## University of Washington School of Law

## **UW Law Digital Commons**

Newspapers

**Washington State Constitution History** 

7-18-1889

A Synopsis. The Work of the Convention Epitomized–Scraps (July 18,1889)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/waconst\_news

## **Recommended Citation**

A Synopsis. The Work of the Convention Epitomized–Scraps (July 18,1889), SPOKANE FALLS REV. (1889), https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/waconst\_news/187

This Spokane Falls Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Washington State Constitution History at UW Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Newspapers by an authorized administrator of UW Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact <a href="mailto:cnyberg@uw.edu">cnyberg@uw.edu</a>.

## ADJOURNED

Mr. Moore of Spokane Falls Creates Merriment for the Delegates.

Many Good Propositions Submitted for the Consideration of the Convention.

Mr. Dunbar Offers to Lend Money to His Friends, But Not Too Much.

[WBUSAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW]. OLYMPIA. Wash., July 18 .- The concention met at 9 o'clock, the president the chair. After prayer by Rev. J. R. Chaplin, of the Congregational church of Olympia, the roll was called. All responded except Messrs. Clothier, Manly, Stevenson (on leave), and Fay (on leave). The record of Friday was seed and approved.

A few moments before calling the convention to order, President Hoyt admin-

THE OATH OF OFFICE to C. B. Eaton, one of the official stenogmphers, who had been on duty yester-day, and instructed the clerk to have it appear in the journal of the convention as having been administered yesterday, and it so appeared upon the reading of

Rule 7-Standing committees shall report on all articles or propositions submitted to the convention by members and referred to them at or before the time of making their final report, but they may do so merely by referring to

the title of the same. Rule 36-Any member of the convention may submit to the convention the draft of a proposed article or section of the constitution, which shall be read and referred to the appropriate committee without debate. The first reading of

The president ruled the latter part of

the motion out of order and entertained the portion relative to postponement. Mr. Moore's motion was adopted.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the report just presented by the committee on rules be printed for the information of the members.

Ruled out of order for the reason that the convention was now considering the subject of reports from standing com-

subject of reports from standing committees.

The following propositions for the constitution were made:

By Mr. Duree, that no part of this constitution be so construed as to validate an act of the legislature of 1875, making a grant of tide lands to the Seattle & Walla Walla railroad. Referred to the state land committee; also, that no county shall be divided or county seat changed without a vote of a majority of the qualified electors therein.

jority of the qualified electors therein. Referred to the county, city and town-ship organization committees. By Mr. Miers: That the waters of By Mr. Miers: That the waters of every natural stream, not heretofore appropriated, are declared dedicated to public uses, and the right to appropriate shall never be denied, but priority of use shall be given to domestic use, then to agricultural use and afterwards to manufacturing and mining uses. Right of way is also given for ditches, canals and flumes for conveying water for domestic, agricultural, mining and draining purposes upon compensation to the owners of the land. Referred to the water and water rights committee. owners of the land. Description water and water rights committee,
By Mr. Dyer: That no person shall

OFFICE OF PUBLIC TRUST

unless he personally attends to its duties. Also that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in mines, factories, or in any other business endangering health or life. Referred to the miscellaneous subjects committee.

By Mr. Power, that the governor shall nave no veto power, but that bills shall necome laws upon passage by both houses and attestation by the president of the senate and speaker of the house. Referred to the executive department. Referred to the executive department. Also, that the legislature enact proper laws to provide for scaling logs. Referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

Also, that the legislature enact proper laws to provide for scaling logs. Referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

By Mr. Schooley, that the state be divided into fifty senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, and providing in detail for the apportionment of senators and representatives.

Referred to the legislative department.

By Mr. Kinnear, that owners and operators of coal mines shall have the right to connect their mines by side track with any railroad running near to such mines, and to have their coal transported by such railroad on equal terms with other corporations. Referred to the committee on mines and mining.

By Mr. Jones, that the property of municipal corporations shall be exempted from execution and lien. Referred to the legislative department.

By Mr. Weir, that the elective officers of the state shall be governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public lands, and setting forth their salaries, terms of office, duties, etc., Referred to the elective department.

By Mr. Gowey, that any person giving any money testimonial, privilege or personal advantage for purpose of

INFLUENCISC ANY MEMBER

By Mr. Gowey, that say person giving any money testimonial, privilege or personal advantage for purpose of the legislature shall be deemed guilty of bribery and corruption, and punishment for the orime of attempting to corrupt the legislature or any public officer, and provide that all persons shall be completed to give their testimony on such publications of the committee. The president had but the best legal attent such sestimony aball not be used against them in any protection afterwards. Before to the legislature of the committee of the maction of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee on mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee on mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee on mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee on mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee of after the committee on mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee on mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee or mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee or mileage, etc. In the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee of after the committee of the convention of Mr. Power it was ordered that the committee of a decign for a seal of the convention and returned to the legislative department.

By Mr. Berry, the state sentors abally the embersiones to or effective department.

Before of the installation of the matter should give us this information, and if they have too much work or have been of during the essaton. Also that no person convision of any ordered the legislative department.

By Mr. Berry the state sentors and the convention of any ordered to the legislative department.

Before of the convention of any ordered the legislative department.

By Mr. Referred to the legislative d

urer and attorney-general \$3600, chief justice \$6000, associate justice of the supreme court \$4000 each, justices of superior court, such sum as the legislature may fix, in each case not exceeding \$4000, and to be paid quarterly unless otherwise agreed by law. Referred to the legislative department.

