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Still Moving. The Delegates to the Convention, Making Motions and Offering Amendments. The New State Likened to a New Ship on Its Trial Trip—The Courts the Pilot. In Committee of the Whole on the Supreme Court Question, But Nothing Done (July 25, 1889)

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er discussion?
The Chair—It was not seconded.

Mr. Turner opposed the amendment of Mr. Warner for the reasons already stated, and also because it introduced politics into the bench for the first time

in any state.

Mr. Warner — How about Pennsyl-

ania?
Mr. Turner—Possibly that may be an

other party has none.
Mr. Sullivan of Whitman, was

ousness. He was opposed to any propo-

sition, which, when carried out logicall

ran up against an absurdity.

Mr. Sturdevant favored the "whole hog or none," and opposed the amend-

In Committee of the Whole on the

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 18 .- The con vention metant 9 A. M., the president in the chair. Prayer by Chaplain Thompson. Rollicall, all present except those. on leave. Record of Wednesday read, corrected and approved.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. Mr. Kinnear presented a communication from John C. Henderson of New York relative to taxing church property. Committee on revenue and taxa-

Mr. Crowley presented a memorial of H. J. Becker and others, ministers and brethren of the United Brethren of Christ, in convention at Garfield, in favor of woman suffrage. Elections committee. Also a similar memorial from W. S. Gilliam and others of Walla Walla. County elections.

Mr. Eshelman, the petition of G. H. Hendricks and 1260 others for prohibition. Committee on miscellaneous objects.

Mr. Joy, a memorial from W. A. West and others asking for an article in the

and others of the Scattle district confersince of the Methodist church for prohibition. Miscellaneous committee.

By Mr. Tibbetts, petition of E. B. Sutton and others praying the convention to adopt the minority
report of the committee presented yesterday, which report recommended the
submission to the people of a separate
article establishing constitutional prohibition. Miscellaneous committee.

By Mr. Schooley, petition of William
P. Stewart and others for woman suffrage. Elections committee.

By Mr. Eshelman, petition for woman
suffrage. Elections.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Sharpstein returned from the mis-

cellaneous committee the article on lot-teries, etc., and at his suggestion it was referred to the legislative committee. teries, etc., and at his suggestion it was referred to the legislative committee.

Mr. Comegys presented a report of the committee on federal relations, etc., recommending an article giving to the United States jurisdiction over land for military and naval purposes. I add over one day and ordered printed.

Mr. Prosser returned from the military committee the proposition that the bearing arms for defense of self or state shall not be prohibited, but no armed sales of men shall be privately employed, and suggested that it be referred to the comittee on bill of rights. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. Dunbar the convention went into committee of the whole

tion went into committee of the whole on the article establishing A JUDICIAL SYSTEM

with Mr. Cosgrove in the chair. The article was read in full and on motion of Mr. Turner section 1 was taken up, viz: The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the page and such inferior courts. ce and such inferior courts as

of the peace and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

Mr. Prosser moved to amend by inserting "other" before the words "inferior courts," but after being debated by Turner, Reed (T. M.), Grifflits and Moore (J. Z.), the motion was withdrawn.

Moore (J. Z.), moved to amend by striking out all after "justices of the peace," but after another brief debate by Messrs. Crowley, Moore (J. Z.), Reed (T. M.), and Sullivan (E. H.), that motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sudksdorf moved to amend by substituting "district courts" for "supe-

STILL MOVING.

Judges, one being sick or otherwise flisqualified, there can be no depisions except by resort to section 25 of this article, which authorizes the remaining two judges to select some member of the supreme court bar ing Amendments.

The New State Likened to a New Ship on its Trial Trip-iThe Courts the Pilot.

In Committee of the Whole on the Supreme Court & Supreme Court Question, But Nothing Done.

Judges, one being sick or otherwise court, and by that court put back again upon the docket. "We don't want any section 25 of this article, which authorizes the remaining two judges to select some member of the supreme court bar displayed to be several delegates here, and several general conomy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real conomy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the supreme real economy as any gentleman on the floor, have been members of the constitution prohibited it. There's another throught in congress, were alleged to be better that the constitution prohibited STILL MOVING.

people are already paying about \$170,000 per year for territorial expenses. State-thood would increase this to \$600,000 or \$700,000 probably. The article has already provided \$68,200 per annum for judicial expenses, and that amount should not be increased. A bench of THREE JUDGES

will give a good supreme court and \$5000 will bring to that bench the best talent of the bar. In a few years the legislature may increase it to live and in the prosperous future it may be raised to nine or more. Many of the other states of greater wealth and population have but three supreme judges, and we ought to regulate our courts by our ability to pay.

