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More Talk Than Work (Aug. 2, 1889)

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THE CHERALIS BEE.

OHEHALIS, W. T., AUGUST & 1989.

MORE TALK THAN WORK.

The constitutional convention at Olympia seems to be doing a great deal of talking for the actual work performed, and occasionally displays the common weaknesses of human-

ity. The report of the committee on preamble and bill of rights created a heated discussion by oinitting direct reference to God, and everal members showed how foolish they could be about their hobbies. Just as though it could make any difference to God or the people whether the constituton affirmed our thankfulness and religious belief or not.- "God-in-the-Constitution" will neither confirm believers, convert infidels, nor give us increased favor with the Almighty. Still there was nothing in the propored amendment that could have offended the most ardent unbeliever and the dissenters might have left shemsclves in a more creditable light by keeping still.

After settling the preamble to the batisfaction of those who would ac knowledge God therein the next bone of contention was the military committee's report. Opponents of the report were afraid that the state would be in danger of a "military despotism" or "military aristocracy" and defeated it. Some of them got mad and said harsh things which were afterwards apologized for, and things went on smoothly.

It really looks as if the convention was endcavoring to leave as little work as possible for the legis lature and will offer a long and cumbersome constitution. In this they are making a great mistake. All such matters as the governing and inaintainence of the militia should be left to the legislature which should even be given power to decide if the state wants such a superfluity. A clause was adopted making it compulsory on the legislature to maintain a home for hon-

Secretary Noble has created a commotion by appointing a committee to investigate the re-rating of pensions for the past twelve months. "What does it mean"? was asked on all sides, and all sorts of zensational answers have been given. For quite a while Secretary Noble has been flooded with complaints about the looseness of the methods in vogue in the pension office in regard to the re-rating of pensions; it was alleged that a large number of the employes of

INTESTIGATION OF PENSIONS.

to. that office had within the last year had themselves re-rated illegally, and that they were drawing large amounts of money to which they

were not entitled. At first the sccretary paid little attention to to. the complaints believing them to be on a par with the usual complaints of the class of people who oppose our whole pension system and everything connected therewith. But the complaints continuing to increase he called the attention of Commissioner Tanner to wanted. A search of the vessel disthe matter; and that gentleman, closed 103 sealskins, which had

after a little investigation, came to been taken in Behring sea. the conclusion that the rerating had been carelessly done, if there had been no criminality on the part of the employes having charge of the matter. It was then decided ka to await further instructions. as the best thing to do to have the system thoroughly investigated, and at the request of Commissioner Tanner the same committee has been authorized to investigate the overtaken by the Rush and recharges of favoritism that have quested to heave to: He said he been made against the office. The would not have surrendered if the authorized to receipt for the same. system of rerating now in use was managed by Gen. Black when he that of his own. was commissioner of pensions, and

nobody blames Commissioner Tanner for what has happened under it, though it is expected that the investigation will show that certain employes presumed on his well not in Behring sea. known friendliness towards the

pensioners to prevent his looking throughout Canada over this "Amertoo closely into the doubtful cases ican outrage," and throughout the they had rerated. The committee British possessions the news was renow investigating the matter con- ceived with astonishment. The

The storm which swept across

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

lar meeting of the directors of the Che-

nlis Flume and Aqueduct company.

held on the 30th day of July, 1889, an

assessment was ordered of 5 per cent. on

Secretary.

Bucklén's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts

Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fe-

ver, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chil-

NOTICE.

Our Club List

S. F. Call.

THE BEE

Detroit Free Press.

Philadelphia Press...... 2.50

Post Intelligencer..... 3.75

Subscribers whose time has expired

WM. WEST,

Druggist, Chehalis.

.Centralia

... Winlock

3.00

3.75

.. 2.50

...Newaukum

President.

August 1889.

N. B. COFFMAN,

British Soalers Cantered in Behring Sea For Peaching.

THE PROMISE FULFILLED.

THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE HARBISON try. Records of the local signal MEANT IT."

