a dangerous step, and that this day would

mission. "If the merger suit is lost by the people," said he, "railroad competition in Washington will be a dream of the past." He accused those who were pro-

past." He accused those who were protesting against the irregularity of the
adoption of the commission plank of playing the baby act, and asked why they had
not filed their protest at the convention,
instead of making the passage of the
plank unanimous. He also stated that he
would tomorrow introduce a bill for an
elective commission, and that the fight
was not yet over. He repeatedly expressed a high regard for the chief executive, and said that he would stand so
much higher in the estimation of the people than those who opposed the bill that

ple than those who opposed the bill that they would be unable to see him.

"We are stuitifying ourselves; we are breaking our pledges, and we will shortly be reaping the whirlwind."

be reaping the whiriwind."

Vandevanter of King made a vigorous protest against the Pierce County member's gloomy prognostications. He said he needed no defender, and that he would

not be terrified by threats of fusion, and that they could fuse if they wanted to, and the Republican party would still be

Tolman followed Warburton with a few

feeling remarks, in which he expressed regret at seeing his Republican brothers

regret at seeing his Republican brothers clawing at each other, and, as he expressed it, "fighting like brothers." He said there was some consolation in the old saying that when certain men fall out certain others got their just dues.

Hamilton closed the debate with a short speech in answer to Warhurton.

A call of the Senate was then demanded, and Moore, Democrat, of King, was miss-ing. It was reported that Mr. Moore was

averse to going on record on the com-mission bill, and as his colleagues would

not permit any sidestepping, the sergeant-at-arms was dispatched to find him. He

was rounded up a few minutes later, and the clerk called the roll on Tolman's amendment to adopt the minority report.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 2

to 17. The roll was then called on the

adoption of the majority report, which

was for indefinite postponement. The result was as follows:
Ayes—Baker, Baumelster, Clapp, Cornwell, Davis, Earles, Hamilton, Hemrich, Hurley, Kinnear, Lecrone, Moore, O'Donnell, Palmer, Potts, Rands, Ruth, Smith

of Snohomish, Stansell, Stewart, Sum-ner, Tucker, Vandevanter, Welsh, Mr.

President—3.

Noes — Angle, Crow., Garber, Graves,
Halley, Hallett, Hammer, McKenney,
Moultray, Rasher, Reser, Sharp, Splawa,
Tolman, Warburton, Welty, Wilson—17.

The political affiliations of the voters

For the bill-Republicans, 10; Demo

Against the bill-Republicans, 23; Demo

IN THE HOUSE.

Whole at 2 o'Clock.

The railroad commission bill was made the special order for 2 o'clock this after-noon, was taken up promptly on time, and on motion of Easterday the House

went into committee of the whole with Johnson of Ferry in the chair. The first act of the committee of the whole was to have the bill read through by the reading clerk that the members

would all be certain to know its contents, and when this had been done the com-mission men made the first move in the

Gleason of King opposed the motion on the ground that there should be a dis-

Lewis said the object of his motion was

to facilitate business and avoid the dupli-cating of the work of the House. If the bill were taken up section by section in

necessarily have to be gone over in the House on second reading of the bill.

Roth rose to a point of order. He read from rule 47 of the manual for this ses-

consideration in the committee of the

whole shall be read section by section and each section adopted or defeated by

vote of the committee. The second mo

tion conflicted with the rule, he declared.

the result of months and years of prep-

aration and was satisfactory in every particular to the friends of the measure.

Wells of Spokane performed a difficult

rms called for the passage of a bill

creating an appointive railway commis-sion which should be nonpartisan in make-

up. The bill before the committee, he declared, was not in compliance with the

nonpartisan declaration of the platforms.

He desired to propose an amendment to the first section correcting the defect,

the first section correcting the defect, and said he would also favor an amendment which would make the commission appointive until the next general election and elective thereafter. He believed the Lewis motion should be defeated.

Easterday frankly admitted that he did

not intend to vote for the bill, but if a

commission bill were passed he wanted it to be a bill that would be a good one

and comply with the wishes of the peo-ple. He said he had an amendment to

offer regarding the appointive feature of

the commission, but announced that whether the amendment carried or not

Lewis offered, as an evidence of good faith, to agree to withdraw his motion if

the committee would agree to consider the

The chair ruled this proposition out of

that the bill must be voted on section by

The clerk then started the reading of the first section of the bill. The first clause,

however, provides that the members of the commission shall be appointed by the

Governor. Easterday at once offered an amendment striking out the words "ap-pointed by the Governor of the state" and

substituting the words "elected from the people of the State of Washington."