By Mr. Hicks, that the house of representatives shall be three times in number that of the senate and serve two-year terms and that there shall be three representatives in every senatorial district. Also a method for a minority representation. Referred to the legislative department. Also that the title tide lands exists in the state, which shall never sell to private parties or corporations other than municipal, but may lease for not exceeding five years, and in acres not exceeding 140 acres to each person or correction. not exceeding five years, and in acres not exceeding 140 acres to each person or corporation. Referred to the committee on state lands, etc. Also that the military force of the state shall never be employed to do police duty, but shall always be subject to the civil authority, and that the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended except in time of actual rebellion or where it is actually necessary for the public safety. Referred to the committee on military and military affairs.

ferred to the committee on military and military affairs.

By Mr. Turner, that the fund for public schools shall be invested, and only the income thereof used for the maintenance of public schools, any deficiency to be provided for by taxation. Also that such public school fund shall be augmented by all fines, forfeitures, escheats, jury fees and grants and gifts to the state, unless otherwise specified by the donors. Referred to the committee on education and educational institutions.

mtions. By Mr. Dyer, by request, that A PUBLIC PRINTER

the journal this morning.

Mr. Prosser reported upon rules 7, 36 and 42, recommending the following rules as substitutes for those named:

Rule 7—Standing committees shall re
Rule 7—Standing committees shall re
Rule 7—Standing committees shall re
and it so appeared upon the reading of the elected at the time of the legislative election, who shall hold office for two years, with such duties as shall be premittee on printing, mileage, etc.

J. Z. Moore submittee a resolution and directions the committee on state. as directing the committee on state lands to inquire into and report the his-tory of school lands and how they have been handled and disposed of in other states. This seemed to strike THE HUMOROUS SENSE

of many members as cutting out a pretty extensive piece of work for the committee named, and the resolution was received with some laughter.

Mr. Dunber moved that it be indefilution was renitely postponed, and that was done without further debate.

Mr. Reld submitted a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to have blanks printed for committee notices and

tee without debate. The first reading of an article or section reported by a standing committee shall be for information only, and shall be an entire reading. The article or section shall be read a second time by title and be printed and laid upon the desks of the members before further action is taken.

Rule 42—No article or section shall be spread upon the journal of the convention until the same shall have been reported by a standing committee for the consideration of the convention.

The committee also recommended an amendment to rule 53, adding in line 4, after the word "present," the words "except as provided in rule 51." This refers to the method of amending the rules.

Mr. Griffitts moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. J. Z. Moore moved as an amendment that the report that it might receive deliberate examination and also be printed.

The president ruled the latter part of the conventions and also to the convention and also be printed.

The president ruled the latter part of the conventions and also to the convention and also to be first heard and to close the debate if the so desired.

Mr. Moore said that at the risk of furnishing the convention further amusement, he would offer another resolution, which was read. It directs that the committee having that subject in charge be instructed to examine and report what are tide lands, mud lands and marsh lands—under what grants or contracts they are new being held or claimed, and by whom, and other information which the committee shall be able to gather upon the subject, and also to end of a manual shall be and marsh lands, and whether it is advisable for the subject, and also to end of a manual shall be and marsh lands, and whether it is advisable for the subject, and also to end of a manual shall be and marsh lands, and whether it notices.

Mr. Griffitts moved that the report be advisable for the study and marsh lands, and whether it notices.

Mr. Douber addressed the chair, but the low of the study and marsh lands and marsh lands, and whether it notices.

he so desired.

Mr. Moore said he was from a district

Mr. Moore said he was from a district east of the mountains and he and his associates from the section were very indifferently informed on this subject. They ought to have the best information they could get, and it is the duty of the committee charged with the consideration of this subject to gather and report all the information they can, for it is an important, if not the most important, subject before this convention. There seems to be a doubt as to which committee had charge of this subject, and so he had purposely omitted to name any committee. v committee.

Mr. Cosgrove moved that the subject be referred to Mr. Moore as a special committee to make the examination and reports called for in his resolution. Mr. Moore thought this motion

HARDLY RESPECTFUL,

and disclaimed any special qualifications

The president ruled Mr. Cosgrove's motion out of order.

Mr. Godman moved to refer the resolution to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cosgrove disclaimed any intention of being disrespectful to the gentleman from Spokane Falls (Moore), but only thought that being interested specially in the subject and having more time than the committee, he was the proper person to undertake the work.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman asked the chair to explain the standing of the question before the convention and the president accommodated him, it being upon Mr. Godman a question merely of reference to the judiciary committee, to report whether it was admissable to adopt the resolution as offered and that that committee might favor it or pocket it at its option.

Mr. Godman's motion. He

Mr. Griffitts said that was just his objection to Mr. Godman's motion. He did not want it pocketed by any committee. Instead of reference to the judiciary committee he moved to amend by placing the name of the judiciary committee in the body of the resolution as the committee to make the investigation and report thereon when called for.

Mr. Eldredge said that this information would be important, but thought the convention should employ some gentleman outside the convention who was specially conversant with the task

and thought the judiciary committee best fitted for the work.

Mr. Wair endorsed Mr. Eldredge's views and thought the state lands committee as fully and as well equipped for this service as any other committee of the convention. If they seeded outside assistance they should be authorized to The record of Wodnesday was read.

the convention. If they meded outside assistance they should be authorized to got it.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman thought the resolution should be divided and the judiciary committee authorized to present the legal status and the state lands committee to gather the facts.

Mr. Warner opposed the whole business—both resolution and amendment. It was unnecessary to instruct these committees in their duties. It might as well be ordered that the judiciary committee should report a history of all the judicial systems of all the states in the country. It is already the duty of the state lands committee to examine and report their conclusions The adopting of such a resolution of instructions would be a very bad precedent.

