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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 humanity. The report of the committee on preamble and bill of rights created a heated discussion by omitting direct reference to God, and several 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 constitution 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 proposed amendment that could have offended the most ardent unbeliever and the disbelievers might have left themselves in a more creditable light by keeping still.

After settling the preamble to the satisfaction of those who would acknowledge 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 endeavoring to leave as little work as possible for the legislature and will offer a long and cumbersome constitution. In this they are making a great mistake. All such matters as the governing and maintenance 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 honorably discharged and disabled Union soldiers. Of all things this should have been left to the legislature.

In the language of the day, THE BEE asks the delegates to "come off the roof." They are not in the place for political work, and should get down to making a constitution for the people.

Monday evening a coterie of enthusiastic Democrats held a meeting in Tacoma and organized a permanent club for political work. Some speeches were made, in which Mr. Hugh Wallace proceeded to remark that he had "unwavering faith the state will go Democratic for years to come. The Republican party is floundering in very uncertain seas. The Republican party had a mission to fill in this world, and when that mission was filled it left nothing but an unfavorable yearn for office." Well, Mr. Wallace, faith is a good thing, as without hope it is said the heart would break. But if you have no other hope than this you'd better put some extra hands around it.

Lewis county should own a poor farm and prepare to look after county charges in the manner of other counties. The land could be bought now at a reasonable figure, and even if it was not thought advisable 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 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 equivocal position before the Constitutional Convention in advocating the measure to give counties power to issue bonds to subsidize railroads. Mr. Dunbar is president of a railroad company that is now asking the county which sent him to the convention to vote a large sum to aid in its construction. Can a railroad president be entirely disinterested in such a measure? We think not.

In watching convention proceedings we notice that the Lewis county delegates have not been heard in debate. Perhaps its just as well as much of the talk made there will redound to the political injury of the speaker.

INVESTIGATION OF PENSIONS.

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 sensational 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 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 secretary paid little attention 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 the matter, and that gentleman, after a little investigation, came to the conclusion that the re-rating 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 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 charges of favoritism that have been made against the office. The system of re-rating now in use was managed by Gen. Black when he 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 known friendliness towards the pensioners to prevent his looking too closely into the doubtful cases they had re-rated. The committee now investigating the matter consists of Dr. Geo. Ewing and H. L. Bruce, of the Board of Pension appeals, and Judge F. L. Campbell, of the Assistant Attorney General's office. Their instructions are to get at the facts, no matter who they may affect. They are now holding daily sessions in a room at the Pension office.

The massing of some 80,000 troops on the Turkish frontier by Russia is viewed with alarm by England and other European nations. This movement has been going on steadily for sometime past, until Russia has a large and fully equipped army along the most strategic positions on its southern and southwestern borders. The massing of troops in this section and the great activity of the past two years in building railroads, evidently for military transportation in the same section, shows that Russia is making ready to attack a portion of the Turkish and Persian dependencies. It is slowly and surely paving the way to a struggle with England for the possession of India and may be said so far to have obtained a fairly good grip on the prize. When the struggle does come Europe will be plunged 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. As the matter now stands the constitution promises to be voted down when 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 buncombe speeches are being made.

Friends of Captain Thomas R. Brown of Tacoma, are circulating a petition asking that he be made United States marshal of Washington.

The Tacoma sawmill has broken the record by cutting 465,928 feet of lumber in one day. Previously the largest day's work was 416,000 feet.

The North Dakota Constitutional convention has given the legislature power to extend suffrage to women.

The only full line of legal blanks, deeds, mortgages, etc., in Lewis county is at THE BEE office.

THE PROMISE FULFILLED.

British Sealers Captured in Behring Sea For Poaching.

"THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE HARRISON MEANT IT." Again the tail of the British Lion has been twisted. Word was received at Victoria Monday that the U. S. revenue cutter Richard Rush had seized two British sealers in Behring Sea, and was likely to make more seizures. On July 11 the Rush overtook the sealer Black Diamond, and ordered her to heave to. The captain of the Black Diamond refused to do this. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered the lowering of the ports, and the turning out of the guns, which caused the schooner to heave to.

Captain Sheppard and Lieutenant Tuttle boarded the English craft and asked for her papers. Captain Sheppard at once broke open the cabin and forced the hinges of a strong box and the captain's chest thereby securing the papers that he wanted. A search of the vessel disclosed 103 sealskins, which had been taken in Behring sea.

Captain Sheppard placed a non-commissioned officer from the Rush in charge of the Black Diamond, and ordered the vessel taken to Sitka to await further instructions.

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 overtaken by the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to that of his own.

On July 13 the schooner Triumph was also boarded by captain Sheppard, but no arrest was made, the skins on board the vessel having been captured in the Pacific and not in Behring sea.

