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After settling the preamble to the satisfaction 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 apolegized for, and things went on smoothly.

light by keeping still.

It really looks as if the convention was endcavoring 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 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 honbrably discharged and disabled Union soldiers. Of all things this should have been left to the legisleture :

g. off the roof," They are not in the they may effect. They are now years they had been dealing with place for political work, and should holding daily sessions in a room get down to making a constitution for the people.

enthusiastic Democrats held remanent club for political nations. This movement has been 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 fill in this world, and when that evidently for military transpormission was filled it left nothing tation in the same section, shows but an unfoverable yearn for office." that Russia is making ready to at 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 better put some extra hands around session of India and may be said

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 adyimble 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 the county which sent him to the convention to vote a large sum to aid in its construction. Can a rail road president be entirely disinterested in such a measure? We

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

INVESTIGATION OF PENSIONS.

commotion by appointing a com-

Secretary Noble has created a

mittee 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 rensational 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 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 atafter 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 system of rerating 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 sists of Dr. Geo. Ewing and H. L. In the language of the day, THE office. Their instructions are to BEE asks the delegates to "come get at the facts, no matter who believe he meant it. For four

The massing of some 80,000 Monday evening a coterie of troops on the Turkish frontier by a Russia is viewed with alarm by meeting in Tacoma and organized England and other European 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 Republican party had a mission to past two years in building railroads, Well, Mr. Wallace, faith is a good tack a portion of the Turkish and have no other hope than this you'd struggle with England for the posso 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

at the Pension office.

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

United States marshal of Wash- settlement of the question after all

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 locked up at police headquarters.

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

The only full line of legal blanks, there will redound to the political deeds, mortgages, etc., in Lewis county is at THE BEE office.

## THE PROMISE FULFILLED. British Sealers Cantered in Behring Sea

For Peaching.

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 in Behring Sea, and was likely to make more seizures. On July 11 the Rush overtook the scaler Black Diamond, and ordered her to heave The captain of the Black Dia mond 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

Captain Sheppard and Licutenant 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 tention of Commissioner Tanner to wanted. A search of the vessel disthe matter; and that gentleman, closed 103 sealskins, which had

Captain Sheppard placed a noncommissioned officer from the Rush in charge of the Black Diamond, and ordered the vessel taken to Sit-

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 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 Rush had had an inferior force to that of his own.

> On July 13 the schooner Triumph | F 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 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 scalers all knew that President Har-Bruce, of the Board of Pension aprison had proclaimed Behring sea peals, and Judge F. L. Campbell, closed water vessels catching medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters of the Assistant Attorney General's seals there unauthorized would be treated as poachers, but they didn't weakkneed and vascillating representatives of the United States, who either had not the courage of their for all kidney, liver and stomach disconvictions 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. The officers of the revenue cutters in agent that you want your ticket to read Behring sea have received unequiv- you will get it, and you will always be ocal orders. They will seize every glad of it. For further information apply to A. C. Sheldon, General Agent, 85 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 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. 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 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

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

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 coun-THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE HARBISON try. Records of the local signal proaching Saturday night's deluge.

> hundredths inches of rain fell. It damage with any degree of accuracy. 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

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the directors of the Cheinlis 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.

N. B. COFFMAN, Secretary.

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A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq., County Att'y., Clay county, Texas, says: happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and Jaunsaved his life."

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 orders 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 ticke

First Street, Portland, Oregon. Mr. C. W. Long. of Boisfort, this week threshed sixteen acres of wheat that averaged sixty bushels

rom St. Paul over the Burlington Route

# Blood Diseases are cured by

the persevering use of Ayer's

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 troublest 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 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. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparills, 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, disorders of the 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, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

The Whole Family Came from Asia, But The black and brown rate are particularly 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- tele. 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 west-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, ly called the Norway rat.

The brown rat is larger and more power-

ful that the black rat, and they are deadly ing 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 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 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

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 inoften," he continued.

tinguishes 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

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

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