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On Corporations. Report of the Committee on Corporations Other Than Municipal. No Discrimination in Charges for Passengers or Freight to be Allowed. A Board of Railroad Commissioners Appointed and Its Duties Laid Down (Aug. 1, 1889)

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Recommended Citation

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various coast fisheries. This is the first

A TRAGEDY.

Two Men After One Girl and Both

MAKING MOTIONS.

A Bitter Fight Over Allowing the Veto Power of the

The Rule Fining Members Absent Without Excuse Will be Enforced.

Mr. Weir Thinks the Convention Would Amend the Ten Commandments.

[SPECIAL TELEBRAN TO THE REVIEW.]
OLYMPIA, Wash., July 26.—The convention met at 9 o'clock, the president in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Lee of Olympia. Roll call showed all present save as excused. The records were read. corrected and approved. The chair announced that hereafter the rule would be strictly enforced and members not present at roll call would be fined and that fact would appear in the records. Mr. Cosgrove sent to the deak two let-

ters which he had received containing suggestions regarding agricultural education. Referred to the education com-Mr. Berry presented a memorial from the bar of Lewis county and Mr. Joy

another from members of the same bar, both praying for the establishment of Lewis county as a separate judicial district with a superior court judge of its own. Referred to the judicial committee. Mr. Berry also presented sundry petitions for the exemption of church property from taxation. Committee on taxa-

Mr. Allen presented a paper containing a notice that Rev. W. F. Crafts

on Sunday next on the subject of Sabbath observances and inviting the mem-bers of the constitutional convention to be present and hear him. Referred to the committee on preamble and bill of

Mr. Power presented a petition of Seattle Typographical Union No. 212, praying for the establishment of a state printing office and the election of a state printer. Referred to the committee on

Mr. McElroy presented sundry petitions for the exemption of church property from taxation. Referred to committee on taxation.

Mr. Turner saked unanimous consent Mr. Turner asked unanimous consent for a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution fixing the hour of meeting at 9:30 instead of 9 A. M., but Mr. Moore objected and that spoiled the unanimous consent, and then the convention declined to suspend the rules, so this resolution was not admitted.

Mr. Kinnear presented the report of the committee on corporations other the committee on corporations other than municipal, and the article on that jubject was ordered to lie over a day and be printed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Members Defining the Duties of State

Mr. Weir moved that the convention Mr. Weir moved that the convention so into committee of the whole to further consider the report of the committee on executive department. Adopted, Mr. T. M. Reed in the chair.

Mr. Griffitts moved to reconsider section 7, in order to offer an amendment, and this motion prevailed. He then moved to so amend that the governor will be required in convening extraordinary sessions of the legislature to state the purpose of the session in the call therefor. The amendment was adopted.

adopted.

"Mr. Dyer desired to add "and shall have no power when so convened to act have no power when so convened to act upon any other matter not so stated in the proclamation."

The veto power was a relic of manually and not a success as a rule. A three-fifths vote is entirely sufficient.

Mr. Cosgrove thought the veto power was a relic of manually and not a success as a rule. A three-fifths veto is entirely sufficient.

viding that three-fifths of the legislature may adopt a bill over the governor's veto instead of two-thirds. He was opposed to the veto power altogether.

Mr. Weir said the committee thought that what was good enough for congress was good enough for this state.

Mr. Jones favored the amendment for that very reason. He thought that experience in congress had shown the wisdom of reducing the figures.

Mr. Gowey was opposed to the veto power altogether, and so was Mr. Sullivan of Whitman, and both favored the attendment.

Mr. Griffitts did not fear the vet power in the governor and opposed the Mr. Proser thought if the govern

had not the veto he need not sign bills.

Mr. E. H. Sullivan said that was true,
and he was opposed to that also. In
Ohio the governor MEITHER SIGNED NOR VETOKO

any bill, and Ohlo was getting along tolerably well. All this business of signing and vetoring was a relic of monarchy, and he was opposed to the whole thing. The governor should attend to executing the laws and the legislature to making them. He never saw a governor whom he thought had more brains than a majority of the legislature.

Mr. Buchanan would not ignore the wisdom of our predecessors, and believed in the governor both signing and vetoing bills, and requiring a two-thirds vote to overcome a veto.

Mr. Moore opposed the amendment, favored the veto power and endorsed Buchanan's statement of the position.

Mr. Power asked if the veto power had worked as nicely as he thought it did during the last administration.