This started the debate in earnest, East-

erday opening it with an argument in favor of his own amendment. "I want to know why appointed from the Governor," he said. "Why not let me appoint? (Cries

of "Second the motion.") Why not let the chairman of this committee appoint:

Why not let the Secretary of State-ap-point? Gentlemen, I believe in the dear old principle of keeping the government

in the hands of the people. If this be

in the hands of the people. If this be wise, why not have the Governor appoint the Congressmen? Why not have the Governor appoint the Judges? But can any one say that the Governor or the Sec-

retary of State is more competent than

nittee reading the second reading in

point of order

e would vote against the bill,

order, and sustained Roth's

ection in the committee.

Jones of King expressed the belief that

sion, which provides that a bill un

on of the bill as a general proposition. The idea of resolving the House into a committee of the whole was to en-able the widest of latitude in such dis-

Discussed by Committee of

President-25. Noes - At

crats, 2.

follow

peech in answer to Warburton.

# LOOD OF ORATORY

ommission Bill Starts Much Eloquence.

AMILTON URGES ITS DEFEAT

ome of the Senntors Cannot Refrain From Washing Republican Linea, and Some Hard Words Are Used.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 11.-(Staff cornt.)-The Senate met at 10:30 lock, and, after the transaction of some siness of minor importance, and the in-duction of three new bills, the railroad amission bill, which had been made a postponement, and the minority report it do pass were then read. til do pass were then read. Senator ker moved that the majority ort be adopted. Senator Tolman red as an amendment that the ority report be adopted. The question this amendment was the starter's flag the great race, and Tolman was rst entry of the commission forces. He eld that the railroads were public high-ays, and, notwithstanding the fact that vate capital was invested in them, they taining nature, and it dealt almost exng the operations of the roads. Mr. nan spoke for 42 minutes, and was fol-d by Senator Hamilton of Pierce, who oke for nearly half an hour, going thorughty into the political aspects of the ase and giving some inside history as to ow the commission plank was inserted the platform. Hamilton spoke in part

Mr. President, I oppose this bill. I say calm-y, carefully and after serious consideration hat I am opposed to any bill creating a rail-road commission. I am sincere in such oppo-lition. For several reasons, I opposed this bill we years ago on the floor of this Senate and have as one of my reasons that it meant less be the people of this state who might be suffer-ng from excessive rates than it did to a clique to the idle vaporings and promises of either lisappointed or ambitious politicians. And in this I spare neither party. Two years ago, Mr. President, this issue was fought out on the foor of this Senate, and it was not so much foor of this Senate, and it was not so much ever had occasion to realize how the of an appointive power could be at it made you feel like increasing? Have you ever thought where it? Have you ever stopped to think the used? dent. I neither criticise nor prejudice f any Senator to fole on this bill as needletates, and I ask that I be same right. The Senator from

marty if we keep not that popular. The Senator from Spokane that for a moment. The Senator from Spokane has said that his county platform instruged to support such a bill. I answer to the Senator that if his county indersed such a measure, and he knowing the local situation, feels that it was an honest and a fair expression not obtained by outside influences, not gained by combinations, nor won by the promise of patronage or threats, that it is his duty to support it. I say to the Senator from King that if his county saw fit to ignore the matter entirely, he knows the sentiment of the people there better than I do, and that they expect him to use his own judgment. He is their agent, and he alone is responsible to them. It was many years ago decided by the ahiest of statesmen that the fundamental principle of popular government was the placing of power in the hands of a representative that he might use his judgment as a fully licensed agent of those whom he had been selected to represent.