Great indignation is expressed throughout Canada over this "American outrage," and throughout the British possessions the news was received with astonishment. The sealers all knew that President Harrison had proclaimed Behring sea closed water vessels catching seals there unauthorized would be treated as poachers, but they didn't believe he meant it. For four years they had been dealing with weak-kneed and vacillating representatives of the United States, who either had not the courage of their convictions or the honesty of purpose to assert our rights, and it was a 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 distinctly American administration.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, in a talk with a Post reporter about the Behring sea seizure, says there will be no child's play about this administration. The officers of the revenue cutters in Behring sea have received unequivocal 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 circumstances 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 administration 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 seizure 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. The government, he said, claimed that right within a limit not yet acknowledged by England, and the settlement of the question after all is to be a defining of jurisdiction.

John L. Sullivan was arrested in New York for participating in the fight with Kilrain, and is now locked up at police headquarters.

The supreme court at Winnipeg has decided that Burke, the Cronin suspect, must go back to the United States.

Married, near Centralia, July, 29, 1889, Mr. Reese Heycock of Bucoda to Miss Minnie Anderson.

The storm which swept across the prairies and struck Chicago Saturday night was without a parallel in the history of the country. Records of the local signal service station show nothing approaching Saturday night's deluge. From 6:30 to 9:30 four and twelvethundredths inches of rain fell. It is impossible to estimate the damage with any degree of accuracy. Hardly a house escaped the fury of the storm, and houses were blown down, basements flooded, plate glass shattered, and shade trees uprooted or broken by the fury of the gale. It is safe to say that the loss will reach into the hundred thousands.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT. Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the directors of the Chehalis Flume and Aqueduct company, held on the 30th day of July, 1889, an assessment was ordered of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the secretary on or before the 15th day of August 1889. W. M. WEST, N. B. COFFMAN, Secretary, President.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Moss, Druggist, Chehalis.

NOTICE. Subscribers whose time has expired and who wish to pay up old or new subscriptions can hand their money to any one of the following agents who are authorized to receipt for the same. Mrs. E. L. Peel, Centralia H. C. Shorey, Newaukum Dr. A. J. Boyce, Toledo F. M. Lewis, Winlock

Our Club List. THE BEE and Chronicle, \$3.00 THE BEE Oregonian, \$3.75 THE BEE "Detroit Free Press, \$2.50 THE BEE "Philadelphia Press, \$2.50 THE BEE "Post Intelligencer, \$2.50 THE BEE "S. F. Call, \$2.75

A Sound Legal Opinion. E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay county, Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, 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 for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. 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 first-class coaches are magnificent, the second class coaches are superb, the Pullman sleepers extremely luxuriant, and as for the meals that are served in those Burlington Palace Dining Cars—yum-yum. The next time you go east to Chicago or St. Louis, if you mention to the ticket agent that you want your ticket to read from St. Paul over the Burlington Route, you will get it, and you will always be glad of it. For further information apply to A. C. Sheldon, General Agent, 85 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

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

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alternative, 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 sore in my right side, and had so other troubles caused by indigestion and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—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 experience 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 brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyson, (of Ferdinand, Ind.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time I suffered from a stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared, and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$4. Worth \$5 a bottle.

ALL ABOUT RATS.

The Whole Family Came from Asia. Not Only the Gray Onca Survive. The black and brown rats are particularly deserving of notice, and are the most widely distributed over the world, according to a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle. It is not known where or how they were introduced into Europe first, but it must have been in recent times, as the ancients did not know them. They both appear to be natives of the central part of Asia. The brown rat found its way to Europe in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and reached Britain and the western countries of Europe about the middle 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 than 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. Rodowell's theory, the manner in which the brown rat carried off its black foe is by love instead of war. The brown 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 refuse, and 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 and sell them to rat-keepers. These rat-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 dried 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.

"There is hardly such a thing imaginable as unskilled labor among men," said an intelligent mechanic to a Chicago News reporter. "We hear the term used very 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 occupation 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 load unless he knows how to load the brick in it, and how to stow it in the mow. 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 been strong, able-bodied, and went into the lumber-yards of Chicago, and get but ninety 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 ignorance."

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 \$1.63 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 erection, 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 a student of some mechanical art before his maturity.

Paper Imitation of Calfskin. During the last twelve months (says the Review of Carriage) a paper leather to imitate calfskin has made its appearance, and seems likely to play an important part in the manufacture of portfolios and album. It can be used for a variety of purposes—for 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 the binding of books, but of great durability. This imitation calf is cheap, although it can hardly be expected to wear well.

Oil-Spreading Rocket.

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 in different directions, securing to the storm-tossed vessel a large area of smooth water.

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Market street, near the Depot, Chohalish.

The following is a partial list of bargains in property offered by us:
Two lots on Market street..... \$ 400 each
One lot on First street..... 350
Three lots on Chehalis avenue..... 375 each
House and lot in Irish's addition..... 400
House and lot, centrally located..... 600
Eighty acres of bottom land..... 1600
One hundred and sixty acres of land, part bottom..... 2000
Small tracts of land at prices ranging from \$10 per acre up.

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