Mr. Moore said no doubt mistakes had been made, but they had to be brought before the legislature, and it was safer to leave this power in the hands of a wise, experienced man who might make mistakes than to leave the legislature free to do as it might in the haste or heat of its passage.

Mr. Dyer heartily favored the amendment, and alluded to the unbridled use of the veto power in some instances, notably in the case of a recent president

of the veto power in some instances, notably in the case of a recent president who was said to

WRITE VETOES EVERY MORNING

to sharpen his appetite for breakfast. He knew that Nebraska flourished with the veto power. It was unfair when parties were evenly balanced to let a few men control all legislation by a compact with the governor.

Mr. Sullivan of Tacoma, was willing to make this amendment in considera-tion of giving the governor power to veto separate items which this section pro-

poses to do.

Mr. Turner said it had been just a hundred years since a political party in France discarded the wisdom of their ancestors and formed a government system out of their inner consciousness—founded it in the name of liberty and the will of the people. The result was a

failure after A RIVER OF BLOOD

had been shed and a catacomb of corpses piled up. The will of the majority needs to be opposed sometimes. We get this precedent from England as the gentleman (Suilivan) has stated, but there the veto is absolute; an act cannot be passed over it, while we have only a modified veto.

Mr. Warner believed the people are the sole rulers of this country and every right they have ever obtained. The president who has been referred to made so many vetoes because he wished to compel congress to pass their bills in

to compel congress to pass their bills in time to give him a chance to consider them, else he would not sign them. Such a veto power amounted to nothing for the people. He would gladly abolish the whole business and have only one house to legislate direct from the people.

he people.
Mr. Gowey thought Mr. Turner might Mr. Gowey thought Mr. Turner might just as well have gone back 118 years and cited the Declaration of Independence, which was the greatest innovation in government ever made. Ohio had not the veto power and stood as high and was as powerful and well managed as any other state in the union.

Mr. Crowley favored the amendment and proposed not to linger too long in

THE LAP OF THE PAST.

The veto power was a relic of monarchy

"Mr. Dyer desired to add "and shall have no power when so convened to act upon any other matter not so stated in the proclamation."

Mr. Griffitts declined to accept it as any part of his programme, so Mr. Dyer offered it as an independent motion of his own, and the committee waited with some expressed impatience for him to put it into writing.

Turnar declined to endorse any

was called to order, and by the time the roll was finished the number had risen roll was finished the number had risen to thirty. No quorum.

Mr. Bowsn moved a call of the house, and the clerk went through the roll again with forty absentees. The names of the absentees were called and the sergeant-at-arms ordered to bar the doors of the house and not allow members to come in without a proper excess.

Mr. Power appeared in the doorway, and disregarding the suggestion of the sergeant-at-arms, went to his seat. The president said he would not be allowed president said he would not be allowed. president said he would not be allowed to take his seat without a proper excuse. Mr. Power rose to a question of privilege, saying he did not believe such a course was provided for by any rule of the convention. The president differed with him and the sergeant-at-arms invited Mr. Power to step outside. The president said Mr. Power could present his excuse from his seat.

Mr. Power said he was ten minutes late and that was all there was about it.

The President—Shall, the gentleman be excused?

He was excused. consider a bill in, and twenty days after adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out the clause declaring the governor ineligible to the office of United States senator during his term, and claimed that the constitution of the United States fully fixed the qualifications of senators, and the state could not fix them. He did not want to try to amend the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Bowen declared this provision simply superfluous; the United States senate was a judge of the qualifications of its own members and had repeatedly admitted senators elected in deflance of this very clause.

He was excused. Mr. Turner moved a recess. Declared out of order, no quorum being present.

Mr. Moore moved that the sergeant-arms take in charge all the members as they appeared and bring them to the bar of the house. Adopted.

Mr. Stiles thought he ought to be granted assistance.

Mr. Stiles thought he ought to be granted assistance.

Mr. Power moved that the sergeant-at-arms go after the members and arrest them wherever found.

Mr. Stiles said the sergeant-at-arms was only one, and if sentout, who would take care of the members?

Mr. Turner said that after the extreme leniency shown to Mr. Power, that was a very belligerent motion.

The motion failed. The sergeant-at-arms here appeared at the bar with Mr. Griffitts in charge. Griffitts in charge.

The Chair—What has the gentleman to say in excuse for his absence at roll call. The gentleman is in technical arrest until his excuse is accepted by the

which the legislature and by Mr. Griffitts—Then I move that the \$8000.