J. Z. Moore rose to speak, but the president gave the floor to Mr. Reed of Olympia on the ground thet Mr. Moore had already spoken once.

Mr. Reed of Olympia favored the appointment of a special committee for the purpose, and moved to so amend the previous motion.

In response to a cry of "out of order," the president explained that Mr. Reed's motion was in order, not as an amendmendment, but as a motion to refer to a committee to be hereafter appointed, and that motion would take precedence of the motion under debate.

Mr. Buchanan said the legal status

of the motion under debate.

Mr. Buchanan said the legal status

was all that was wanted, for the the facts about tide lauds were known to everybody already, because the history of tide lands is simply that the tide has ebbed and flowed regularly over them ever since the world began.

Mr. Dunbar, as chairman of the state

Mr. Dunbar, as chairman of the state lands committee, was opposed to the whole business. It d.d not make any difference to the members what the facts are, because this was not a legislature. This convention has only to report the great underlying principles.

Mr. Dyer favored sending the subject to the state lands committee as a practical business question. It is impracticable to raise a special committee for all the members are already on committees, and have their work cut out for them. Mr. Browne took the same position.

Mr. Browne took the same position. The state lands committee has already hired a hall and appointed a public hearing for to-night. Delegates can be present and listen.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman said that as the state lands committee already had the matter under consideration he would move that this resolution lie on the table. It was so ordered.

McDyer moved that when the convention adjourned to-day it ADJOURNED TO MONDAY

to 1:30 P. M.

Mr. Moore gave notice of a desire to debate the question, which would carry it over one day.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. Dyer's motion was rejected.

Mr. Buchanan moved to print the report of the committee on rules made today, and after a notice by Mr. Prooser to print 100 and an amendment by Mr. Reid of Olympia to print 300 had been adopted, the order was made.

Mr. Sohn submitted a proposition that the proceeds of school lands may be loaned to state or municipal corporations on bonds to run not less than fitteen nor more than twenty-five years, at not less than 4 per cent interest, payable annually.

nnually.

Mr. Crowley moved to adjourn, bu Mr. Crowley moved to adjourn, but withdrew at the request of Mr. Power.
Mr. Power, from the mileage committee, submitted a detailed statement of the mileage as made up by the secretary of the territory. If any of the members feel agrieved, the secretary will no doubt correct his statement. Mr. Waltman was not recognized by the secretary, but if he had been, his mileage would have been 032 miles. The mileage was 15 beents a mile, and the secretary was ready to give checks.

cents a mile, and the secretary was ready to give checks.

Air. Sukadorf said it did not make much difference what the convention said or did in the matter, for the secretary of the territory had made up the account, and he did not believe there was any chance to get a change in the fluores and seven the purpose of establishing the numbers, could go on with its work and that the fluores any less an actual missake had the strength of the secretary of the purpose of establishing the numbers, and the committee on appointment could go on with its work and that the fluores and been settled upon by consulting the secretary was ready to give checks.

It is the purpose of establishing the numbers, and the committee of the purpose of establishing the numbers, and the secretary was representatives. Mr. Moore said this was only a partial report for the purpose of establishing the numbers, and the committee of the purpose of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had made up the sound that the committee of the territory had been supported to the was any chance to get a change in the figures unless an actual mistake had igures unless an actual mistake had been made in figuring up.

Mr. Warner moved to adjourn, saying

hat he would carry the matter over Mr. Turner suggested an adjourn-ment to Monday at 1:30, but that being a debatable motion, it was ruled out of

rder.
At this stage Mr. Dunbar's motion committee on mileage by a very decided ote. Mr. Turner moved that when the con

vention adjourn it adjourn to meet Mon-day at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Henry moved to smend by djourning now until Mo That motion prevailed, and the convention adjourned to meet Monday at

THE BOOK AGENTS.

They Are Anxious to Know What the Board of Education Will Do. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.] OLYMPIA. Wash., July 13.-Consider

ble anxiety has been felt during the nast week, especially by representatives of houses engaged in the business of fur-

board, deeming it unwase to make any text book adoption that would be liable to bind the future state, concludes to adopt for the remaining territoial period only such new books as may seem abso-

otherwise provide.
Immediately after action was taken on the above resolution the following business was transacted:
Robinson's First Arithmetic was adopted to take the place of Davies and printing only when not otherwas adopted to take the place of Davies and printing only when not otherwas adopted to take the place of Davies and printing only when not otherwas adopted to take the place of Waterson, Chicago, takes the place of Waterson, Chicago, Takeson, The Chair said the rule required delay and printing only when not otherway and printing only when not otherway numberson, Chicago, Takeson, The Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, Chicago,

and approved and after the correction of sundry errors, the president an-nounced the appointment of Stiles of Tacoma and Browne of Spokane Falls nounced the appointment of Stiles of Tacoma and Browne of Spokane Falls as additional members of the committee on state, school and granted lands. The committee on mileage requested the members to hand in the details necessary for compiling the mileage account and promised checks for mileage as soon as the account was made out.

Mr. Suksdorf submitted a substitute for the committee's report, providing for the constitution of a legislature, the style of its enactments, its powers, the number of senators (187) and representatives (54), for an increase in the future, but not to be more than: The senate 33 and the house 90, and that this same ratio of three to one should always be maintained; also provisions for districting the state into election and senatorial districts.

promised checks for mileage as soon as the account was made out.

Mr. Dyer, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution prohibiting the introduction of propositions for the constitution save in the form of completed articles or sections of articles.