Mr. Griffitts said that when he knew he was to be a member of this convention he took pains to study the judicial systems of the several states and also to get the opinions of the people around him as to the number of judges, etc. Out of more than 100 men with whom he had

of more than 100 men with whom he had talked, outside of members of the bar he had not found a single man who favored having three judges only. Even the Farmers Alliance (and the farmers are certainly an economical class), whose memorial the gentleman last up (Kinnear) had presented to this convention, demanded

FIVE JUDGES. He observed that the sole argument on

by constitutional amendment when they wanted to change the supreme bench.

Mr. Sturdevant followed, making the same claim that the plea of economy is was the only argument presented against having five judges, while it was admitted that after four or five years more then three would be needed. As for himself he likened the territory to a new ship just being launched and starting on her trial trip, and the supreme court to the pilot who was to guide her on her. most important voy-a ago—the first—and he considered it of of the highest importance to have good guidance now more than at any time. Within the next five or ten years the foundation of the state's jurisprudence is to be laid and those precedents established that would in all human probability be the guide for all the future decisions of the courts, and he favored the best possible establishment of the courts right here at the start. As to the expense, he called attention to the fact that this article provided later on for the absorption of the probate courts by the superior courts, which would have the effect of saving at least one-half the expense of the superior court salaries, a saving which ought to be credited to this new system in making any reckoning of expenses.

Mr. Turner, as chairman of the committee which had made the report under consideration, submitted the argument in behalf of a bench of three judges. He believed that quality was of far more consequence than quantity, and that if the bench was to be filled by weak men or had men then they were of them the probability of the superior consequence than quantity, and that if

consequence than quantity, and that if the bench was to be filled by weak men or bad men, then the more of them the worse off the new state would be, while on the other hand, if the judges were to be up to the proper stand-ard intellectually and morally, the difference in efficiency between five judges and three would be inappreciable. The history of other states did not, he considered, bear out the gentlemen on the other side in their the gentlemen on the other side in their direful and doleful-prognostications of what would happen if a bench of three judges only should be created. He read a statement of the constitution of the

Mr. Sudksdorf moved to amend by substituting "district courts" for "supprior courts," as being already the familiar title and proper designation.

Mr. Dyer opposed this motion, because when we come to be a state we shall have the United States district court; and that would create confusion in terms.

Mr. Turner said these were not properly district courts, but county courts and so are properly termed the superior courts of each county.

Mr. Griffitts made the same point, going a little further and saying that for economy's sake one judge was made to do the work in several counties, while the courts in each county.

Mr. Griffitts made the same point, going a little further and saying that for economy's sake one judge was made to do the work in several counties, while the courts in each county.

Mr. Griffitts made the same point, going a little further and saying that for economy's sake one judge was made to do the work in several counties, while the courts in each county.

Mr. Hoyt said the committee of the whole could not adopt this section; it could only pass it and recommend its adoption by the convention.

The chair was inclined to the same view, but had allowed some latitude in language.

Mr. Dyer moved that the committee recommend the adoption of section 1.

Mr. Bunbardid not see any inconsistency in using the term adoption.

Mr. Kinnear said that to "adopt" did not bind the convention. It was only the act of the committee on the whole.

The chair coincided with that view and allowed the use of the term "adopt."

Section 1 was then "adopted."

Mr. Buchanan indorsed Mr. Turner's mumber.

and others asking for an article in the constitution regulating the asse of water for irrigation and water rights. Also the petition of G. C. Barrack and others for woman suffrage. Election committee.