Again the tail of the British Lion proaching Saturday night's deluge. has been twisted. Word was received at Victoria Monday that the hundredths inches of rain fell. It U. S. revenue cutter Richard Rush had seized two British sealers in damage with any degree of accuracy. in Behring Sea, and was likely to make more seizures. On July 11 the storm, and houses were blown the Rush overtook the scaler Black down, basements flooded, plate Diamond, and ordered her to heave glass shattered, and shade trees up-The captain of the Black Dia rooted or broken by the fury of the mond refused to do this. Theregale. It is safe to say that the loss upon the commander of the Rush will reach into the hundred ordered the lowering of the ports, thousands. and the turning out of the guns, which caused the schooner to heave Notice is hereby given that at a regu-

Captain Sheppard and Licutenant Tuttle boarded the English craft and asked for her papers. Captain Sheppard at once broke open the the capital stock, payable at the office of the secretary on or before the 15th day of cabin and forced the hinges of a strong box and the captain's chest thereby securing the papers that he

Captain Sheppard placed a noncommissioned officer from the Rush blains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and in charge of the Black Diamond, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfacand ordered the vessel taken to Sittion. or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Moss, The captain of the Black Diamond made a statement that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was and who wish to pay up old or new subsciptions can hand their money to anyone of the following agents who are Rush had had an infericr force to

Mrs. E. L. Peel. H. C. Shorey On July 13 the schooner Triumph F. M. Lewis. was also boarded by captain Sheppard, but no arrest was made, the THE BEE and Chronicle. skins on board the vessel having THE BEE been captured in the Pacific and THE BEE THE BRE THE BEE

Great indignation is expressed Att'y., Clay county, Texas, says:

ALL ABOUT RATS. the prairies and struck Chicago

The Whole Family Came from Asia, But Saturday night was without a Only the Gray Ones Survive.

The black and brown rate are particuparallel in the history of the counlarly descrying of notice, and are the most widely distributed over the world, according to a writer in the San Francisco Chronservice station show nothing ap- tek. It is not known where or how they were introduced into Europe first, but it must have been in recent times, as the From 6:30 to 9:30 four and twelve- ancients did not know them. They both appear to be natives of the central part of Asia. The brown rat found its way to Euis impossible to estimate the rope in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and reached Britain and the western countries of Europe about the middle of Hardly a house escaped the fury of that epoch. The Jacobites of Britain had the notion that they came with the house of Hanover, as they appeared about that time, and therefore chose to call them the Hanoverian rat. They are sometimes erroneously called the Norway rat.

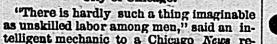
The brown rat is larger and more powerful that the black rat, and they are deadly foes. The brown rat has succeeded in causing an almost total disappearance of the black rat in places where it was very numerous. According to Mr. Rodewell's theory, the manner in which the brown rat has supplanted its black foe is by love instead of war. The browns being the stronger, carry off the females of the blacks by force, and thus he accounts for the curious kind of particolored offspring which may be found in France. These rats infest ships, and so are carried to the most distant parts of the world, some of them getting ashore at every port and establishing new colonies. The black rat is nearly seven inches long, and the brown grows to be ten inches, with a tail eight inches long. Both species are extremely prolific, producing from ten to fourteen at a birth. When they are pressed by hunger they do not hesitate to devour the weaker of their kind.

The rat's never-failing appetite is especially useful in devouring animal and vegetable substances, the putrefaction of which would otherwise be productive of pestilence. It is said that the visits of the plague to Western Europe and Britain have ceased from the time when rats became plentiful.

Their sense of smell is very acute, so much so that rat-catchers are careful to glove their hands when setting their traps. The professional rat-catcher in England wears a brass image of a rat as a sign of his business. The ways and means of catching them are a professional secret. They procure them are and sell them to ratpit keepers. These pit-keepers have a sort of hole where they let the rats loose and dogs are set on them. Crowds of boys and men pay to see this cruel sport. The skin of rats is made into gloves in Paris, and in Siberia there is a field mouse that stores up such quantities of aried roots and other food to last through the long winter of that country that half-starved people there hunt their nests and carry off most of the food for their own use.

A troop of trained rats were exhibited some time ago, dressed like men and women. They walked on their hind legs and went through a sort of play, one act of which was to hang a cat and dance around the body.

UNSKILLED LABOR. What Men Without a Trade Earn in the City of Chicago





brably discharged and disabled Union soldiers. Of all things this should have been left to the legislature.

place for political work, and should holding daily sessions in a room get down to making a constitution for the people.

enthusiastic Democrats held meeting in Tacoma and organized England and other European a permanent club for political nations. This movement has been work. Some speeches were made, going on steadily for sometime in which Mr. Hugh Wallace pro- past, until Russia has a large and beded to remark that he had "un- fully equipped army along the wavering faith the state will go most strategetic positions on its Democratic for years to come. southern and southwestern borders. The Republican party is flounder- The massing of troops in this secing in very uncertain seas. The tion and the great activity of the Republican party had a mission to past two years in building railroads, fill in this world, and when that evidently for military transpormission was filled it left nothing tation in the same section, shows but an ungoverable yearn for office." that Russia is making ready to at Well, Mr. Wallace, faith is a good tack a portion of the Turkish and thing, as without hope it is said Persian dependencies. It is slowly the heart would break. But if you and surely paving the way to a have no other hope than this you'd struggle with England for the pos-

farm and prepare to look after coun- gle does come Europe will be ty charges in the manner of other counties. The land could be bought now at a reasonable figure. and even if it was not thought ads visable to occupy it at present it would be a profitable investment because the price would be much below that we will have to pay later on. There are always more or less indigent poor that could almost earn their living if in the hands of tion promises to be voted down the right persons, and it is no uncommon thing for those who receive pay from the county for their keeping to get as much work out of them as from some laborers for pay.