Mr. Browne moved to amend by striking out the worls "sections of articles," as that only completed articles could be offered.

Mr. Dyer hoped the gentleman would withdraw his amondment because more

withdraw his amendment, because members might wish to put in sections, which would be desirable, when they could not be required to compile a whole article. amendment, saying that from yester-day's proceedings it was obvious that they could SIT HERE A MONTH

or six weeks, or more, doing nothing but putting in propositions. If single sections and clauses are to be allowed the committees will have a great mass of loose matter and be greatly overburdened. If any member has an idea for the constitution let him draw an article to cover the whole subject, so that the committee can have it before them in shape to consider. Then when the committee reports any amendments can be shape to consider. Then when the committee reports any amendments can be made that are desired.

Mr. Reed raised the point of order that under the rules any resolution giving rise to debate should lie over one

The chair—Being taken up by unantmous consent, takes it out of the rules.
Turner—The whole resolution is in
the nature of an amendment of the rules,
creating substantially a new rule, and
must, therefore, lay over one day.

Mr. Browne thought not; that if
adopted, the resolution was only a suggestion to the members, and not binding
on them like a rule.

Were small regard to corrupt influences than large
ones when corporate influences or other
influences prejudicial to the people's interests sought to obtain legislative control, and as to the expense, that was but
a small item; and as to the larger maximum numbers stated the state was to
grow so great, populous and wealthy
that this larger number will soon be-

gestion to the members, and not binding on them like a rule.

The chair decided that Judge Turner's point was well taken, and ruled the resolution our of order.

Mr. Henry presented a memorial from Yelm (as an offset to the other one from Yelm in favor of woman suffrage) against woman suffrage, signed by J. C. Conners and others. Referred to the committee on elections. Mr. Eshliman presented a petition from Mr. Hall and others for constitutional prohibition; also the affidavit of E. B. Sutton that he had similar petitious on hand ready for presentation to convention, containing presentation to convention, containing not less than 35,000 names of residents of the territory, all of which—the peti-

ions-were BURNED IN THE SEATTLE FIRE. Both papers were referred to the com-

nittee on miscellaneous subjects.
The president called Mr. Warner to he chair.
On motion of Sullivan of Tacoma the On motion of Sullivan of Tacoma the committee on relations was authorized to employ Miss Lily Brown as clerk.

Mr. J. Z. Moore, from the committee on legislative department, reported the draft of a portion of an article for the constitution providing that the legislative authority shall be in the senate and house of representatives to be called the legislative assembly of the state of Washington; that the house shall consist of not less than sixty-four nor more than 100, and the senate not less than thirty-two nor more than fifty; provided that the senate shall always be one-half in numbers of the house and that

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY
consists of thirty-five senators and

Several voices seconded his motion, and Mr. Henry then objected to doing if corporations desire to his work by piecemeal or until the ered intelligently; hence he wanted the matter to go back to the committee.

Mr. Buchanan said they found it necessary to establish these numbers in the

requiring one day's delay for printing, and moved that this report take that

Mr. F. M. Reed raised a point of order Sir. F. M. Reed raised a point of order that the rule requiring a second reading by title had not been complied with.

The chair decided the point well taken. Mr. Sullivan of Tacoma asked which rule that was, but the chair ruled that it must be read the second time. Mr. Henry withdrew his motion.

Mr. J. Z. Moore offered as a substitute for the compilities, report a resolution. for the committee's report, a resolution merely declaring that the first house shall consist of seventy members and the first senator of thirty-five. By the passage of this resolution the

SENSE OF THE CONVENTION

would be taxen and that would be sufonly such new books as may seem absolutely essential to the welfare of the schools for such period, and to leave such new books and the remainder of the series that are now in use in force only until the coming state legislature shall otherwise provide.

Immediately after action was taken on the above resolution the following business was transacted:

Mr. Briles renewed his motion to lay over one day and print.

Mr. Dupper said the rule, required de-

why the Sage Brush City should be the future capital of the state was only partially distributed, the members for Kittitas and Thurston being left out entirely.

Adjourned.

Shoux Falls, Dak., July 18.—Only thirty members were present when the convention was called to order this morning, and the only business transacted was the presentation and reference to a committee of a design for a seal of the new state. The convention was not amotion committee of the whole to discuss the subject. Adopted, ayes 35, and convention was called to order this acted was the presentation and reference to a committee of a design for a seal of the new state. The convention adjourned till Monday.

Otymera, W. T., July 11. Seal of the convention convention adjourned till Monday.

nose 37. Mr. Grimt's claimed that a two-thirds vote was necessary, but the chair differed with him and declared the motion carried and called Mr. Lindaley to the chwir.

Mr. Griffitts—What are we in committee of the whole for?

The Chair—To consider the partial report of the committee on legislative deport of the commissee of a partment.

The report was read. Mr. Dyer asked that the report be taken up by separate paragraphs. Mr. Stiles said the second paragraph was all that was important just now and moved to take that up lirst. So youd.

Mr. Comegys moreste exact by

making the figures of the house not less than sixty and the senate not less than thirty.

its members might cost this state millions upon millions, by comparison with which the \$15,000 or \$20,000 per year for thirty.

Mr. Griffitts gave notice of a desire to a larger legislature becomes insignifi-cant. He approved of Judge Turner's Mr. Grimits gave notice of a desire to debate, and claimed that this notice, under the rules, carried the matter over till to-morrow.

The chair said those rules were not applicable to the committee of the

hole. Mr. Suksdorf submitted a substitute urned at this stage.