## Echo of Tacoma Convention,

And I say to you, Mr. President, and gently

ple of my district, Mr. President, are unaturably opposed to a railroad commission, and in all honor and regard to them I shall oppose this bill. Mr. President, there are other Sentors here whose constituencies are opposed to this bill. I shall refer briefly to King County. this bill. I shall refer briefly to King County. It cannot be claimed by any advocate of this measure on the floor of this Senate that the people—a great majority of the people of King County—desire that their representatives in this body vote for this bill. The position of the Senators from King County has long been thoroughly understood. They were nominated in a convention beld in Seattle last June. In the platform adopted by that convention there was absolutely no mention of a railroad comlutely no mention of a railroad com-

## King County's Position.

That same convention sent to the state conven-tion a delegation of 90 Republicans uninstructed on the railroad commission issue. It was never claimed prior to the meeting of the state con-vention that any considerable number of the Republican voters of King County desired a Republican voters of King County desired a railroad commission. Yet at the Tacoma state convention 44 of the 90 members from King County voted with the commission men. They were undoubtedly led to do this by the personal solicitation and request of the King aspirant for the Senatorship. He urged them to this action by the representation that the adoption of a commission plank would further his own interests and advance his candidacy and therefore be of benefit to King County. I believe no man will deny the statement made by reliable fore be of benefit to King County. I believe no man will deny the statement made by reliable persons in King County that, had the railroad bill been an issue before the King County con-vention, that body would have instructed the 90 delegates elected to the state convention to yote solidly and as one man against the rail-road commission plank.

And shall any one say to these Senators from of shall any one say to these Senators from a County that because the state convention of peaceful folds against an agure say. From the bare majority, obtained in the manner I the time when we were commercially unknown up to today, when the name of Puget Sound is known and recognized over the civilized stituents and be false to their trust? I say a thousand times no!

even then. Mr. President, it must be won by intrigue and by betrayals that would have shamed a Judas.

What was the issue in the state convention? What has been the issue for the past year? Has it been the Republican party they were trying to build up, or has it been a factional machine? Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, do you believe if there had not been a Linited States Senator to elect there would have been this hue and cry about a railroad commission in this Legislature? Mr. President, I hold in my hand a copy of the statement made by the Executive of this state last May in which he brands as almost folons those who do not agree with him. I am a free-born American citizen and take exception to such charges. I have as much right to my opinion as he has to his, and more, Mr. President, I puly ask that I be allowed to exercise them as I see fit I do not attempt to force them upon others, who, from seiftsh personal motives, for anticipated spoils, for promise of preferment, for political recognition, may be advocating the passage of this measure. It will be an act of chairity to kill this bill, that they may never know how many had been called, but how few could have been chosen.

It has been said that we are a prosperous people, and statistics show that our people in its advance? No, indeed no. It has only being the state were unusually so, all were doing this state were unusually so, all were doing the state were building steamers for

people, and statisties show that our people in this state were unusually so, all were doing well, all were happy, but this bugaboo, this political war cry could not be stilled. The coyote and hyena that foster and profit by un-rest must make trouble or their vocation would be lost.

They prate about the Republican platform and party honor. Where is the party honor in the gentleman that Providence has selected to officiate as Governor of this commonwealth, who in certain counties of this state has refused to indone or recommend the Republican ticket? Where is the party loyalty that allows a hybrid ballot to bear his name, with an indorsement of the Democratic candidates? So well, indeed, has he followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor that at times I believe he almost forgot in his anxiety to elect a Senator, to what party he owed allegiance. a Senator, to what party he owed allegiance. For those who assisted him from honest mo-

tives I have nothing but respect.

Mr. President, there are several gentlemen here who voted against this bill two years Some were candidates for re-election and

## How the Plank Was Inserted.

But the Senator from Pierce says it is in which it became part of that platform; by whom it was made an issue, and for what purpose. Was it made an issue by the people of this state for the benefit that might accrue to the greatest number? Mr. President, I think not! Ask the people of Whatcom, of Thur-ston, of Pierce, of Snohomish; take local poll-tics out of King County, and ask them-do the same thing in Spokane.

Mr. Presdent, it has, been recorded that just

port of the commission bill, circulated a peti-tion far and wide asking the representatives of King County to vote for this bill. I am told that people traveled miles out of the woods in Mason County for a chance to sign this peti-tion. Think of it, Mr. President, this cry for relief from a people downtrodden and op-pressed by the railroads that seam Vashon Island from one end to the other! Think, Mr. President, of the pitiful appeal from railroad extortion from the trackless wilds of Mason