Hon. R. O. Dunbar, who aspires to the Republican nomination for Representative to Congress, seems to have occupied rather an equivecal position before the Constitutional Convention in advocating buncombe speeches are being made the measure to give counties power to issue bonds to subsidize railroads. Mr. Dunbar is president of a railroad company that is now asking

sists of Dr. Geo. Ewing and H. L. Bruce, of the Board of Pension ap- rison had proclaimed Behring sea In the language of the day, THE office. Their instructions are to at the Pension office.

The massing of some 80,000 Monday evening a coterie of troops on the Turkish frontier by a Russia is viewed with alarm by better put some extra hands around session of India and may be said so far to have obtained a fairly good Lewis county should own a poor grip on the prize. When the strugplunged into the bloodiest war of

> history. A correspondent of the Tacoma Ledger says that in a canvass among the farmers during the past few days he failed to find a single one favorable to the constitution thus far made. A majority of the business men also dislike it. A the matter now stands the constituwhen submitted. The objection seems to be not only on account of the evident increase of taxation but the belief that the convention is exceeding its powers and endeavoring to assume legislative functions. Prohibitionists, suffragists and radical religionists will surely oppose the document. It is the general belief that too much time is taken to formulate the same and too many

Friends of Captain Thomas R. The government, he said, claimed Brown of Tacoma, are circulating a that right within a limit not yet petition asking that he be made acknowledged by England, and the

scalers all knew that President Harpeals, and Judge F. L. Campbell, closed water vessels catching medicine. , Ain satisfied Electric Bitters of the Assistant Attorney General's seals there unauthorized would be treated as poachers, but they didn't But asks the delegates to "come get at the facts, no matter who believe he meant it. For four off the roof," They are not in the they may effect. They are now years they had been dealing with weakkneed and vascillating representatives of the United States, who

convictions or the honesty of purpose to assert our rights, and it was little too much for British understanding to take in the new order of things all at once. It is Harrison and Blaine now not Cleveland and Bayard, and this is to be a distinct-

y American administration. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, in a talk with a Post reporter about the Behring sea scizure, says there will be no child's play about this administration. ocal orders. They will seize every vessel, American or British, found violating the law. Great Britain claims a right to the fisheries, it is true, Great Britain is in the habit of claiming everything. The idea of redress or indemnity under the cir cumstances is absurd. The matter will be treated as a small trespass. Inquiry at the department of state was met by the statement that absolutely no information had been

received respecting the seizure of the Triumph and Black Diamond except that contained in the Associated Press dispatches. In conversation a prominent official says that whatever might have been the policy of the last administration it was evident that the present admintion did not look with disfavor upon the seizure of British vessels suspected of poaching on United States fishing grounds. This official intimated that the difficulty might be a more serious matter than the scizure and detention 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 limit of the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and Jaunsaved his life."

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Caye, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and either had not the courage of their for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and \$1. at J. H. Moss' drug store.

For the Public Good. It is an indisputable fact that the handsomest vestibule trains that are now run on the American continent are those on the "BURLINGTON ROUTE," leaving St. Paul from the Union Depot every evening immediately on the arrival of all through trains from the west. The firstclass coaches are magnificent, the second class coaches are supurb, the Pullman leepers extremely luxuriant, and as for the meals that are served in those Bur ington Palace Dining Cars-yum-yum he next time you go east to Chicago or St. Louis, if you mention to the ticket The officers of the revenue cutters in agent that you want your ticket to read rom St. Paul over the Burlington Route. Behring sea have received unequiv- you will get it, and you will always be glad of it. For further information ap-ply to A. C. Sheldon, General Agent, 85 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

> Mr. C. W. Long. of Boisfort, this week threshed sixteen acres o wheat that averaged sixty bushels the acre.



the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others ; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials :-

"For two years, I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was com-pletely cursd."-John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my expe-rience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."-Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my broth-er and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year.