By Mr. McCroskey, petitions of James B. Dennison and others and W. V. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. Larinda Wing and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. W. Wildus and others for woman suffrage. Election of Mr. State of the Mr. State of Mr. Mr. State of Mr. State of Mr. State of Mr. State of Mr. State of

which was inseparable from a small number of judges had had its effect upon the decisions of the court, and from this had come many of the ill-judged decisions of that court. He believed that Mr. Grifflits had given good reasons for the adoption of the substitute which he had proposed, and he had heard only the one substantial objection, viz., that of ecouomy. As to that, the territory had for many years been pressing its demand for admission to statehood and was well aware that the expenses would be greater and was, he believed, prepared to take up the burden. As to the figures that had been given, he thought them exaggerated. Allowing the \$68,000 for judiciary and an average of \$50,00 per year for the legislature and a liberal allowance for other expenses, and he could only get about \$376,000 per year instead of the \$700,000 which a gentleman (Kinnear) had claimed. But even if it was \$000,000 he should still stand for five judges for the supreme court until the last minute.

Mr. Sharpstein briefly stated his preference for three judges, saying the tide land and mining questions had all been fought out in the courts of California and other states, and so would not have to be originally decided by this court. Then again, while he hoped we should become

Then again, while he hoped we should

with plenty of taxable property from which to raise money to pay these great expenses, he preferred to start on a more economical basis now and leave the legislature to attend to the future. If the territorial court was only six months behind hands with three judges sitting one month in the year, it was only fair to suppose that three judges, sitting all the year, could attend to all the business promptly.

promptly.

Mr. Willison favored the substitute, Mr. Willison favored the substitute, though he would prefer to leave the legislature to fix the salaries.

Mr. Allen favored five judges, as offering the best probabilities of avoiding delay in the decision of cases.

Mr. Browne favored five judges, believing that the first few years would require the court to make those decisions which would always stand as precedents. He believed in griting the best for the court and in cutting down expenses somewhere else if necessary, and favored the proposition to have five judges at \$4000 each.

Mr. Buchanan took the floor and proceeded to speak.

Mr. Warner—I object to the gentleman's speaking again while other members desire to speak. The gentleman has been calling "question" while other members were speaking.

Mr. Sharpstein called for the ayes and noes.

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Mr. Turner—Possibly that may be an exception.
Mr. Warner—And Illinois?
Mr. Turner—No, that is not an exception. We don't want to elect judges who are professedly politician. A good judge who has sat on the bench and done his, duty will be pretty sure of a re-election. Rotation in office, as practiced in Wisconsin, world-be a satisfactory plan. Mr. Sharpstein thought the judges would be politicians anyway, if elected by political parties. As to Wisconsin, they elected their judges at separate elections, when no other offices or questions were under discussion.
Mr. Brown favored. Mr. Warner's amendment because he thought it represented

The convention met at 2:30, Mr. Eldredge in the chair. Roll call, all present
save those excused.
On motion of J. Z. Moore the convention went into committee of the whole
on the article on judicial department,
Mr. Cosgrove in the chair. The chair
stated that hereafter he should recognize
the chairman of the committee on judicial department to close the debate unless the committee otherwise directed.
Any other course would allow the
mover of any other amendment to cut
out the chairman of the committee from
his right. Mr. Griffitts—I give notice that I shall appeal from that decision if necessary hereafter.

The Chair—The gentlemm has his

remedy by appeal to the committee.
Section 3 was taken up and read.
Mr. Turner asked if Mr. Griffitts' substitute was not still open to amendment.

stitute was not still open to amendment.

The Chair—I think so.

Mr. Turner — Then we have not adopted section 2.

The Chair—That is right; the substitute for section 2 is still before the committee.

Mr. Browne said Mr. Griffits' substitute had only been substitute for section. Mr. Browne said Mr. Griffits' substi-tute had only been substituted for sec-tion 2, but that section 2 as thus amended had not been adopted. He therefore moved the following amend-ment: "The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time."

Mr. Reed moved a further amendment by adding "or disminsts." (Cries of

by adding "or diminish."
"ho, no." Not seconded, Mr. Buchanan offered his substitute or sections 2 and 3, but was ruled out of rder after it was read on the raising of point of order by Mr. Godman that a point of order by Mr. Godman that section 3 was not under consideration.

Mr. Turner proposed an amendment and while her was writing it out Mr. Browne a argued briefly in favor of leaving this power to the legislature.