Mr. Griffitts—Then I move that the \$1000.

Mr. Sharpstein moved to amend by Mr. Sharpstein sharpstein Lost—ayes Mr. Crowley moved that the gentle-man be discharged upon payment of the Mr. Griffitts—I'll agree to that.
Mr. Griffitts was excused by vote with-

out further debate.

Mr. Gowey was produced by the sergeant.
The Chair—What has the gentleman to say?

Mr. Gowey—I've been along with the gentleman from Spokane (Griffitts).
[Laughter.] as nugatory.

Mr. McElroy moved to strike out all

Air. McElroy moved to strike out all except the provision that the salary shall be \$4000 per annum. Lost in a minute. The section was adopted.

Section 15 provides for all commismissions to issue from the office of the secretary of state and defines the office and punishment of a governor who attempts to influence members of the legislature. [Laughter.]
He was excused.
Mr. Prosser appeared, and said he had been listening to Mr. Cox. A good excuse said the convention. Mr. Schooley made the same excuse, and was excused. Mr. Berry was asked what he had to say, and said "Nothing." He was allowed to take his seat on that excuse amid considerable merriment.

Mr. Gowey moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Lost.
Mr. Travis and Mr. McDonald said Mr. Travis and Mr. McDonaid said "Cox," and were excused. Mr. Gray said "Ditto," and the president said "Ditto," the briefest proceedings on record. Messrs. Burk and Dickey both said "Cox," and were excused.

Mr. Tibbetts moved that further proceedings the call be dispensed with. Carried, and a bunch of prisoners were thus let loose from the sergent extravers. Carried, and a bunch of prisoners were thus let loose from the sergeant-at-arms, and took their seats.

The president submitted a telegram from S. A. Wheelwright's secretary, in behalf of the Tacoma chamber of commerce, endorsing, with certain exceptions, the memorial of the Olympia chamber of commerce on the subject of corporations. Referred to the corporations committee.

Mr. Gowey asked by what authority a roll was called at the opening of a session after a recess.

\$3000.
Mr. Gowey moved to substitute

"\$1000" for "\$1500."
Mr. McReavy proposed to pay the
lieutenant governor a per diem while
acting as presiding officer of the senate,
but never to amount to more than \$3000
per annum. Lost.
Mr. Sharpstein moved to further
amend by making the salary \$500. amend by making the salary \$500.

Mr. Weir opposed all these amendments and thought \$1500 a reasonable sion after a recess.

The chair said it was the only way whereby the chair could be officially advised that a quorum was present.

Mr. Durie gave notice that he should

The chair said it was the only way whereby the chair could be officially advised that a quorum was present.

Mr. Durie gave notice that he should to-morrow move to amend the rules by putting

A FIVE MINUTES' LIMITATION on speeches unless a longer time was granted by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Turner gave notice that to-morrow he should offer an amendment to the rules changing the hour of meeting from 9 to 9:30 in the morning.

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

9 to 9:30 in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Moore the convention went into committee of the whole to further consider the report on the except we department.

Ar. Dunbar moved to strike out the clause restricting the legislature from raising his salary above \$3000. Lost—ayes 16, noes not counted.

Mr. Dyer moved to strike out the clause restricting the legislature from raising his salary above \$3000. Lost—ayes 10, noes not counted. Mr. Dyer moved to anient by anowing him to debate in committee of the whole, and have the casting vote in the senate and joint convention. Not seconded and the section was adopted.

Section 17 prescribes the duties of the secretary of the state, with a salary of

courtier consider the report on the ex-ecutive department.

T. M Reed resumed the chair and stated the pending question to be on the proposed amendment allowing a ma-jority in the legislature to override the

Revor briefly. Adopted.

Mr. Bowers offered an amendment requiring the commissioner of public lands to keep records also at the capital.

Mr. Buchanan wanted all the state Two and one-half minutes was all Mc. Dyer considered needful in which to show his reasons for opposing a mere majority and favroing the two-thirds rule as a happy medium.

Mr. Hicks moved the previous question, but was ruled out of order in committee of the whole. The question was taken on the word "majority" and the negative side presented—ayes 18, noes 18. Then question occurred on striking out two-thirds and inserting three-fifths, and this met the same fate—ayes 30, noes 41.

rule as a happy medium.

Mr. Hicks moved the provious question, but was ruled out of order in committee of the whole. The question was taken on the word "majority" and the negative side presented—ayes 18, noes 19. Then question occurred on striking out two-thirds and inserting three-fifths, and this met the same fate—ayes 30, noes 41.