Mr. Minor raised a point of order that Mr. Minor raised a point of order that the report of the legislative committee had never been before in convention because the rules required all such reports to be signed by the members of the committee, and no such names had been read.

The chair—The convention dispensed with the reading.

istricts. Mr. Warner, referring to the last de cision of the chair, claimed that the rules were to be observed in committee of the whole "so far as applicable."

The chair ruled in this case that they were not applicable.

Mr. Dunbar inquired if there was any ing clerk, who had done counting, was ayes 32, noes 26, but the chair received a reverse impression and declared the

estion or motion before ion.
The Chair—Yes; the motion of Mr. Comegys.

Mr. Dyer quoted rule 37 to sustain his point of order that the introduction of Mr. Suksdorf's substitute was out of The chair sustained the point, and aled Mr. Suksdorf's proposed substichair sustained the point, and tute out.
Mr. Turner—I move to amend by providing that the senate shall consist of not less than 33 nor—
Mr. Sullivan—I call the gentleman to order. An amendment is already before

order. An amendment is already before the committee.

Mr. Turner—This is an amendment to that amendment, which I have the right to move. (Then proceeding)—nor more than 50, and the house not less than 99 nor more than 150, and the first legislature shall consist of a senate of 33 and a house of 99, and so remain until otherwise ordered. In support of his motion wise ordered. In support of his motion JUDGE TURNER

said that experience had shown that very small legislative bodies were more open to corrupt influences than large ones when corporate influences or other influences prejudicial to the people's interests sought to obtain legislative controlled.

that this larger number will soon become necessary.

Mr. J. Z. Moore said the legislative
committee had recommended that the
senate be not less than 32 and the house
not less than 64. Their idea was to establish a ratio of 1 to 2, for this greatly
facilitated apportionment, and he preferred that rates to the one proposed by
Mr. Turner, viz: One to three, several
new states had come into the Union
with small legislatures and seemed to
thrive with the lesser number. We are
informed that the state is to have a
smaller judiciary force than the bar had
contemplated, on the score of economy,
and yet the chairman of the judiciary
committee proposes to burden the state and yet the chairman of the judiciary committee proposes to burden the state with an extra expense of about \$144 per day, to say nothing of mileage and contingent expenses which would probably run the expenses to at least \$250 per day. As to the CORRUPT MANIPULATION

Of legislative bodies, he recalled some scandals in the United States house of scandais in the United States noise of representatives—notably the Credit Mo-bilier which had been manipulated when the house had about 325 members. In a council of twelve members there is a weight of responsibility which is more easily dodged or excused in a body of

Mr. Comeggs said his own preferences Mr. Comeggs said his own preferences would have been for a senate of 25 and a house of 50, but he had, made the figures 30 and 60 in his amendment, as a sort of compromise, which is more than treble the number of the present legislature. He purposely omitted to fix any maximum number.

He believed that ninety men were fully enough to manage the legislative affairs of the state; that larger bodies were slow in handling the public business; that there was very little difference in the matter of manipulation, and that on the score of economy a smaller number was ingures had been settled upon by consultation with that committee.

Mr. Henry—I move to refer to the committee on legislative department.

Mr. Moore—That is the committee which has just reported it.

Mr. Henry—I understand that, and will explain if I can get a second.

Several voices seconded his motion, and the bouse three times as large as the senate.

essary to establish these numbers in the first place so as not to cause delay to the committee on apportionment, hence this partial report.

Mr. Dwyer submitted the justice of this position and favored the report.

Mr. Crowley, chairman of the apportionment committee, confirmed the previous statement as to the delay in the work of his committee, but was doubtful whether, under the rules, the matter of numbers. Correctly the first of the constitution prepared by the Hond waximum unfixed.

Mr. Warner coincided with Judge turner as to the size of the legislature. As a new state there would be many important subjects to deal with, and the legislature should be large. But he opposed the ratio of three to one; and he would have the two branches nearer an equality in the matter of numbers. Correctly the size of the legislature, and bill of rights.

The following propositions for the constitution were submitted by Mr. Dyer: That the holding of large tracts of uncutivated and unimproved lands is against public interests, and the lands agai in a legislature of eighty-four, it was impossible to get a corporate legislature, because the number was so small that the corporations could influence them.

Mr. Browne agreed that the legislature should be large, but thought the senate should be a little larger and the house a little smaller than the figures named. He thought the convention night arree on some number that will

night agree on some number that will still leave that matter open for future discussion. He favored the figures thirty-three and ninety-nine as being multi-ples of each other and of three also, and thus more convenient in settling ques-tions of apportionment, and referred to the importance of this matter when the question of minority representation came to be considered, as it must be, before the work of the convention was Mr. Gowey believed in the idea that small bodies were more easily manipu-lated, but said that wisdom would not die with this convention and that future amendments could be made to fit future circumstances. He favored fixing a

minimum and a maximum number, the apportionment commission to fix the rest, and made a motion to that effect in Judge Turner raised a point of order that this could not be done, as there was already pending an amendment to an amendment, which was as far as the

our to life or deleterious to leasting rerest, and make a motion to that effect in
the start of a substitute.

The president submitted to the committee on rightofier
that this could not be done, as there was
the start of a substitute.

The president submitted between the petition of the start ory substitute.

The president submitted the petition of the start ory substitute of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the start ory substitute.

The president submitted the petition of the start ory substitute of the committee of the co

Mr. Buchanan discovered that there was great diversity of opinion on this subject, but he hoped some number would be fixed that would not be over-

with the reading. Mr. Kinnear moved that the conven-tion rise.

The vote, when declared by the read-

motion lost.