Mr. Turner's amendment was then offered, that the legislature may also provide for dividing the court into departing the cou

to increase the number unless power was also given to increase the working power of the court, which could only be done by allowing it to sit in separate depart-

stand so that one judge will go out every two years, but he did not offer this as an amendment.

Mr. Warner offered the following amendment to cover the point aimed at by Mr. Griffitts, viz: To strike out all after the words "by lot so that" and into after the words "by lot so that" and into after the words "by lot so that" and into of three years and three for the term of three years and three for the term of three years, and at such election each elector shall vote for three of such jedges and no more, and at each successive election, thereafter when more than one judge is to be elected each elector shall vote as follows: If two judges are to be elected no elector shall vote for more than one candidate therefor; if three judges are to be elected at such election.

Mr. Warner said he hadout one modifications to ever than one candidates therefor in the court—a very deplorable result.

Mr. Warner said he hadout one modifications to ever that was the

to the future state of Washington. He believed that the non-political character, believed that which would be that see cured, would greatly conduce to the bench, and bring politics any political party must necessarily be influenced in its decisions whenever any politics that we have had. It is a principle duestion came up which involved politics that we have had. It is a principle introduced into only two states—tests. The gentleman argued at considerable length for the adoption of this more alleged in the discussion, on broad and liberal fair discussion, on broad and liberal grounds.

Mr. Grifflitts said he still had not heard any other good argument against the amendment than the "whole hog or none" one. He did not believe in a too great preponderance of any party. He stood with a minority party to-day and did not know how soon he might stand with the majority. (Laughter). "Mr. Chairman, I mean that the party I now stand with—the democratic party—may be in the majority. You may record it against me now as saying that if the grand old republican party should hereafter become a minority party I should just as gladly recommend minority represention for them."

Mr. Warner said this discussion had taken a turn which he had not expected but he insisted that he only contended for at least one branch of the government being non-partisan and left entered ment being non-partisan and left en-tirely out of polities. He was willing to fight for all other offices and believed in party and party organizations.

Mr. Sturdevant recollected the story

of the kilkeny cats, and thought when the full grown republican cat and the democratic kitten were tied by the tails in the supreme court there would be in our government. That it had been seldom done before, was nothing against it. It is divesting the bench of politics so far as anything can be divested of politics where we act by voting. It is not divesting it of politics to so fix it that one party has all the offices and the other party has not trouble.

Mr. Eshleman should support it be

Mr. Eshleman should support it because he was a democrat, and all who opposed it would oppose it because they were republicans.

Mr. Turner said he was honest when he said he did not oppose it as a republican, and when he believed it would bring politics into the courts and debauch the courts with sinful machines for registering party edicts.

On the vote on Mr. Warner's amendment it was defeated by, ayes 24, noes 43. Mr. Griffitts' amendment was read. 1

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman, was opposed to minority representation anywhere, and especially on the bench because it starts out on the assumption that the judges are corrupt. Polities before you get to the bench are all right, but after you get to the bench there should be no politics. The judge has only one duty, and that is to declare the law on any given state of facts whether it hits a republican or democrat, and a judge who decides on political considerations of any kind would accept a money consideration and violate his oath. If Mr. Browne's view is correct then 10,000 prohibitionists, 50,000 labor men and 6000 woman suffragists would all be entitled to a representation on the bench. If the principle is correct, then you would continually have to adjust your number of judges to the existing state of Mr. Griffitts' amendment was read. It merely makes the clerical changes made necessary by increasing the number of judges from three to five.

Mr. Buchanan again offered his substitute, being a fullarticle on the judicial department, providing for a chief justice and two associates, to hold for six years, appointed by the governor with a two-third vote of the senate, and when the population of the state is 1,000,000 there shall be a chief justice and four associates, to hold for ten years.

Mr. Dunbar raised the point that this was in conflict with section 2, already was in conflict with section 2, already number of judges to the existing state of parties, and that simply leads to ridicu-

adopted.

