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WINDLE OF J. P. MORGAN STRANGE RACE OF BOOBIES
Large Bills of Trust-Builders Have Been Sold in London.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Inquiries at the bank banking-house here today contained the main points of the story printed in the Daily Chronicle this morning the effect that bills signed by J. P. Morgan, in payment for purchases of pieces and bits of—have been returned with an intimation that the signatures were forgeries.
Two bills for \$5,000 each, purporting to be drawn by M. de Boudari, with J. Pierpont Morgan's acceptance, were presented for payment here by a London bank. Suspicions of J. P. Morgan, Jr., were used, and he withheld payment until the day. Meanwhile he called to father, who repudiated the signatures. J. P. Morgan, Sr., bought one picture in M. de Boudari, who deals in a small art objects. The police are investigating the matter.
Morgan's fear that similar extensive forgeries had been discovered in London. The signatures are supposed to be excellent imitations of Morgan's handwriting.

ISSUE IS DODGED

Senators Are Afraid of Popular Vote.

THOUGH STATES DEMAND IT
Action Always Smothered in Committee.

BY ENEMIES OF THE MEASURE
Twenty-nine states have demanded amendment providing direct election of Senators, but Senate thwarts them.

Twenty-nine of the 45 states have declared through their Legislatures in favor of direct election of United States Senators.
If 30 states demand it, Congress must call a constitutional convention on the question; but all 30 states must make the demand in one year.
The question has come up in the Senate in the form of resolutions, but a direct vote has been dodged, or the resolution has been buried in the committee, or the issue has been confused with others so as to insure its defeat.
When Senator Mitchell was a member of the committee on privileges and elections he tried to secure a vote on the question. When it returned after an interval he was refused a place on that committee because of his known advocacy of direct election.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—Twenty-nine of the 45 states have declared through their Legislatures for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. Some of these states have gone far enough to ask for a Constitutional convention in that particular. Should 30 states apply under the Constitution—that is, two-thirds of the states Congress would have to provide a Constitutional convention. But the applications would have all to be made at once, according to the present understanding.

Those states which have asked that a Constitutional amendment be submitted for the election of Senators by popular vote are: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

It is almost impossible to say what Senators have failed to carry out the wishes of their states in this regard, because there has never been a vote, direct or indirect, upon the subject. Many efforts have been made to obtain a vote, but all have proved futile. The proposition has been made to discharge the committee on privileges and elections and refer the consideration of the subject, but some way it has been passed over without a vote. The committee on privileges and elections has once or twice reported the resolution adversely, because a majority of the committee was against it, and it has been called up for discussion in the Senate, but never has there been a vote upon the proposition to show how the Senators stand.

They Dodge a Vote.
As with all other matters upon which a majority of the Senate does not wish a record vote, the majority has been busy to prevent such a vote being taken, knowing that it could not pass. It was easy to displace this subject with other legislation, if it once got before the Senate as the unfinished business, but the resolution has never got to that point yet, and it is doubtful whether it will ever be voted upon directly.

Many Senators are perfectly willing to express their opinion on the subject, but there are quite a number who are very pronounced in their views, such as Hoar, Depew, Pettus and others, who are strongly opposed to the resolution, while Burrows, Beveridge, Blackburn and some others are in favor of it. These men are members of the committee on privileges and elections, which has the matter in charge.

During the last session a resolution was discussed in the committee, and it would have been reported favorably, but Depew tacked on an amendment which provided that, in case the resolution should be ratified, it should provide for an inquiry into all methods of election in every state, as to whether voters were denied the privilege of voting. This, of course, turned all the Southern men against the resolution. They were willing to vote out a straight proposition from the committee, but the Republican majority voted the Depew amendment on, and then the Senators who were opposed to the election by direct vote and those who were opposed to the Depew amendment prevented the resolution from being reported. The matter was discussed some time in the Senate and then dropped.

Mitchell's Vain Efforts.
According to the present outlook, unless the personnel of the Senate should change very materially, there is no possibility of the passage of the resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote.
When Senator Mitchell was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections he made every effort to secure a direct vote upon this resolution. After his defeat for re-election and his return to the Senate he was refused a place on this committee, although he had been a member of it nearly all the time he had been in the Senate, because he was known to be favor-

able to the election of Senators by direct vote and had advocated it several times in the Senate. The committee as now constituted would favor the resolution if it was in a proposition by itself, but the tangle in which the Depew amendment has placed it will always make it difficult to pass such a resolution.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.
Movement Started in Wisconsin for Constitutional Convention.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Assembly today inviting other Legislatures to join in a Constitutional convention to secure an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote.
Among the bills introduced was one to encourage the production of beet sugar by exempting it from taxation for a term of years.