Mr. Schooley moved to amend by requiring the superintendent of public instruction also, to keep his records at the capital. Adopted—ayes 28, noes 24.

Mr. Schooley moved to amend by requiring the superintendent of public instruction also, to keep his records at the capital. Adopted—ayes 28, noes 24.

Mr. Sudksdorf moved that all state officers shall both reside and keep records at the capital.

ficers shall both reside and keep records at the capital.

Mr. Griffitts opposed this.

Mr. Gowey agreed with him.

Mr. Turner said this would include judges of the supreme court, and he opposed it also.

At all this appalling

ARRAY OF PUBLIC TROUBLE

Mr. Sudksdorf lost his nerve and took back his amendment.

back his amendment.

Mr. Henry offered a substitute re-arranging the whole scheme, but the convention appeared to be satisfied with the scheme is it stood and declined to change it after Mr. Griffitts had favored the amendment for awhile, and Mr. Gowey and Mr. Turner had helped

admitted senators elected in deflance of this very clause.

Mr. Gowey moved to strike out all the sentence, of which Mr. Turner's amendment was a part.

Mr. Turner was willing to accept the amendment, but objection was made.

Mr. Durie claimed that Mr. Gowey's motion was out of order, but the chair ruled it is and put it and it prevailed—ayes 29, noes 26. The section was then adopted. him. Mr. McReavy didn't see how a man ould keep nis books in one place and live in another.

Mr. Durie moved to strike out the section. Mr. Grifflitts said the section was pretty ridiculous already, but still, much as it had been amended, it had better stand. etter stand.

Mr. Godman said the schedule commay fill all vacances in state offices un-til successors are qualified. Adopted. Section 14 authorizes the governor to

dopted.
Section 13 provides that the governor

ssue writs of election to fill vacances in

the legislative assembly.

Mr. Griflitts moved to strike this see

sion out. It went out.
Section 15 then became 14, and provided a salary of \$4000 for the governor, which the legislature may increase to

substituting \$3000 for \$4000. Lost—ayes 26, noes 37.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out the words "but shall never exceed \$6000.

Lost—ayes 18, noes not counted.

Mr. Dyer moved to change "\$6000" to "\$8000," but this was lost by a viva

voce vote.

Mr. Warner moved to strike out
"\$6000" and insert "\$4000." Ruled out

legislature.
Mr. Dunbar moved to strike out all

after the clause relating to the issuing of commissions. Adopted promptly. Mr. Stiles moved to strike out the bal-

nce of the section, as this was just a lit-

tle legislative detail which had no busi-ness here.

Mr. Griffitts thought it did no harm

and might be useful in deciding about certificates at the first election. Motion lost—ayes 23, noes 30. The section was

adopted.
Section 16 makes the lieutenant gov-

ernor the presiding officer of the senate, with a salary of \$1500, never to exceed \$3000.

Mr. Godman said the schedule committee could arrange all this until the legislature could act on the subject.
This is purely legislative and not the enunciation of any principle.
Mr. Warner thought the governor, secretary of state and treasurer ought allways to live at the capital.
Mr. Tibbetts offered an amendment knocking out all the amendments made except the one requiring the governor to reside at the capital.—Lost.
Mr. Warner had another arrangement which he proposed, but

which he proposed, but THE CONVENTION WAS TIRED. and couldn't understand just exactly what he was driving at, and didn't seem to want to try very hard and wouldn't have his amendment.

Mr. Dyer opposed striking out the section

tion.

Mr. McReavy made another suggestion, which was lost in the confusion.

Mr. Durie's motion to strike out was ost.
Mr. Sullivan of Whitman had a sub Mr. Sullivan of Whitman had a substitute for the whole section, providing merely that the governor, secretary of state and treasurer reside at the capital.

Mr. Turner moved that the committee rise and report progress. Lost.

Mr. Kinnear moved to lay this section on the table. Lost.

Mr. Power moved to further amend by adding "and keep their office thereat." Accepted by Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan's motion was lost.

Mr. Travis sent up another substitute, which went under the ax by ayes 25, noes 36. Section adopted.

Section 25 is as follows: No person except a citizen of the United States,

section 25 is as follows: No person except a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state or territory at least two years, shall be eligible to hold any state office. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of governor or lieutenant-governor unless he be at least 35 years old, and shall have resided in the state or territory at least five years last preceding his election to such office. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of state treasurer more than two consecutive terms. The compensation of state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected.