The chair decided the proposition in Mr. Duchanar dir not wish to trespass on the time of the convention. [Cries of "Go on," from all parts of the hall,] "This is," he said, "perhaps, the most important subject that will come up be-fore us. It behooves us to well consider

when it is the deliberate voice of the people, not when it is the voice of the rabble. If it was the voice of the rabble then the rabble in Jerusalem years ago who cried 'away with him, crucify him, was the voice of God. I want to get the selection of these supreme court judges out of the voice of the rabble. If they are nominated in political conventions they will be selected for their ability to strengthen the ticket, rather than for their character. Hence I propose that these supreme court judges should be selected by the 2 overnor with a two. are named by any party they will come up in the minority on election day, and it it there was any one office where the majority should rule, then it is on the election of judges. Suppose 44,000 electors syvoted one way and 10,000 the other, then the 44,000 would have two judges and the 10,000 would have two judges. "I pity that political party which must have legislation to enable it to elect a candidate to anything."

Mr. Godman wondered whether he he wassin a republican or democratic

judges and should participate in their Mr. Moore's substitute was lost by

Mr. Moore's substitute was lost by a decided vote.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman said the proposed amendment of Mr.Grifilits did not go far enough, so he moved that section 3 be passed for the present, and consider section 4.

The chair thought the motion out of order.

Mr. Sullivan appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Eldredge addressed the chair, but was met by a ruling that the appeal was not debatable, but the chair expressed a willingness to let it be debated.

Mr. Dyer moved that the committee rise and report progress for the purpose

noes 33.
Mr. Sudksdorf moved that the committee rise and recommend that this section and its amendments be referred back to the judicial committee. Adopted by ayes 48, noes not taken.

The committee rose and Mr. Ektredge resumed the chair. Mr. Cosgrove reported from the committee of the whole that they had had the article referred to under consideration and recontributed the that article be referred to the judi-cial committee.

AT HELENA.

The Convention Devotes Much Time to the Public Schools.

Helena, July 18.—At the convention to-day the committee reported an article of the constitution providing for the maintenance of a general system of public schools, free for all children from 6 to 90 years of the The comments. lic schools, free for all children from 6 to 20 years of age. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state and attorney general shall constitute a state board of land commissioners. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by taxation sufficient means, in connection with the amount received from the general school fund, to received from the general school fund, to maintain public free common schools; to maintain free common schools in each to maintain free common schools in each organized district at least three months in each year. The etate board of education to consist of eleven members, the governor, superintendent of public instruction and attorney general being members to sea to be appointed by the governor. A long discussion arose over Clark's motion abolishing the grand jury. The matter was referred back to the committee on judiciary without restriction.

AT BISMARCK. Judicial Districts—No Secret Sessions of the Senate—The Black List.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 18.—A proposition to abolish the office of justice of the peace, and establish county courts, caused a lively discussion at the meeting of the judiciary committee this morning. Its opponents gained the victory, and the committee will report against the proposition. The committee has agreed on dividing the state into six judicial districts, and favors the establishment of an appellate court, the judges of which shall be elected, and shall be separate and distinct from the regular district court. Scott of Barnes strikes at reserve sessions of the senate by proposing that in acting on executive nominations, the senate shall sit with open doors. Parsons of Morton proposes to a abolish the labor black list, providing a that any person or corporation keeping of a black list with less decored switter. Judicial Districts—No Secret Session

judiciary committee in arguing concerning the arrangement of judicial districts. Questions of local advantage and disadvantage were largely discussed, which was participated in by members of the committee and other delegates who represented the sentiment in their several localities. It seemed to be the purpose of a majority of the committee to make the districts as compact in form as possible. A resolution was adopted providing for eight judicial districts.

Idaho Convention. Boise City, July 18.—Hon. A. F. Parker of Ida county appeared to-day for the first time in the Idaho constitu-

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IS IT EXPEDIENT?

Symposium of Opinions Concern ing Religious Teachings in the American Public Schools.

Expressions of Eminent Clergymen As to the Character and Limitations of Such Teachings.

into debatable, but the chair expressed a willingness to let it be debated.

Mr. Dyer moved that the committee rise and report progress for the purpose of referring this section to the judicial committee to be suitably amended. Lost by ayes 23, noes 35. The appeal from the chair on Mr. Sullivan's motion was sustained by ayes 23, noes 24. The chair, not being sustained, put Mr. Sullivan's motion to pass on to section 4 to refer to the committee.

Mr. Browne opposed the motion until all amendments were in to this section and he submitted one providing that all amendments were in to this section and he submitted one providing that all amendments were in to this section and he submitted one providing that all didges to meet and select a chief justice by lot, and providing for subsequent elections of judges,

The chair ruled the amendment ont of order at this time.