FAVOR LITTLEFIELD BILL.
Majority of Senate Committee Wants Drastic Anti-Trust Law.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—The position of the judiciary committee of the Senate in regard to trust legislation is agitating those leaders who declared that there would be no trust legislation save the Elkins interstate commerce bill and the Nelson amendment. The judiciary committee is favorably disposed to the Littlefield bill or something equally effective, and what is more surprising is that four or five Republican Senators are among those who say that something ought to be done.

Hoar of Massachusetts, Nelson of Minnesota, McComas of Maryland, Simon of Oregon and Clark of Wyoming are said to be the Republican Senators that cannot agree with the men who have promised nothing but "mild" trust legislation. Rejection is now placed upon some of the Democratic Senators to prevent anything from being done. Among those who are mentioned as looking at the subject from a conservative point of view are Pettus of Alabama, Turner of Washington and Blackburn of Kentucky.

While it is not known definitely how any of these men stand, it is claimed that some of the Constitutional questions involved have caused the Democratic Senators who are known as strict constructionists to view with some alarm provisions in the Hoar bill in the Littlefield bill. Of course, no vote has been taken, and it is only from rumors that the alleged position of Senators on the committee can be learned. There is an intimation that the Littlefield bill, if it is reported, will cause a great deal of discussion in the Senate before it is allowed to pass.

NORTHWEST IN CONGRESS.

Indiana Lead to Be Sold—Lighthouse for Alaska Coast.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—The House public lands committee today favorably reported the Senate bill authorizing the sale of isolated tracts of land of less than 160 acres lying within the limits of Indian reservations that have been opened to settlement, provided such tracts remain unoccupied for three years after all surrounding lands have been entered. Such isolated tracts shall not be sold for less than \$1.25 an acre. This bill affects the Umatilla, Colville and other Indian reservations where lands have been opened to settlement.

Senator Burton, at the request of Senator Mitchell, today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill to pay latered C. Robertson, secretary to Senator Mitchell, \$500 for work in reporting hearings of the Hawaiian subcommittee last Summer.

The lighthouse board has recommended and the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the erection of a lighthouse at Cape Sichelof, Alaska, to cost \$2,571. It is stipulated in the department order that all materials and supplies for this work shall be purchased in Portland.

MAJOR SYMONS PROMOTED.

Engineer Well Known in Pacific Northwest Goes to Washington.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—Major Thomas W. Symons, the engineer officer who has been assigned to the position of superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, with rank of Colonel, is well known throughout the Pacific Northwest. He was the engineer officer of the Department of the Columbia, and constructed military roads at the time of the threatened outbreaks of the Saux and Skagit Indians. He was at Portland in charge of the river and harbor improvements of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana up to 1898, and many of the important works on rivers and harbors were executed under his direction.

Colonel Symons is a personal selection of President Roosevelt, and in addition to his other duties, has direct charge of all social affairs and social functions at the White House. He will take the position on June 1.

ALASKA HOMESTEAD BILL.

Passed by Senate and Has Good Prospects in House.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate passed a bill increasing the size of homesteads in Alaska to 320 acres, and permitting the entering of unsurveyed as well as surveyed lands under this law, provided all entries are rectangular in form and not more than one mile in length. No homesteads in Alaska are to be commuted, five years' residence being required before patent will issue, and, furthermore, all entries must be privately surveyed before approved. The bill also contains a provision limiting the width of rights of way for wagon roads in Alaska to 200 feet.

The House public lands committee has signified its willingness to accept the Senate amendments to this bill, which insures its final passage and signing by the President. It may possibly be sent to conference for final adjustment.

MITCHELL IS IMPROVING.

Still Not Allowed to Attend to Business or Visitors.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Mitchell continues to improve. He is gaining strength, and was able to sit up longer today than yesterday. He is still prohibited from attending to his correspondence or from receiving visitors.

ONLY FOUR NOES

Portage Railway Bill Passes the Senate.

NOT A WORD AGAINST IT
All Sections of State Support the Measure.

FULTON ASKS QUICK ACTION
Secures Suspension of Rules, and After Short Discussion of Merits of Important Measure, Favorable Vote is Promptly Given.

The Dalles-Celilo portage railway bill passed the Senate yesterday with practically no opposition, and as soon as the bill is enrolled it will go before the Governor for his approval.
No one spoke a word against the measure, and only four Senators voted "no"—Daly, Miller, Smith of Yamhill and President Brownell.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Only four votes were recorded against the portage railway bill when it passed the Senate this morning. No Senator had aught to say against it, but representatives of every section of the state gave it their support. It passed the Senate under suspension of the rules, moved by Senator Fulton, of Clatsop County. The bill passed the Senate upon its merits as a measure of vast import to the industrial and commercial interests of all the Columbia River region.