"We hear the term used very porter. often," he continued. "because it distinguishes the common laborer from the skilled workman. It is a fact, however, that no matter how humble a man's occupa tion may be he still must have some skill. The one who shovels on the street must know how to use his shovel or he can not perform the work to his own advantage or that of his employer. A man can not chop wood with any profit unless he can swing the axe skillfully; neither can he carry the hod unless he knows how to load the brick in it and how to climb the ladder. There seems to be no such thing among civilized men as unskilled labor, but there is such a thing as a trade. It is not the independent mechanic who needs the protection that is afforded by a union half so much as the helpless laborer who has no trade. He is at the mercy of every body, and no one fails to take advantage of his weakness. I myself have seen strong, able-bodied Swedes go into the lumber-yards of Chicago and get but ninty cents a day, while men who could not do half as much work as they got \$1.50; simply because the Swede could not speak English. The Swede had learned to do the work by serving a short apprenticeship, but advantage was taken of his igno-

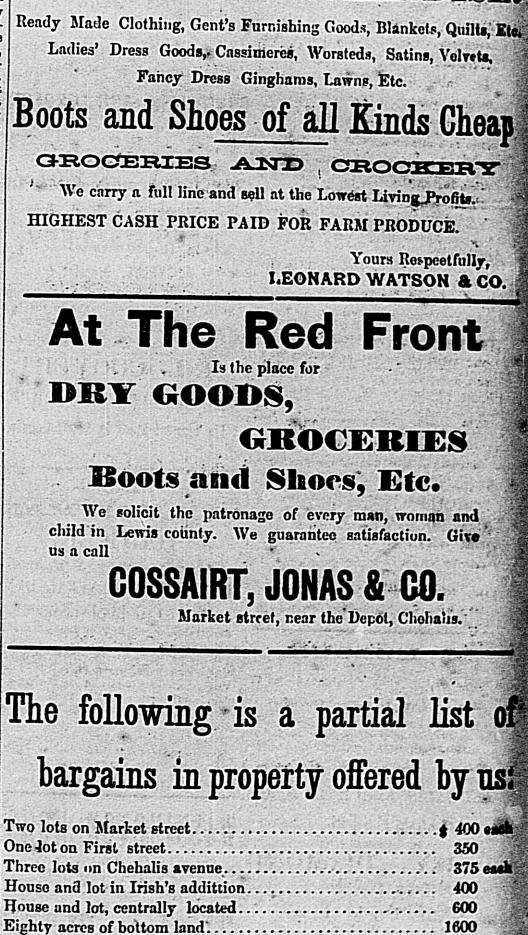
The common laborer, who has only his muscle to sell, has much to contend with in Chicago. His more skillful brothers have sought to protect themselves from the avarice of capital by forming unions, and have succeeded in dictating to what extent they may be imposed upon. Under these circumstances the burden of the common laborer has been made harder to bear and the avarice of capital falls upon his devoted head alone. Rarely is the common laborer paid a sum sufficient to maintain his family and educate his children. If he works upon the railroad in any capacity his income is never more than \$1.40 a day; and when his board at the rate of \$4 a week is paid not much remains for his family. In the railroad freight houses he receives from \$1.25 to \$1 50 a day, and in the barns of the street railroad companies he gets \$1.50 a day on the North side and \$1.6214 on the West and South sides. In the lumber-yards the pay ranges from 90 cents to \$1.50 a day, old men receiving even less than 90 cents. In the labor of unloading boats the pay is never more than 20 cents an hour, and the work is exceedingly irregular. Men who work about buildings in the course of crection, helping brick-layers and stone-masons, get an average of \$1.25 a day. In the matter of hours the common laborer is again subjected to hardships, having to remain long after he sees skilled workmen lay down their tools and go home. With these indisputable facts before him, every boy should take a warning and become muster of some mechanical art before his maturity.

Paper Imitation of Calfskin.

During the last twelve months (says the Revue des Cuirs) a paper leather to imitate calfskin has made its appearance, and seems likely to play an important part in the manufacture of portfolios and albums. It can be used for a variety of purposesfor toilet articles, bookbinding, etc. The calfskin is so well imitated that the first look might deceive even an expert. This imitation leather can be used with great advantage for many articles, at remunerative prices. Real calf is expensive, but of great durability. This imitation calf is cheap, although it can hardly be expected to wear well

Oil-Spreading Rockets.

A German patent covers a rocket carrying a cylinder of oil, together with an explosive charge which scatters the liquid when the projectile reaches the journey's end. In experiments at sea the rockets have been thrown nine hundred feet against a strong gale. By this means oil can be distributed



We are agents for some of the Best Fire Insurance Companies in the world. Agents also for the Inter-State Building and Loan Association tion, of Minneapolis. Can furnish you money at 6 per cent. to build house with.

Small tracts of land at prices ranging from \$10 per acre up.