Mr. Stiles took the floor, and while he was speaking there was a buzz of excite-ment around the chairman's desk over the last decision. The reading clerk called the chairman's attention to the crror, but one or two gentle-men in the chairman's vicinity were sure they understood the report as the chairman had—viz., ayes 26, noes 32, but the clerk who said he had counted and the clerk who said he had counted and the clerk who was keeping the min-utes and a generality of newspaper men had it the other way, and meanwhile several voices exclaimed: "Let it go," and no other decision was made. Mr. Stiles thought valuable time was being lost in useless debate. He thought the ratio of 1 to 2 was the correct one and ratio of 1 to 2 was the correct one and that a senate of 35 and a house of 70 was the right figure. As coming from one of the larger counties he saw no reason, from the brief attention he had reason, from the brief attention he had thus far been able to give the subject, to object to those figures and was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the

committee.

Mr. McElroy favored a senate of 33 and a house of 73.

Mr. Griffiths thought such precipitate action was bad, and he was NOT PREPARED TO VOTE

either on the report or the amendment.
He thought he favored Judge Turner's
proposition more than either of the
others.
Mr. McReavy moved that the committee rise.
Mr. Dickey called for the previous question.

Mr. Durie moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was nega-Mr. Griffitts moved that the commit-

tee rise. The vote stood: Ayes 38. The ried, saying there was no need to call for the noes, as 38 was a majority of the convention. The committee then rose and Mr. Warner resumed the chair. Mr. Dunbar suggested that the chairman of the com-mittee of the whole report in unity the results of the committee's session. (Laughter). Mr. Lindsley said that was the duty of

Mr. Lindsley said that was the duty of the clerk.

The chairman called on the clerk.

Major Barton said that the result was that nothing had been done in com-mittee of the whole regarding sections 1 and 2. (Laughter).

The chair—The regular order will be sumed. Mr. Shoudy submitted a request from the committee on engrossment, asking authority to employ a clerk.

Mr. Gowey—I rise to a point of order that when we went into committee of the whole we were considering the report

of a committee.

The Chair—The point is well taken.

The Chair—I move that it go ba

Mr. Shoudy's request was granted Mr. Shoudy's request was granted.
Mr. Weir submitted a long preamble,
bill of rights and several articles of a proposed constitution largely made up from
the constitution prepared by the Hon.
W. Lair Hill in the Oregonian. Referred
to the committee on preamble and bill
of rights.

The following propositions for the con-

committee on state, school and granted lands.

By Mr. Suksdorf: Private business carried on under the auspices of the state shall not be be declared unlawful without compensation; also providing for three land, commissioners and their duties; also for a state statistician. The clerk was directed to subdivide and refer

cierk was directed to subdivide and refer to the proper committees.

By Mr. Kinnear: That streets and alloys laid out on tide flats be dedicated to such cities. Referred to the committee on state lands.

By Mr. Buchanan: That three railroad commissioners be appointed and their duties defined. Referred to the

their duties defined. Referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. Schooley: That all taxes be uniform on the same classes of property and no exemptions be made except on public property, burial lots and public charities. Referred to the committee on revenue and taxation.

By Mr. Turner: That a laborers' and mechanics' lien law be enacted. Also a laws for the protection of health in mines, factories and other places dangerous to life or deleterious to health; referred to the committee on legislative department. Also that no city, county or state money be given to sectarian schools; referred to the committee on education. Also that taxation shall have exemption from taxation an amount equal to his indebtedness; referred to the committee on revenue and taxation.

By Mr. Dickey: That a board of land

knowledge of insolvency or failing cir-cumstances, and such officer shall be personally responsible for losses in such cases; committee on legislative depart-

ment.
Mr. H. Fry gave notice of his intention to move to amend the rules by add-ing a rule providing that the proceed-ings of standing committees shall not be nade public, except by the reports of the committees. Mr. Dyer gave the same notice as to his resolution regarding the introduction of propositions.

Mr. Gowey moved to adjourn, but introduction of propositions.

Mr. Gowey moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion.

Mr. J. Z. Moore gave notice of a motion to amend rule one, and provide that the hour of meeting shall be 9 A. M. instead of 1:30 P. M.

Mr. Buchanan said members ought to know that.

EXCELLENT LUNCH

know that

could be procured near the state house. A colored lady had been induced to start in the business and he declared that he had got the best "layout" there to-day that he had seen since he came to town, so he thought that the rule might well be changed and the members save themselves the long walk in the hot sun at noon. Mr. Sullivan of Tacoma moved that the sergeant-at-arms be authorized to hire a fanitor to assist in the care of the building, but after considerable debate the authority was refused. Mr. Sullivan of Tacoma also gave notice of his intention to move to amend rule 7 so that a committee on military and militia affairs.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman gave notice of his intention to move to strike out ule 7 and rule 36 alterative. ule 7 and rule 36 altogether.
Mr. McReavy suggested that the com-nittee clerks be sworn, but the suggestion was disregarded. On motion of Mr. Dyer the convention adjourned to 1:30 on Friday.