As soon as the Senate convened this morning Senator Fulton asked unanimous consent to call up H. B. 215, which is known as the portage railway bill. There was no objection and the bill was read the second and third times.

"In my opinion, Mr. President," said Senator Fulton, "this is the most important measure that has been before this Legislature. It does not carry so large an appropriation as one other bill we have passed, but I undertake to say that, as measured by the beneficial results that will be realized by the commercial interests of the state, this will prove a more meritorious appropriation than any other we have made or could make. Its purpose is the opening of the vast grain fields of Eastern Oregon to the markets of the world. The construction of a portage road as contemplated by this bill will effect a reduction in freight rates, which are now almost prohibitive. For this reason it is of the greatest importance in aiding the development of that rapidly growing section of the state. If I thought this bill would meet any opposition, I would speak further upon the beneficial results that will follow the passage of this bill; but I believe that the Senators so fully appreciate its importance that it will be passed by an almost unanimous vote."

"I would feel that I had failed in my duty to my constituents if I did not give my voice and my vote to the support of this measure," said Senator Pierce. "The construction of this road will be of benefit not only to Eastern Oregon, but to all the Columbia River country."

Senator Knysundall said that he expected to support the bill, although he realized that the size of the appropriations of this Legislature will be very great. "I know that this Legislature will receive many kicks on account of its appropriations, but I believe that it is due to the people and business interests of Eastern Oregon that this bill shall pass. We are supporting this bill upon the understanding that the people of Eastern Oregon will consent to a repeal of the scalp bounty law. The construction of the portage road will cost no more than the scalp bounty law, and the results will be vastly greater."

No one spoke against the bill, and only four voted against it—Senators Daly, Miller, Smith of Yamhill and President Brownell.
As soon as the bill is enrolled it will go to the Governor for his approval.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR PORTAGE ROAD.

Moody Will Secure It as Soon as He Has Particulars.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 11.—Representative Moody is delighted at the passage of the bill for the state portage road between The Dalles and Celilo, and says as soon as he is advised of the right-of-way requirements he hopes to secure the necessary permit from the Chief Engineer of the War Department.

Representative Moody anticipates that the Board of Engineers which examined the obstructions in the Columbia there last Summer will submit plans to overcome this obstruction by canal and locks within the limitations authorized in the last river and harbor bill. He says that from the best information he can get, the Board's report cannot be completed until after Congress adjourns, but he hopes it will be filed early in the Spring, and that if its estimates are within the limitations of the river and harbor bill, work can begin at once, since it was authorized by that act, providing the engineers' report shows that the obstruction can be overcome for not to exceed \$4,000,000.

A favorable report on the Government project, he says, will not in any way project the utility of the state portage

scheme, since at best it will take several years to complete the Government work, and that in the meantime the benefits in freight reductions will, in his judgment, justify the state expenditure for the portage road.

GLAD PORTAGE BILL PASSED.

Commercial Bodies Congratulated by Chamber of Commerce.
President Livingston, of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday sent a telegram of congratulation on the passage of the portage road bill to the Commercial Club of The Dalles, the Commercial Club of La Grande, the Commercial Club of Pendleton, the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, the Chamber of Commerce of Walla Walla, Wash., and E. H. Libby, of Lewiston, Idaho. The telegram follows:
"Both houses of Legislature of Oregon have passed bill for the portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo. Open river now assured. Congratulations."
Yesterday afternoon he received the following reply:
Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 11.—Robert Livingston, president Chamber of Commerce, Lewiston-Garlandton greetings to Portland. Heartiest congratulations upon the auspicious event. The Oregon-Dalles-Celilo portage railroad appropriation the most important ever taken for the Northwest since Oregon territory was secured to the American flag.
E. H. LIBBY.

Gratifying to People of The Dalles.
THE DALLES, Or., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—News of the passage of the Celilo-Dalles portage bill by both houses of the Legislature has been the topic of general comment in this city today. Satisfaction is general that the project so long hoped for and needed has finally received state recognition. It is cited by prominent citizens here today as the most gratifying event in the history of The Dalles since the contract for building the cascade locks was awarded.

WAR CLOUD IN BALKANS.

Turkey Determined to Fight and Bulgaria Arming.
VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Dispatches from Sofia report that martial law will be proclaimed in several districts with a view to increasing the agitation among the Macedonians.

There are rumors of conflicts between the Turks and the revolutionists, the Turks losing many men. The revolutionists are reported to be gaining a number of recruits.

SULTAN RESOLVED TO FIGHT.

Will Grant No Reforms, and War With Bulgaria Must Follow.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—According to a dispatch from Philippopolis, published in the Standard this morning, the Sultan of Turkey is absolutely resolved to fight rather than accept reforms calculated to diminish his authority in Macedonia. The Macedonians, however, says the correspondent, will not wait, and Turkey will almost inevitably be drawn into war with Bulgaria.