Let the gantlemen be honest with themselves Let the gentlemen be honest with themselves. Do we want a political machine in this state for the purpose of perpetuating the power of patronage; for the building up and supporting of any particular clique? I say no, Mr. President. I say let the members on this floor honestly support the interests of the districts they represent. Do not safrifice, do not retard the their share to make this the greatest state in the Union. This is the age of enlightenment, of advancement and, of commercial progress. Better lend a helping hand to those individuais and corporations, that if for no other reason than their own interests will make us great. Say to them, "Use us fairly—that is all we sek. You can and shall run your own business, and while you treat us with justice we shall not restrict or hamper you with useless that the same of the sam here to help us develop our untold riches our mines, our forests, and our acres of now inac cessible lands." Say to the hardy nioneer i the remote corner of the state; say to the verright of any Senator to sole on this bill as conscience dictates, and I ask that I be ved the same right. The Senator from the has said that the state platform has red it to the people, and woe he to us as a red it to the people, and woe he to us as a red it to the people, and woe he to us as a red it to the people, and woe he to us as a red it has been not that pledge. Let us pass for a moment. The Senator from Spokane for a moment. The Senator from Spokane for a moment with the country platform instrumed to forges are biazing, whose waitring machinery makes day out of the quiet midnight; say to the mariner and to the commercial companies who, with their brains and capital, enlisted in the task of making this the greatest shipping state in the Union; say to them all, Mr. President, we are patriots and not partisans Let us honestly and sincerely vote down this bill. Go back to your constituents and tell them in all candor that you did it for the

state at large-for the greatest good to the

Collusion and Intrigue Charged.

The platform demands this bill; the Gover-nor demands it. Does the platform demand it Has the state platform the power to demand that which is detrimental to my county and to yours? Can a bare majority, won by col-lusion and intrigue, say to delegates from dif-ferent parts of this state: "We have decided

o and so. Take it and be good"?

Mr. Presilicut, you can drive a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. The their instructions, have not forgotten the temper or pulse of their county conventions, nor have they forgiven the base betrayal of their platform at the state convention held at Tacomas, September 10, 1902. Mr. President, the fight was fought out in our county, and, with the exception of one partially disaffected district, we were opposed to a railroad commission. We turned down such a resolution.

Mr. President, I declined to be elected a delegate to that state convention. I had received my instructions, and I am here to carry them out. I have fought this fight for the past year. I had been warned that I would be opposed; that I would be met with all the power of a state patronage both to be given and promised. They kept their promise. There has been no misunderstanding. I have had the honor to be returned; handsomely returned by a free and enlightened constituency. To them, and to them alone, am I responsible. The people of my district, Mr. President, are unalterably opposed to a railroad commission, and in the propose of a state patronage both to be given and promised. They kept their promise. There has been no misunderstanding. I have had the honor to be returned; handsomely returned by a free and enlightened constituency. To them, and to them alone, am I responsible. The people of my district, Mr. President, are unalterably opposed to a railroad commission.

Not the Party's Platform. Governor demands it; he insists upon it; he is firm; he is immovable, the gentlemen say. I speak of the Governor without disrespect. But I know of no reason why his will, his opinion,

Who is this Governor, I ask in all due respect? For I have the highest regard for him personally, and for his executive position, and have nothing but praise for his official admin-istration. But is he the Republican party? Is it the Republican platform we are asked to stand upon? Or is it his platform? Is it a platform built by the unanimous approval of adopted and secured by promises of support of this man for Senator, that man for Congress; this man for Judge; that man for an official position. Is that the platform they ask us to

neal made before one delegation for support because the Governor had helped a certain candidate betrayed one county, and a public announcement that a fish hatchery had been promised, show how another county had been promised, show how another county had been betrayed. Is that a state platform to be proud of? I say no. Mr. President. If we are to have a Railroad Commission, let us have a to have telephone, a telegraph, a street-rallway com-mission. They are all public servants. Let us restrict the output of lumber, of coal, and let restrict the growth of wheat. Let us make everything subservient to the whim of our ever-changing politics.

Mr. President, I have been called a railroad Mr. President, I have been caned a railroad man. I have never denied the charge, nor hid-den my light under a bushel. I am a railroad man. I was a railroad man 14 years ago when there was but a bridle path and one single track along Tacoma's water front; when one wharf only at Seattle could accommodate a vessel, and that one end at a time. I was a railroad man, Mr. President, when the aca railroad man, Mr. Fresicent, when the arrival of a foreign ship at either Seattle or
Tacoma was made the occasion of a holiday
and festival. I am a railroad man today when
the bays of our Sound cities are dotted and
our wharves lined with the ships of all countries, and when the flags of all nations hang
in peaceful folds against an arure sky. From

road man. Mr. President, only 12 short years ago the What was the paramount issue in the state convention? Was it the Republican party or its success that was being considered? No. Mr. President, it was the railroad commission, and even after an entire year of wire-pulling, of cajoling, of promises, of patronage, of political preference, of threats and combinations, and