Mr. Stiles moved that when the committee rise it rosommend to the committee rise it rosommend to the for order at this time.

Rullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's sullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's sullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's sullivan's sullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's sullivan's sullivan's motion was pending. Mr. Sullivan's sullivan's motion was lost by a vote of ayes 29.

Mr. Sudksdorf moved that the committee rise it rosommend to the committee rise it rosommend to the functional developments conducting the public schools of Spokane Falls have unakened a deep interest in that subject. In the East it is presented in a different form. Instead of the public schools of Spokane Falls have unakened a deep interest in that subject. In the East it is presented in a different form. Instead of the public schools expedient? If so, what should be its character and limited public schools expedient? If so, what should be its character and limited public schools expedient? If so, what should be its character and limited public schools expedient? If Recent sensational developments con

It is most desirable that our youth should be made acquainted with the history of our country, the origin and principles of its government, and with the eminent men who have served it by their statesmanship and valor. But it is not enough for children to have a secular education, they must receive a religious training. Religious knowledge is as far above human science as the soul is above the body, as heaven is above the earth, as eternity is above time. By secular eduction we improve the mind; by religious training we direct the heart. The religious and secular education of our gious training we direct the heart. The religious and secular education of our children cannot be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul; they must go hand in hand, otherwise their education is shallow and fragmentary—a curse instead of a blessing. Piety, says the cardinal, is not to be put on for state occasions, but is to be exhibited in our conduct at all times. Our youth must put in practice, every day, the compandments of God, as well as the rules of arithmetic. Then he asks, How can they familiarize themselves with those sacred duties if they are not daily inculcated? The catechetical instructions given once a week in our Sunday schools are not daily inculcated? The catechetical instructions
given once a week in our Sunday schools
are insufficient to supply the religious
wants of our children. It is important
that they should breathe every day a
healthy religious atmosphere in schools
in which not only is the mind enlightened, but the seeds of Christian faith
and sound morality are nourished and
invigorated. The combination of religious and secular education is easily accomplished in denominational schools.
To what extent religion may be brought
in the public schools without infringing
the rights and wounding the conscience
of some of the pupils is a grave problem
beact with difficulties, and very hard to
be solved, inasmuch as those schools are
usually attended by children belonging
to the various Christian denominations,
by Jews also, and even by those who
profess no religion whatever.

BEV. THOMAS HILL. Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill says that public are an essential adjunct of a republican government, and that the republic is bound to superintend with care the education of the children. And, whatever may be the theoretical relation of religious and the children.

of the judiciary committee this morning. Its opponents gained the victory, and the committee will report against the proposition. The committee has agreed on dividing the state into six judicial districts, and favors the establishment of an appellate court, the judges of which shall be elected, and shall be soparate and distinct from the regainr district courf. Scott of Barnes strikes at secret sessions of the senate by proposing that in acting on executive nominations, the senate shall sit with open doors. Parsons of Morton proposes to ablish the labor black list, providing a black list shall be deemed guilty of compiracy against the welfare of the state, and be punished for felony.

AT SIOUX FALLS.

Sioux FALLS, Dak., July 18.—With the exception of the reports of half a dozen committees no business was transacted in the convention to-day. The entire forenoon was consumed by the pindicary committee in agging concerning the cultivation of the children. And, whatever may be the theoretical relation of religious depth that the left on the destablishment of an appellate court, the judges of which shall be deemed to an appellate court, the judges of which shall be deemed to an appellate court, the judges of which shall be deemed to an appellate court, the judges of the cultivating of their natural reverent sense of religious searcions, the concludes, therefore, that religion. But it is nothing of the kind. If the farmer wants \$1000 to clear and drain the case of the city or of publiceducations, the senate shall sit with open doors. Parsons of Morton proposes to a black list shall be deemed guilty of a black list shall be deemed guilty of the state, and the labor black list, providing a black list shall be deemed guilty of the state, and the labor black list, providing a black list shall be deemed guilty of the state, he says, does not under that the countries of the court of the service to the case of particle of the court of the court of the court of the service of the case of the city of the cultivation of the co of the common law of the land. With regard to private schools, Dr. Hill believes it the duty of the state to inspect them, and require that the education given therein shall

