorities were to obtain the amount of county indebtedness officially.

Browne—By going to the county records.

Stiles—I give notice that I shall offer an amendment to that.

Sullivan of Whitman moved to increase the 1 per centum to 1½ per centum.

Warner explained how this measure would be a benefit at least to cities.

Sullivan of Tacoma approved this motion.

Gowey said Olympia needed this provision also.

Browne thought 1 per cent was a sufficient debt for all organized purposes. Greater indebtedness could be arranged for by later provisions of the section. The motion prevailed—ayes 40, noes 5.

Stiles moved to amend by inserting between "indebtedness" and "provided" the words "except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes." Browne consented to this and the amendment was made.

Sullivan of Tacoma offered the following as an additional clause: "That the limitations in this section shall not include any existing indebtedness or apply to or affect any existing contracts."

Griffitts opposed this as simply adding 1½ per cent of debt to every existing city.

Durie said this would apply different measures to different localities and that he was opposed to it.

Lillis was also opposed, and the amendment failed.

Turner moved to strike out "three-fifths" in the first sentence and substitute "majority" and argued in favor of the change, instancing the case of the

SPOKANE FALLS WATER WORKS,

as yet unfinished and which should not be placed under such a restriction.

Blalock moved to amend to make it to read "majority of tax payers" and the amendment was carried by a vote of ayes 34, noes 30.

Griffitts said this made any property tax payer an elector on that subject. For instance, a person residing in New York might own property in Spokane Falls and so be entitled to a vote on the question.

Browne said the three-fifths rule was a protection against the floating population, and really applied only a majority of bona fide residents.

McReavy moved to make it "resident taxpayers," but was ruled out of order.

Kinnear favored three-fifths.

Turner now hoped his amendment would fall since "property taxpayers" had been added. His experience was that property taxpayers were the worst

OLD FOGIES

when it came to making improvements. Turner's motion as amended by Blalock was then put to a vote and failed by a decided viva voce vote. The section was adopted.

Section 7 was taken up, providing that no city, town or village shall transfer gift or loan its money, property or credit to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association unless two-thirds of the property taxpayers thereof, being legal electors therein, vote therefore at an election to be held for such purpose, and in no case shall the vote cast exceed in the aggregate 4 per cent of its assessed value for county and state purposes, as shown by the assessment next preceding such election.

The section was approved by the following members of the committee:

N. B. BLALOCK,
R. F. STURDEVANT,
T. M. REED,
C. T. FAY,
DAVID E. DURIE.

The majority report recommends the following section: Section 7—No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock or bonds of any association, company or corporation.

Approved by the following members of the committee:

J. J. BROWNE,
JAMES HUTCHASTE,
CHARLES P. COEY,
H. W. FAIRWEATHER.

Weir moved that the minority report be adopted.

Dunbar moved to amend by substituting the majority report.

Crowley vigorously portrayed the ills under which Walla Walla county had suffered at the hands of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the

GREAT BENEFIT BEING DERIVED

and to be derived from the construction now going on of another railroad which enabled the farmers of that county and of Columbia county to ship their products to Puget sound—a benefit so great that in one instance alone a farmer of Walla Walla county had saved $800 in freight money on a single crop. Hence he argued strongly in favor of adopting the majority report as a perfectly safe scheme, since two-thirds of the property taxpayers must first endorse the proposition, and even then they could not run into debt above 4 per cent of their valuation.

Power asked if the gentleman (Crowley) was satisfied with section 7 as it now stood.

Crowley—Yes, just as it stands.

We believed this tendency was vicious and would be productive of harm in the future. It was right to prohibit the state from lending its credit to any corporation and right also to prohibit counties from doing the same.

MISSOURI'S EXPERIENCE

in voting an indebtedness of some $13,000,000 in aid of railroads was referred to and the opinion expressed that, although Walla Walla county might think just now that they needed this privilege, he was satisfied that it ought not to be given them. It wasn't always safe to trust the people. They got excited sometimes, and it was wrong to give them a chance to saddle future generations with such a debt. The tendency along the line of this railroad in Walla Walla ought to be checked, and if the inhabitants wanted new railroads let them pay for them and not charge it upon the future. He hoped Walla Walla would get all they wanted, but he was opposed to this principle.