Mr. Sullivan of Whitman moved to strike out "at least 35 years old" and insert "a qualified elector," but while he was writing it out the convention got a way shead of him and lost him. Mr. Sharpstein offered a substitute for the written section which read as follows: No person except a qualified elector in this state shall be eligible to hold any state office, and no person shall be eligible to hold the office of state

lows: No person except a quantised elector in this state shall be eligible to hold any state office, and no person shall be eligible to hold the office of state treasurer more than two consecutive terms, compensation of state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have hear elected.

have been elected.

Mr. Sudksdorf offered another, which was read, but the chair ruled it out of order and Mr. Sudksdorf withdrew it for the present.

Mr. Moore argued in favor of Mr. Sharpstein's substitute for seven min-

utes.
Mr. Gowey apprehended that this

ON CORPORATIONS.

Report of the Committee on Corporations Other Than Municipal.

No Discrimination in Charges for Passengers or Freight to be Allowed.

which it may have been or may here-after be organized.

SEC. 8. No corporation organized out-side the limits of this state shall be al-lowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corpora-tions organized under the laws of this

state.

SEC. 9. Every corporation other than religious, educational or benevolent, organized or doing business in this state, shall have and maintain an office or place in this state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and in which shall be kent for inspection by every person have shall be made and in which shall be kept for inspection by every person having an interest therein, including creditors, and legislative committees, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, transfers of stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. officers.

SEC. 10. A corporation or association may be sued in a county where a con-tract is made or is to be performed or where an obligation or liability arises or

the breach occurs, or in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the

by any other transportation company or individual shall be delivered at any station, landing or port at charges not exceeding the charges for transpor-tation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction, to any

same class in the same direction, to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 19. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

SEC. 20. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and such property shall not be exempt from execution and sale.

SEC. 21. A railroad commission, con-

be allowed.

A Board of Ralitroad Commission of Ralitr

nect the same with other lines of the same character, and all of such companies are thereby declared to be common carriers. The legislature shall, by a general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section.

SEC. 24. Monopolies and trusts are contrary to the best interests of free government, and shall never be allowed in this state, and no incorporated company, copartnership or association of persons in this state shall, directly or indirectly, combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders or their trusters or assignees of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever for the purpose of fixing a price or regulating the production or transportation of any product or commodity. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare a forfeiture of their property and franchises.

We have duly considered the several propositions of Messrs. Buchanan, Godman, Browne, Dyer and Lillis, and the momorial ol the board of trade of the momorial of trade of the

we adischarged at the expiration of the capetal property and franchises.

We have duly considered the several propositions of Messrs. Buchanan, Godman, Browne, Dyer and Lillis, and the propositions of Messrs. Buchanan, Godman, Browne, Dyer and Lillis, and the trip of the board of trade of the city of Olympia, referred to us from time to time, and in the preparation of this article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 860. 11 does promise to pay 88 article have incorporated therein such pay 80 minutes and 10 more. If he has far in the pay 10 minutes of charges for transportation of the propositions of Massachusetts, is well as the pay 10 minutes of charges for transportation of the propositions of Massachusetts, is a proposition of Massachusetts, is a proposition of Massachusetts, is a proposition of the profit of the of

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NEWS FROM THE EAST

Charges Preferred Against Officers of the South Pacific Naval Squadron.

various coast fisheries. This is the first time the commissioner has ever been west of Denver. He says he proposes to restock the Columbia river, Oregon, and Sacramento rivers with salmon, so that in five years the catch will be as great as formerly. The commissioner and assistant leave for Baird station Tuesday next. They will here make some improvements for which congress has appropriated \$4000 and will then proceed to Oregon and Washington. A Northern Pacific Official Makes Some Suggestions of Financial Importance.

quest and was temporarily assigned to the receiving ship Independence, in or-der that he might be able to look after the interests of

Inspecting the Columbia.

PORTLAND, July 28.—A party of congressmen, who are traveling in the Northwest as guests of Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska, left for the sound to-day. Dorsey has been suffering from nausea and Hayden of Massachusetts from rheumatism. Yesterday the party inspected the government jetty at the mouth of the Columbia, and declared that enough money to complete it should be appropriated at once. To Attack the Egyptians. CAIRO, July 26.—Advices from the front state that three columns of dervishes are marching to reinforce the rebels. It is believed that when these effect a junction with the main body a grand attack will be made on the Egyptian forces.

Inspecting the Columbia.

Want to See Talmage.