that the education given therein shall be such as to prepare the pupils for the duties of citizenship. The states should not admit that education in the parochial schools of a demonination is a political equivalent for a public education. Least of all is a Catholic parochial school capable of fulfilling the political ends of a good education, since in them is not only that partial and distorted view of history, but a limitation of the right of private judgment which must partially untit the pupil for considering questions of public policy with an unbiased mind. Catholic education is favorable to the development of diplomatists and political managers, but it tends to unfit a man for frank and honest public discussion. The aim of every lover of our country and its liberies should therefore be to render the public schools so manifestly superior, morally and intellectually, to private schools as to draw all the children into them.

the officials charged with the offenses. the officials charged with the offenses. To-day warrants were issued for the arrest of Secretary of State James Rice, Sheriff Weber and his partner, George H. Graham, of the furniture house of Graham & Weber, who furnished the legislative rooms; W. H. Laurence & Co., who supplied the assembly with stationery, and State Printers Collier and Cleveland, all being charged with conspiracy to defraud the state. Secretary Rice and Sheriff' Weber are now in the cast and could not be served with warrants. The others, however, were arrested and gave bail in sums varying from \$1000 to \$1500.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

Shall They Be Leased or Sold--- The

Shall They Be Leased or Sold---The Danger of Corruption.

In view of recent developments as to the management of public school affairs in Spokane Falls, the following from the Tacoma Ledger will be read with interest here:

We think that the arguments in favor of renting or leasing the school lands of this state are so exploided that there is little fear the convention will do anything but provide for their profitable sale. The Minnesota constitution ordered one-third to be sold within terms of two, of five, and ten years. Nebraska ordered that the minimum price should be 55 an acre, and Kansas, with a cussedness all its own, provided for their lease or rental and their sale, only by the approval of the people at a general election.

Every section of land withdrawn from liability to be sold helps to give a fictious marketable value to that which remains. An heriditary state of landlord-ships becomes as great a nuisance as

mains. An heriditary state of landlordships becomes as great a misance as that derived from feudal times, and it is late in the day to ask Americans to model their institutions on the customs of the middle ages. We do not want landlords; we want our farmers to own their lands, and to increase and multiply, our farmers we want to cheapen and not our firmers we want to cheapen and not increase the cost of land. The growth of this state will for a long time depend more on the assistance we give to farmers and settlers on lands than on the ers and settlers on lands than on the efficiency of our educational system, and there should be none of this false economy, which is contained in the idea of holding over public lands, either for the purpose of making the state a speculator or a species of landlord.

The good sense of the delegates will cause them to imitate the course of those progressive and enlightened states which have sold their school lands and expended the proceeds for the benefit of education. Minnesota, Missouri, West Virginia, and one or two other states, invested the proceeds in United States

ginia, and one or two other states, invested the proceeds in United States bonds, while the constitutions of the other states left the investment and the control of the money to the board of education or to the legislature. Investment in United States bonds yield little more than 3 per cent, and we believe the majority of the delegates will see that plenty of safe investments can be had in the state that will yield double-that income.

A board of education or the state executive can be entrusted with the invest-

A board of education or the state exceutive can be entrusted with the investment of the school fund, and the legislature can retain supervision over that
investment. This state requires a commission of agriculture, whose duty it
would be to assiss the farming and fruit
industry of the state. Through it money
could be loaned to farmers for clearing,
irrigating and improving their lands.
The lands themselves would be ample
security, for the loans from the commission could be made a first charge. It is
incalculable how beneficial such a commission would be, and the state school
funds might be invested through this
commission most judiciously. Thestater
of course, providing that no loss, fin principal should ever take place in the fund,
itself.
Of course, this kind of thing will be ob-

sions doing the business of the state.

UNJUST TO SETTLERS. The Authorities at Washington Urged to Take Action With Reference to the Alleged Defective Surveys.

the Alleged Defective Surveys.

Following is a copy of an official document forwarded to Washington yesterday, which fully explains itself:
United States land office, Spokane Falls, Wash., July 18, 1889.

Hon. Commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C. Shi:-By your letter "E" dated April 30, 1888; your office directed this office to withdraw from further entry or filing twenty-two townships of land in the north-