Dunbar said this was a proposition in which his constituency was largely interested. The assumption by this convention of the right to control all the business interests of the state was on a par with the assumption of a gentleman from Jefferson county (Weir) when he presumed to tell this convention about

THE NEEDS OF WALLA WALLA,

when all the delegates from Walla Walla were here and ready to present them. He described the position of the farmers in Klickitat county, who were subject to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, without competition, and who lost thousands of bushels of wheat every year. When they could get transportation it cost them about 19 cents per bushel to get it to Portland, whereas they could get it by the Northern Pacific railroad for 8 cents, if a subsidy could be given to that railroad company as a saving of $65,000 in a single year to the farmers of Klickitat valley in this one item, and including hauling, etc., it amounted to $75,000 in a single year. Under this clause we could only in any case burden ourselves to the extent of $60,000, and here, without any theory at all but demonstration of hard facts, is $75,000 of it saved the very first year, to say nothing about the other great and

INESTIMABLE BENEFITS

which flow from the presence of railroads in a community. In early days, without restriction in amount and by a simple majority vote, it was possible for counties to overburden themselves, but not now under these restrictions.

Griffitts had, during the last few days, known that the delegates would have to decide on this question, and he believed he voiced the sentiments of every man here when he said they sincerely sympathized with the citizens of Walla Walla in the recital of their grievances, and further voiced their sentiments when he said that if a single measure for

WALLA WALLA'S RELIEF

could be adopted they would cheerfully adopt it. But they could not vote for a vicious principle and injure the general interests of the government for all time to come by a clause which will allow a two-thirds vote of the property tax voters all over the state to take away 4 per cent of the property of the other one-third for the benefit of private corporations. No doubt Klickitat county was in trouble, but relief was at hand. The Pasco, Goldendale and Columbia Valley railroad was coming. He then read from the Oregonian of July 3, a report of a meeting and election of officers of the above named road, and of their plans for speedily building that road, so that this trouble in Klickitat was simply temporary trouble, and not strong enough to warrant the convention in adopting such a wrong principle of government. There is a vast difference between the people voting to build a public building or water works and in voting to give a subsidy to a private individual or corporation. The principle of submitting to a vote of the people is that they are to be allowed to vote on matters of spending the common money for public works, but not upon questions of taking private property for private purposes. Further, he had no doubt that this O. R. & N. company had grievously oppressed the Walla Walla valley. All railroads did that whenever they got a chance. But this convention had no right to authorize private property to be taken away from its owners to be applied to relieving this distress, without any compensation whatever to those owners.

Lindsley moved that the committee rise and report progress. So voted, and Mr. Sullivan resumed the chair. Dyer reported progress and leave was granted to sit again. On motion of Minor the privileges of the floor were granted to Hon. W. C. Squire.

Gowey was granted leave of absence for Thursday.

At 6 P. M. the convention adjourned o Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

IN IDAHO.

The Convention Adopts the Judiciary Committee's Report.

BOISE CITY, July 31.—After disposing of routine business, the Idaho constitutional convention considered, this morning, the judiciary department. The supreme court is made to consist of three judges, to be elected by the people, for a term of six years. It has original jurisdiction in claims against the state, but its decisions are only recommendatory.

There will be five district judges, to serve four years. Special criminal courts may be established in cities. The clerk of the supreme court is appointed by the court. Each county is required to elect the clerk of the district court.

The salaries of supreme and district judges are fixed at $3000 and the district attorney's at $2500. Probate judges may hear civil cases involving not over $500, and have concurrent jurisdiction with justices in criminal cases. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace is vested in cases involving over $300. A judge must be at least 30 years of age, learned in the law, and an elector of the district two years.

Judicial districts are divided as follows: First district, Shoshone and Kootenai counties; second, Latah Nez Perces and Idaho; third, Washington, Ada, Owyhee and Boise; fourth, Alturas, Elmer, Logan and Alturas; fifth, Bear Lake, Bingham, Oneida, Custer and Lemhi. Amendments to the constitution must be agreed to by two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature and ratified by a popular vote.

The convention listened to the second reading of the bill of rights, but without concluding, adjourned to to-morrow morning.

MONTANA.

Church Property and Libraries Exempt from Taxation.