BULGARIA CALLS OUT TROOPS.

Concentration of Turkish Troops on Frontier is Pretext.
SOFIA, Feb. 11.—The government is contemplating calling out two army divisions, and the Bulgarians furnishing one each. The concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier is given as the reason for this partial mobilization.

To Command Constabulary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Captain David J. Baker, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Captain William J. Scott, First Cavalry, have been assigned to duty as assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary, with the rank of Colonel. The officers named are now in the Philippines.

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FATE IS SEALED

McBride Bill Put on the Shelf.

FRIENDS WERE NAPPING
The Senate Secures Indefinite Postponement.

PLAY NEAT TRICK IN HOUSE
Where Measure Goes Before Committee of the Whole, and May Be Kept All Season—Day Given to Oratory.

The anti-commission members secured a signal victory at Olympia yesterday. The Senate indefinitely postponed the railway bill, while the House referred it to the committee of the whole, and as it will require a two-thirds vote to bring the matter up again, the measure is hopefully lost.
Considerable oratory was displayed in the discussion of the measure in both houses, much of which touched on the work of the Republican party in the state during the last year.
Excitement in the House ran high for awhile, and the opponents of the measure carried things with a high hand.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 11.—(Staff correspondence.)—All other business in both houses of the Washington Legislature was overshadowed today by the railroad commission bill. This great issue, which has hung like a cloud over the politics of the state for nearly a year, came up for execution in both houses, but came up late, after over three hours of debate, put it to sleep with a motion for indefinite postponement. The House took it up in committee of the whole, and kicked and cuffed it around for a couple of hours, and then arose to report progress. "Reporting progress" is merely a figure of speech in this case, for the measure includes 465 lines on the printed bill, and the progress this afternoon only reached as far as the fifth line, and even on that limited space definite action was impossible, owing to the continual stream of amendments that flowed in from all directions. The commission men were caught napping by permitting it to ever go before the committee of the whole, and a few minutes after it was there they discovered that it could be kept there for the remainder of the session and still with no definite action resulting.

It was a day of oratory in both houses, and the merits or demerits of the bill under discussion were for the greater part of the time obscured by the discussion of political history. The oratory covered a wide range. It carried the minds of the people back to that beer garden of a state convention at Tacoma last Fall, back to the county conventions and to the primaries. Some of the speakers went still further back to the manifesto which Governor McBride issued last May, and in a few cases they reached far enough into the past to bring before the committee of the whole, and a few minutes after it was there they discovered that it could be kept there for the remainder of the session and still with no definite action resulting.

The fate of the bill in the Senate was expected, in fact, it has been plain for months that it could not pass that body, but it was in the House that the unexpected happened. Governor McBride and his friends had long given up hope for success in the Senate, but they hoped to find consolation in placing on record some of the men whom they claim have gone wrong since reaching Olympia. Even this melancholy pleasure in to be denied them for the anti-commission forces in the House today succeeded in bringing up the bill for the rest of the session without placing a single man on record. This was accomplished by referring the bill to a committee of the whole, presided over by a chairman who came from Ferry County, and not from Missouri, and did not need to be shown. Mr. Johnson handled the gavel, and he was running the show. Every motion decided was on a viva voce vote, and the eyes and nays were shouted until the low-hung rafters trembled, and then Mr. Johnson would announce his decision, and calmly ignore calls for "division" or roll calls.

Excitement ran high, but progress was slow. There was plenty of latitude allowed the speakers, and toward the close of the session the debate at times developed into a frolic. So much so in fact that Martin Maloney, the Democratic statesman from Stevens, with a disgusted look on his face, implored the House. "In the name of humanity, stop this hot air vote." But Martin's request was not heeded, and it never will be gained, so far as the Lower House of the Eighteenth Legislature of the State of Washington is concerned. The status of the bill, according to the anti-commission men, is that of any bill that has been reported to a committee. As the committee must report it back to the House before action by the House can be had to get the bill out of the committee of the whole, it will be necessary to again resolve the House into such committee, and it requires a two-thirds vote to do this. As the most fantastic claim that has been made by the commission men would not give them more than half a dozen majority in the House, the hopelessness of securing a two-thirds vote on the matter is apparent. It is the general belief that no serious attempt to revive the question will be made. The calendar is pretty well crowded with business of importance, and so long as the bill has been killed in the Senate there is nothing to be gained by wasting any more time with it in the House.

McBride Bill Put on the Shelf.
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FRIENDS WERE NAPPING
The Senate secured indefinite postponement of the railway bill, while the House referred it to the committee of the whole, and as it will require a two-thirds vote to bring the matter up again, the measure is hopefully lost.

PLAY NEAT TRICK IN HOUSE
Where the measure goes before committee of the whole, and may be kept all season—day given to oratory.