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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.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 18.—The convention met at 2 P.M., the president in the chair. Prayer by Chaplain Thompson. Roll called, all present except those on leave. Record of Wednesday read, corrected and approved.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. Mr. Kinross presented a communication from John S. Smith, of New York, relative to taking church property. Committee on revenue and taxation.

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 sections.

Mr. Eshelman, the petition of G. H. Hendricks and 1200 others for prohibition. Committee on miscellaneous objects. Mr. Joy, a memorial from W. A. West and others asking for an article in the constitution relating to the use of water for irrigation and water rights. Also the petition of G. C. Barack and others for woman suffrage. Election committee.

By Mr. McCroskey, petition of James B. McArthur and others of W. V. Widnes and others for woman suffrage. Election committee. Also the petition of G. E. Stewart and others for prohibition. Miscellaneous committee.

By Mr. Lindsley, by request, petition of Mrs. Larinda Wing and others for woman suffrage. Elections committee. By Mr. Gray, petition of L. H. Stogdell and others for woman suffrage. Elections committee.

By Mr. Gowey, petition of R. H. Massey and others of the Seattle district-conference of the Methodist church for prohibition. Miscellaneous committee. By Mr. Tibbets, petition of E. B. Sutton and others praying the constitution to be amended to provide for separate article establishing prohibition. Miscellaneous committee.

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

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Sharpstein returned from the miscellaneous committee the article on lotteries, etc., and at his suggestion it was referred to the legislative committee. Mr. Comery presented a report of the committee on federal relations, etc., recommending an article giving to the United States jurisdiction over the military and naval purposes. Laid over for next day and read printed.

Mr. Farner presented the military committee the proposition that the bearing arms for defense of self or state should be prohibited, but no armed forces of men should be maintained, and suggested that it be referred to the committee on bill of rights. So adopted.

A summary review with Mr. Cosgrove in the chair. The article was read in full and on motion of Mr. Turner section 1 was taken up. The judicial committee of the state shall be composed of the supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace and such inferior courts as the legislature may create.

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

Mr. Dyer moved to amend by substituting "district courts" for "superior courts," but was defeated by Mr. Turner, Reed (T. M.), Griffiths and Moore (J. Z.), the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Turner said these were not properly district courts, but county courts, and so properly termed the superior courts, and in this respect the proposition was not adopted.

Mr. Griffiths made the same point, going a little further and saying that for economy's sake one judge was made to do the work of several courts, and the same in each county remain, while some separate organizations.

On a motion to adopt this section, Mr. Hoyt said the committee of the whole could not adopt a section; it is the duty of the committee to recommend the adoption by the convention.

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

Judges, one being sick or otherwise incapacitated, except by order of section 23 of this article, which has no relation to the supreme court, but to fit with them as a judge, a provision which he has no objection to strike out when it is reached in its order.

Mr. Kinross opposed the substitute, saying the provisions of the state would depend upon the population of the people to be great. We have about 200,000 population and a tax valuation of \$18,000,000, or \$100,000,000 for loss in Seattle and Ellensburg.

Mr. Turner moved to amend by adding "for territorial expenses," Statehood would cost \$100,000,000, and \$300,000 probably. The article has already provided \$300,000 per annum for judicial expenses, and that amount should not be increased.

Mr. Turner returned to the subject, will give a good supreme court and will bring to that bench the best talent of the state. The article in the legislature may increase it to five and in the prosperous future it may increase to ten or more. Many of the states have only one or two judges, and we ought to regulate our courts by the needs of the state.

Mr. Griffiths said that when he knew he was to be a member of this convention, he had no objection to the judicial systems of the several states, but he got the opinions of the people around him as to the number of judges, etc. Out of talk, outside of members of the bar had not found a single man who was in favor of more than five judges.

Mr. Prosser thought Mr. Turner might have been referred had grown up gradually, while with us the court would grow up in a more important question as to the number of judges, etc. However, in most of the large interior states, where the business was principally agricultural, the number of judges was not so many and varied questions to deal with as here, where questions of great commercial import cases were the order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan of Whitman the committee rose to report proposed amendments, and the president resumed the chair.

Mr. Cosgrove reported that the committee had no amendments to report, but the chair said that he believed the committee was in a minority, and the chair said that he would refer the matter to the committee on bill of rights.

Mr. Dyer moved to amend by substituting "three judges" for "five judges," and he was defeated by Mr. Turner, Reed (T. M.), Griffiths and Moore (J. Z.), the motion was withdrawn.

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carried to the United States supreme court, and by that court put back again to the constitution. Mr. Griffiths said that he had no objection to the proposition of Mr. Turner, but he thought it was a theory which confronts us.

Mr. J. Z. Moore was as much in favor of the proposition as any gentleman on the floor, and he thought it was a theory which confronts us.

A QUESTION OF ECONOMY. Mr. Griffiths moved to amend by striking out "for territorial expenses," Statehood would cost \$100,000,000, and \$300,000 probably. The article has already provided \$300,000 per annum for judicial expenses, and that amount should not be increased.

Mr. Turner returned to the subject, will give a good supreme court and will bring to that bench the best talent of the state. The article in the legislature may increase it to five and in the prosperous future it may increase to ten or more.

Mr. Griffiths said that when he knew he was to be a member of this convention, he had no objection to the judicial systems of the several states, but he got the opinions of the people around him as to the number of judges, etc.

Mr. Prosser thought Mr. Turner might have been referred had grown up gradually, while with us the court would grow up in a more important question as to the number of judges, etc.

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that without a constitutional amendment. Mr. Turner—I think it could, unless the constitution prohibited it. There's another thought I want to express. Several delegates here, and several gentlemen on the floor, have been members of the supreme court of this territory, and for myself I'm sure in reading and my experience, I don't believe for ability, and I think I could learn it will compare favorably with any other court in the country. I don't believe for ability, and I think I could learn it will compare favorably with any other court in the country.

Mr. Griffiths said that he had no objection to the proposition of Mr. Turner, but he thought it was a theory which confronts us.

Mr. J. Z. Moore was as much in favor of the proposition as any gentleman on the floor, and he thought it was a theory which confronts us.

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Mr. Turner returned to the subject, will give a good supreme court and will bring to that bench the best talent of the state. The article in the legislature may increase it to five and in the prosperous future it may increase to ten or more.

Mr. Griffiths said that when he knew he was to be a member of this convention, he had no objection to the judicial systems of the several states, but he got the opinions of the people around him as to the number of judges, etc.

Mr. Prosser thought Mr. Turner might have been referred had grown up gradually, while with us the court would grow up in a more important question as to the number of judges, etc.

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not that I was in Texas? [Laughter.] Who ever heard of a politician when there was a democratic majority? When they get on the bench, they cease to be politicians, and should do so.

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and should participate in their election. Mr. Moore's substitute was lost by a decided vote.

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IS IT EXPEDIENT? Symposium of Opinions Concerning Religious Teachings in the American Public Schools.

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

Recent sensational developments concerning the methods of conducting the public schools of Spokane Falls have been met by the publication of an interesting article in the Eastern Edition of this paper.

It is most desirable that our youth should be made acquainted with the principles of our government, and that the children men who have served it by their patriotism and valor. But it is not sufficient that they should know the principles of our government, and that the children men who have served it by their patriotism and valor.

It is most desirable that our youth should be made acquainted with the principles of our government, and that the children men who have served it by their patriotism and valor. But it is not sufficient that they should know the principles of our government, and that the children men who have served it by their patriotism and valor.

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