HELENA, July 31.—The convention today considered the article on revenue and taxation, and finally adopted it. It exempts all church and public property and libraries. The legislature may pass general laws for the taxation of any property. Mines are to be taxed according to the value paid the United States for the same; owners of timber are subject to a special taxation; private property is not to be sold for taxes; on public corporations the limit of taxation is 3 mills; if the assessed property is over $100,000,000 2½, and if over $300,000,000 1½ mills on the dollar.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Legislature May Extend Suffrage to Women.

BISMARCK, Dak, July 31.—The report of the committee on election franchise was considered again to-day, and the woman suffrage question came up. Advocates thereof asked that the legislature be given power to extend suffrage to women, and it was upon this point the debate hinged. Several delegates insisted on having the question settled by a vote of the people. The convention agreed to give the legislature power to extend the right of suffrage to women.

No Business Transacted.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 31.—No business was transacted in the convention to-day.

FIRED OUT.

J. J. West Loses His Grip on the Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The affairs of the Chicago Times, which recently have been the subject of a good deal of newspaper comment, underwent another change this afternoon. Joseph Dunlap took entire charge of the editorial and news department of the paper, his occupancy of that position signalizing the complete route of J. J. West's interest. Dunlap, for the last two years represented the intersts of Mrs. Storey, widow of the late editor of the Times, and when the West management became such he no longer cared to be associated with it and he resigned from the paper.

Messrs. Huiskamp and others who are largely interested in the paper tendered Dunlap the editorial direction of the Times, and he assumed the duties of the place to-day. He is a newspaper man of wide experience. John C. Eckel, formerly of the associated press, has been appointed city editor.

Whipped the Australian.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Peter Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist, gave an exhibition here Sunday night. Yesterday in the corridor of the hotel Tom Lees, a member of Jackson's company, asked for the salary due him, saying he was going to leave the combination. Jackson said he had no money and after a dispute engaged in a slugging match in which he was fairly downed by his opponent, but he gave Lees some vicious blows. The men were separated and Lees ejected.

The republican state convention of Massachusetts will be held at Boston September 25th.

FROM THE COAST.

Three Men Supposed to Have Wrecked the Train at Lebanon Arrested.

A Flowing Well of Natural Gas Discovered By a Coal Company at Roslyn.

Salmon Canneries to Shut Down--The Convention Criticized at Walla Walla.

ALBANY, Or., July 31.—A remarkable confession was made in this city to-day which reveals beyond question the identity of the three men who wrecked the overland train at Lebanon Junction on Sunday night, and has led to the arrest of all three on a charge of murder. On Monday morning, after the accident, William A. Hill, who has been working in a harvest field for Thomas Freeman, four miles from this city at Freeman's Station on the Lebanon branch, called at the office of Dr. W. H. Davis to have a dislocated arm set. While under the influence of chloroform he talked about the wreck and said he did not open the switch but knew who did, and said he would die rather than give them away. His mutterings were at the time supposed to be only the ravings resulting from chloroform, but on returning to the doctor to-day to have his arm dressed he appeared uneasy and asked the doctor if he had heard anything about who broke open the switch. The doctor said: "Nothing except what you told while under the influence of chloroform." This frightened him and he made a clean confession. He said himself and two brothers, Fred and Herbert Rolf, left Albany partially intoxicated for Freeman's. On passing the Lebanon switch the younger Rolf brother stopped and tried to break the lock on the switch. Failing to do this he unscrewed a bolt and removed the switch bar Hill said he and the elder Rolf endeavored to dissuade him, went off and left him at work. He afterwards overtook them and showed the bolt he had taken out. The three men, Hill said, then went on to Freeman's, leaving the switch open.

A crowd went into the country this afternoon and arrested the Wolfe brothers, where they were at work at a place indicated by Hill. These two men were brought to this city this evening on a charge of murder. They tell conflicting stories, the oldest denying the story of the young man saying that they stopped at the switch and were cracking hazel nuts with rocks. Hill says his parents live at Astoria. The Rolf boys live at Sweet Home. Hill looks like a tramp. An examination will be held tomorrow. Much excitement prevails over the arrests, and railroad employes and others talk openly of lynching the men.

NATURAL GAS.

Ellensburg Happy Over the Discovery of a Flowing Well.