Does this denote progress, prosperity, development, advancement? I think so. Has it paused, Mr. President? Has it even healtated in its advance? No, indeed no. It has only begun. Today they are building steamers for begin. Today they are building steamers for this trade that are the wonder of the century. Let the trade increase in the next ten years as it has in the past, and what a great com-monwealth, Mr. President, will be ours. Al-ready our commerce is the envy of Portland and of San Francisco. These cities are ready and anxious to defeat our just destiny. Shall we assist them or shall we say to those who we assist them, or shall we say to those are willing to help develop our state, "Come, and we will put no unfair restriction upon you"? Let us say to the Central Pacific, to the Southern Pacific, to the Ænion Pacific, 'Here are the grandest, the best natural facil-Let us say to the Burlington, to the Santa Fe, to the Rock Island, aye, and to the Canadian Pacific, "etretch out your rails until they meet the sails on Puget Sound."

What would it mean, Mr. President, if we had as many miles of railroad in proportion to our area as in Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania? Every forest would echo with the stroke of the ax every acre would glimmer with its shining field of grain, every mountain would give up its hidden treasures, and every hamlet would respond to the welcome song of industry.

Who are behind this commission bill? What have they done to upbuild this grand state?

Where are the monuments of their progress?

In Skagtt County? In Skagit County?

Better, Mr. President, to go back to the days
of the stage coach, the prairie schooner and
the Indian cance than at this time to stand in the way of and retard the development of two great railroads against whom this measure is aimed, because they may have combined to reach out for more trade and cut down expenses. They have already given to the farmer and the shipper the benefit of this policy of combination, of reduction in expenses and of

Suppose the railroads are making money? How long will it be before other roads are here as competitors? Already they are surveying the way from the north to bring another transcontinental line to our seaports. How long will it be then before, in the march of progress and development, a line will be built from the south? Two railroads, Mr. President! I would to God we had a dozen, and that every one of them would help as much to build up ou state as the two which we already have.

Senator Graves was the next speaker. He declared that "from the earliest hisognized principle that public servants and public agencies, such as railroads, are subject to regulation by the state, and that the best jurists hold that such reg-

He continued in part: "But a new light has arisen in this Sen-ate, and declared that the rallroads have made the state, and that the state should not regulate them. I do not care to en-ter into a discussion of the constitutional phase of the bill; the time for that has passed. This is a government of the peo-ple, through the agencies of parties, and both parties in this state have solemnly pledged themselves to the enactment of this bill. As Senators we are not answerable to our immediate constituency first, but to the whole people. This bill is the adopted policy of the whole state, and we have naught to do but to enter up the judgment of the state. So far as the charge that the Republican party platform was not adopted fairly, I have nothing to say. This Legislature has had to witness constantly the washing of Republican dirty lines, and the charges of treachery and broken faith have become common occurrence. If Senators cannot obey the expressed will of the people, they have no business here. No man has a moral right to come here and pose as the the committee, the same ground would

representative of a party and disavow the party's principles. Party honesty is the same as individual honesty."

Senator Crow followed. He said in part: "After we had fought this fight out on the floor of the state convention and the ission force won it, a representative of the railroads moved to make the action of the convention unanimous. Whatever might have been done prior to that, that motion made the adoption of the appointive commission plank the unanimous action of the Republican party, and it does not look well at this late day for any man to claim that the platform was unfairly adopted. This is a question that will not down merely by your defeating the bill today; it will be present with you in the next campaign, and you will be held

strictly accountable for your failure to carry out the party mandate." Senator Garber, of Lincoln, declared that the agricultural interest of the state was being plundered by gross and notorious discriminations, and by their grain being forced to arbitrary discriminating points, and the discrimination thus practiced was a violation of every law of trade and

every rule of common justice.