A PITHY LETTER. An Observer at the Convention Gives

His Opinions.
OLYMPIA, July 11, Special.—The convention listened to more "chin music" to-day than it has heard during its ses-sion, and another flood of propositions were launched into the hands of the committees. It is evident from the tenor of many of them that corporations are to be hedged around with plenty of law. Among other things a railroad commisssion is to be provided to take the railroads of the new state under er protecting wing. This reminds me

NO RAILROAD LORBY NO RAILROAD LOBBY
has yet appeared on the scene. A gentleman well versed in the affairs of the
Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. companies said to-day: "The hostile
legislation proposed, if enacted may hurt
these two companies a little, but
will help them in the long run, as it
will be the said to refer the long run, as it
will prepent other referals from being will prevent other railroads from being built." Whether the proposed legisla-tion when talked over, prepared and of-fered to the convention by the commit-tee on corporations will be hostile or not remains to be seen. From what I have observed and heard thus far among the majority of the members it is evident that the railway corporations will be

TREATED FAIRLY, and that capital will not be driven from the new state by the chactment of laws that have wrought disaster elsewhere. The school land will doubtless be sold, and it is safe to say that the majority of the members are in favor of asserting the sovereignty of the state in the tide flats, or, in other words, they will not be sold to corporations or individuals, but the title will forever remain in the state. state.

How many members shall the senate

which shall not be sold, but leased for the benefit of the school fund. Perishable property and timber may be sold for the benefit of the school fund. Referred to the committee on state lands. Mr. Newton proposed to have a superintendent of mines and mining elected by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and with the same salary and term of office of the governor. Also certain mining districts established with an inspector in each district, and eight hours shall constitute a miner's day's work. Mines shall be properly ventiliated, timbered and equipped. Referred to the committee on mines.

Hicks wished to have the legislature prohibited from enacting any special or state. How many members shall the senate and house of representatives consist of bothered the convention to-day considerably. Judge Turner's proposition in the nature of an annendment, to make a large lower house of rinety-nine members ing it to be printed.

Mr. Stiles—I move to amend by ordering it to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan—What are we to do? Shall we print this report or shall we take advantage of all these views so lucidly explained (laughter), and bring in a report more in seeming consonance? The Chair—I rule the whole report out of order for not being signed. (Laughter).

Mr. Shoudy then went on with his request, naming J. D. Hannagan as the clerk they wished to employ.

Mr. Stiles—I rise to a point of order that the report (Mr. Shoudy's) is not signed.

The Chair—It is signed by the chairman and secretary.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman—What has become of the resolution? (Mr. Moore's substitute).

The Chair—It went with the report that was ruled out of order.

Mr. Shoudy's request was granted.

Mr. Weir submitted a long preamble.

Mr. Weir submitted a long preamble. prohibited from enacting any special or sumptuary laws.
Referred to the committee on legislative deportment. Also that school lands may be sold and the proceeds held in trust fer ever, the income only used for school purposes; not more than one-fourth of any section to be sold within five years, one-half within ten years and three-fourths in fifteen years, and that at each sale the most habitable portions of such sections shall be sold. Referred to the committee on state lands. Mr. prohibited from enacting any special or to the committee on state lands. Mr. Weir's proposition declares that the state owns all shore lands by the power of its sovereign authority, and that they should be vested in a state board of land commissioners; that public right of access to navigable waters should never be obstructed; owners of permabe obstructed; owners of perma-nent improvements on January 1, 1889, should have a prior right to purchase at a valuation to be established by the land committee, and in all other sales the owner of abutting lands extending to government mender lines shall have a in conformity with this constitution for ascertaining the qualifications of those destring places of employment in the public service, but shall not establish prior right of purchase. Referred to the committee on state lands. Sulliyan of Whitman called up his

public service, but shall not establish any religious or political list for office or public employment. It is not supposed that the provision will be adopted. A number of additional clerks were appointed to-day to some of, the committees upon which work has been piling up. A large

NUMBER OF VISITORS

came in by boat ands train to-day. The Fleetwood brought, among others, Captain W. B. Gray of Pasco, Editor Muncy of the Pasco Headlight, John L. Wilson and family of Spokane, and Colonel T. S. Howlett of North Yakima. The hotels and boarding-houses are all full, as the teachers' convention has brought quite a number of people here. quite a number of people here.
The admirable draft of a constitution
by W. Lair Hill, which appeared in the
Oregonian of the 4th inst., has been the and should go directly to them, without so much formality, and as to reporting within three days, he did not believe the committees ought to be compelled to submit to such matters or that it would be physically possible for them to com-Oregonian of the 4th inst., has been the theme of many of the members who look upon it in the main as just such a constitution as is needed for the new state. The Oregonian of that date has been largely in demand by the members ever since its issue.

OLIMPIA, W. T., July 12, Special.—The convention met at 1:30, the president in the chair. After prayer by Chaplain Thompson the roll was called, all being present except Travis and Fay, on leave. The records of Thursday were read and corrected by striking out all account of the proceedings in committee of the whole, which have no place in the record of the convention, and then approved. Mr. Cosgrove asked that the records be made to show that the proposition presented by him yesterday was done by request of other persons. So ordered.

The president submitted the petition of F. G. Hendrick and 394 men and 414 women for woman suffrage, Referred would save all time that was now being wasted in caucus.

OLIMPIA, W. T., July 12, Special.—The geof of nor order that these propositions be not printed.

Mr. Sullivan replied that such a course would still leave the committees to the three-days' obligation to report except at their convenience.

Of the proceedings in committee of the would only partially accomplish what the senate neves obligation to report except at their convenience.

Mr. Reid of Olympia favored ctriking out of either rule. He said the committees would always either and dropping the word 'propositions' from rule 36.

Mr. Prosser opposed the striking out of either rule. He said the committees could always either ask further time or nake partial reports, and such a course would save all time that was now being wasted in caucus.

from Mr. Eshleman relative to the state's right of

d accordingly.