ELLENSBURG, July 31.—A coal company, while engaged in boring for coal at Roslyn, at a depth of 480 feet struck a flowing well which throws a volume of water forty feet above the surface. With this stream is a strong flow of natural gas which burns with great brilliancy and is attracting crowds of people to witness the spectacle. The striking of natural gas in this country confirms the theory of Prof. Clayton, who visited Ellensburg a year ago and, replying to an inquiry, said Kittitas valley was the bed of an old lake. The subterranean pressure is exceedingly great. It is only a question of time when flowing wells of natural gas will be found in great abundance, added to the undeveloped wealth in gold, silver, copper and inexhaustible ledges of iron. This last discovery places this portion of central Washington among the richest on the Pacific coast.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

San Francisco Shaken—Arrested at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—One of the heaviest shocks of earthquake felt in this city for years occurred about 4:45 this morning. The people were awakened by a rattling of windows and shaking of buildings. No damage is reported.

Captain Lees, of the detective force, has received information from Victoria that William Leith Ross has been arrested there. Ross was note teller at the Nevada bank of this city and obtained leave of absence a few days ago. A shortage of $15,000 was found in his accounts and promissory notes valued at over $95,000 are also missing. The money and notes were found in his possession when arrested. Vice President Bigelow of the Nevada bank will go to Victoria to appear against Ross.

WALLA WALLA'S WARNING.

Many Persons Object to the New Constitution.

WALLA WALLA, July 31.—A canvass by your correspondent among the farmers during the past few days failed to find a single one favorable to the new constitution as thus far made. The majority of business men talked with also object to it. As matters now stand the constitution promises to be voted down when submitted to the people. The objection seems to be not only on account of the evident increase in taxation, but a belief in general that the convention is exceeding its powers and endeavoring to assume legislative functions. The prohibitionists, suffragists and radical religionists will surely oppose the document. It is the general belief that too much time is being taken to formulate the same and too many buncombe speeches are being made.

Arrested in Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—William L. Ross, note teller in the Nevada bank, has been arrested in Victoria, B. C., at the request of the San Francisco authorities. Ross obtained leave of absence a few days ago and a shortage of $1500 was found in his accounts, and promissory notes for over $95,000 are also missing. The money and notes were found in his possession when arrested. He will be prosecuted in Victoria for bringing stolen property into the dominion.

Stopped Packing.

ASTORIA, July 31.—Every salmon cannery on the Columbia river shuts down at midnight, and it is not probable that a single cannery will pack after to-night. It will be two weeks before an accurate statement can be made of the individual pack. A close estimate of the season's pack compiled to-day places it at 328,660 cases.

Foul Play Suspected.

VICTORIA, July 31.—Alex Begg of Seattle, who visited Victoria a week ago has not been heard from since. His wife telegraphed the authorities here yesterday concerning him. His valise, containing some clothing and books, was found cut open in Johnston street ravine. The police suspect foul play.

Held Up a Stage.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., July 31.—The Sonora and Milton stage was stopped by two highwaymen this evening near Copperopolis at a point formerly frequented by Black Bart. Wells, Fargo & Co's safe was blown open but found to contain nothing. Fifty-seven dollars from the passengers was all the robbers received.

An Iron Cargo.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 31.—The ship Henry Villard, 183 days from New York, arrived yesterday laden with a cargo of railroad iron and spikes. The Villard proceeded to New York to deliver her cargo.

THE LOCAL MARKET

No Material Change in the Market Since Last Week.

The extreme heat of the past few days has made trade somewhat light and inactive, and the wholesalers and retailers have not had quite as busy a time as during preceding weeks. The dealers, however, are glad of a chance to get away from their business for a few days recreation, and a number are taking advantage of the present lull in the market and are enjoying an outing at the lakes. The commission merchants have been doing a rushing business in small fruits. White grapes have made their advent in the market, while cherries have disappeared entirely. Peaches, apples, apricots and plums are plentiful, and are selling very low. Wheat is coming in from local points slowly. Hay and feed command high prices, and it is almost impossible to supply the trade.

The market quotations are corrected every Thursday morning by M. D. Dobson & Co., wholesale commission merchants at No. 1 Howard street.

Wheat is very cheap at present, the mills are paying 50c per bushel for it.

Baled timothy retails at $25 per ton, wild hay at $12 and oats hay at $16.

Butchers are paying 3½ to 4 cents per pound for stall-fed beeves on foot; for dressed pork, 8 to 9 cents, and dressed mut