J. Z. Moore called up his motion of 1:30 P. M. He claimed the convention shall meet hereafter at 0 A. M., instead of 1:30 P. M. He claimed the comfort of the members would be promoted by meeting in the morning when the hall was cool, and that the committee work could be more conveniently done in the evening. n water frontages, supporting that a different reference be made of that portion of the proposition relative to water fron-

of the proposition relative to water fron-tages generally, which was sent to the committee on harbors, and the portion relative to withholding from sale to private individuals all such lands as are within two miles of any city, was sent to the committee on state lands.

Mr. Jones submitted a proposition prohibiting the legislature from grant-ding diagrees. Referred to the remin the evening.

Mr. Dyer said he and several other gentlemen sitting in his vicinity were Mr. Jones submitted a proposition prohibiting the legislature from grant-ding divorces. Referred to the committee on preamble and bill of rights.

Mr. Jay submitted a proposition that examinations shall be made of applicants for civil offices, but no religious tests shall be established. Referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects OPPOSED TO THE CHANGE. He thought the morning and evening He thought the morning and evening hours were the best for committee work.

Mr. Henry claimed that any change was needless, because the convention always had it in its power to adjourn to any hour it saw fit.

Mr. Dunbar hoped the rule would be changed. He considered it very unpleasant, when a committee was holding a morning session and was well under

a morning session and was well under way and interfered in its work, to break off and climb up this mountain to hold session after the convention, in the hotsession after the convention, in the hottest part of the day.

Mr. Kinney declared himself in favor of the change.

On taking a vote by rising, the president declared a sufficient number up and the resolution was adopted. The convention will accordingly meet at 9 A. M. unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. Miner moved that no proposition be printed unless specially ordered. But, at the request of members of the committee on rules, to whom was referred rule 42 on that subject, he withdrew this motion.

to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, to hold office for six years and be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. When the population of the state reaches 1,000, 1000 the legislature shall provide for an increase of the number to one chief justice and ten associate justices, to hold office for ten years. Referred to the committee on judicial department.

Mr. Dyer's proposition that it be declared a crime for the president or officer of a bank to receive deposits or create of a bank to receive deposits or create

sessions the manner of the committee on comporting at the state of the committee on comporting at the state of the committee on corporting at the state of the committee on country and the minor political divisions so far as possible. He constitution which it shall frame, which shall become parts of the constitution, if approved by a vote of the people along with the constitution.

Mr. Lillis submittee of the people along with the constitution, if approved by a vote of the people along with the constitution.

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY.

The census of the counties has recently been taken and would be the best foundation for that committee to work upon, and he thought the information could be procured in ten days or two weeks.

Mr. Sohens thought it could not be had in less than four weeks, perhaps more, and the convention could nt wait so long for it.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Miner renewed his motion that no proposition be hereafter printed.

Mr. Goodman wished to amend by substituting "all pending or future propositions." stitution which it shall rame, which shall become parts of the constitution, if approved by a vote of the people.

Mr. Lillis submitted a proposition that the legislature compel mining, manufacturing and construction companies to make such an arrangement of machinery as is needful for the protection of life. Referred to the committee on corporations tions.

Mr. Prosser presented a proposition to allow women to exercise school suffrage and hold school offices. Referred to the

SCHOOL LANDS.

committee on elections. Also a proposi-tion declaring all of sections numbered 16 and 36 to be substituting "all pending or future propositions."

Mr. Henry raised the point of order that rule 42 did not allow a motion and claimed that if the convention desired to order the omitting of printing of any proposition it must do it at the time it was under consideration.

The president ruled the point well taken, expressing his belief that when rule 42 declared that articles and propositions should be printed, etc., "unless otherwise directed by the convention," it did not contemplate making such a general exception as the motion under consideration would provide for, but only a special exception in each par-

but only a special exception in each par-ticular case.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman moved, un-

or authority of rule 53, that the operation of rule 42 be suspended until the committee on rules, to which it had been already referred, should report. Carried by the necessary two-third vote. On motion of Judge Turner, the convention adjourned at 3.10 P. M., standing adjourned under the new rule until ng adjourned under the new rule until

A SYNOPHISM

The Work of the Convention Epitomixed--Scraps.

Olympia, W. T., July 12, special.—The judiciary committee which met to-day has endorsed the California system from has endorsed the California system from beginning to end. It makes the supreme court judges to hold office from three to five or seven years, the full term after the first election to be six years; salary of \$5,000; seventeen, possibly eighteen, superior court judges, salary \$3,600; Pierce and Mason counties to form one judicial district, and to have two judges, king county, two: Spokane Storms and King county, two; Spokane, Stevens man, one each; and the rest of the counties to be grouped to gether in sepa-rate districts with one judge each. The Sullivan of Whitman called up his resolution to strike out rule 7, which requires committees to report within three days of the time when any matter is referred to them; and rule 16, which requires the reading of articles and propositions the first time for information and a second time by title, and then reference by the president to the appropriate committee. He said rule 42 required all such articles and propositions, when so referred, to be printed and laid on the members' table. He thought this

WHOLLY UNNECESSARY,

WHOLLY UNNECESSARY,

for these propositions that have come in so plentifully the last few days were merely suggestions to the committees, and should go directly to them, without so much formality, and as to reporting within three days, he did not believe the

petitions, have declared . AGAINST PROHIBITION.

except Mr. Dickey, and decided to table be physically possible for them to comply with it.

Miner asked whether the gentleman's object could not be attained by the passage of an order that these propositions mittee on election and elective rights.

The legislative committee have decided to table the woman suffragists will have a hearing to present their claims to the committee on election and elective rights.

The legislative committee have decided to table the propositions at present. Tuesday night the woman suffragists will have a hearing to present. The claims to the committee on election and elected to table the propositions at present. The period the present the presen