Senator Hallett, of Spokane, declared that the Legislature had but one duty to perform, and that was to enter up the verdict of the people. He declared that every man who votes against the bill should not only be impeached, but should be put in the penitentiary. Several ineffectual attempts at recess

had been made, and at 1 P. M. the motion

On reassembling at 2 o'clock, Clapp of Jefferson spoke for about five minutes. "The railroads of the state," he said, "are giving satisfactory service, and their man-agers are still capable of attending to their own affairs. The advocates of a railroad commission are the financial failures and the disgruntled politicians. The substantial business interests of the state are opposed to it." He continued that the railroads were public benefactors, and cited the efforts of the Northern lines to bring Oriental commerce to Puget Sound. Senator Rands of Clark made one of the best speeches of the afternoon. He showed up in plain colors how the com-mission plank had been forced through Clark County, and minced no words in de-claring that a judicial appointment had been promised in order to secure a com-mission delegation to the state convention. on delegation to the state convention, and to get votes for the Governor's Senatorial candidate. He declared that the threat had been made that postmasters in his county would be removed unless the commission delegation was secured. He said that when the Governor went on rec-crd with the statement that a man was not a Republican or an honest man unless he supported the commission plank, he exceeded his right. "I have not left the Republican party," said he, "and I am a better Republican than those who are seeking to pass this bill for their peraggrandizement."

He declared that Clark County was carried by falsehood and misrepresentation, and that if he voted for the bill, he would not be voicing the sentiments of his constituents, who were not in favor of a on. Rands has been sick for sev eral days, and was pale and frembling

when he sat down. Davis of Pierce made a humorous speech, stating that his constituency of 2000 men were solid against the bill, and that he had always been a railroad man, and would continue to be such.

Tucker of King, who is a railroad em-ploye, also spoke in favor of the bill, and asked that his position be regarded not as railroad man, but as a member of the a railroad man, but as a member of the Legislature, trying to do his duty toward the people who elected him, and who were not in sympathy with the bill. Warburton of Pierce, the best friend of the commission bill, made a very fine de-

and as the day wore on the argument grew in warmth. "I stand with the Governor," said Roth, Warburton of Pierce, the best friend of the commission bill, made a very fine de-fense of the Governor and of the bill. His years ago, when this same bill was up.

Where did the Governor stand at that time? Was he in favor of trusting Governor Rogers with the appointment of a railroad commission? He was not. And if he was afraid to trust Rogers, we are afraid to trust Rogers, we are afraid to trust Rogers, we are speech was impromptu, and was by far the best on his side of the question. He warned the Senate that they were taking a dangerous step, and that this day would be long remembered. He stated that he could regard the vote to kill the bill only as a crime, and that this day's work would come nearer to wrecking the Re-publican party than anything that has ever happened to it. He said the rail-roads opposed the commission bill because they knew they could not control the com-mission. "If the merger suit is lost by

afraid to trust him."

Roth then characterized the Governor as a man who "has gone crazy thirsting for power." He then offered an amend-ment to insert the words "providing always that no Commissioner shall be quali-fied until he has been confirmed by the

Before the discussion of this had proceeded very far, Maloney offered a motion that the committee of the whole repor progress. The motion carried, and a few minutes later the House adjourned unti-2 o'clock tomorrow, at which time a meet ing will be held for memorial speeches in honor of the late John B. Allen. E. W. W.

### IN THE HOUSE. Bill Is Introduced Appropriating

\$100,000 for Lewis and Clark Fair. OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 11 .- (Staff corre spondence.)-The most important bill in troduced in the House this morning was No. 314, by Megler of Wahkiakum, which was a duplicate of S. B. 155, introduced in the Senate by Rands of Clark. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and also provides for the appointment by the Gov ernor of a nonpartisan board of more than uary, 1906. No salary will be paid the commissioners, but they will be allowed expenses. They are to meet within three months after the act becomes a law and select from their number a secretary and a president. They shall also appoint an executive commissioner, with a salary of not more than \$150 per month, when actually engaged. The executive commisto secure a complete and creditable dis play of the products and interests of the state at the Exposition. He shall make monthly reports to the commission, and shall hold office at their pleasure. All state bureaus, including mining, horti-culture, agriculture, fisheries and others,

are authorized to co-operate. The House met at 10 o'clock. A resolu-tion was presented by Wilson of Walls Walla, advancing wages of clerks 50 cents per day. On motion of Ranck it was indefinitely postponed.

The morning session was uninteresting, devoted almost exclusively to the second reading of a lot of uninteresting bills.

Fifteen bills were read a second time and passed a third reading. Among the more important were the Gunderson anti-pass bill, the Cole bill, defining criminal anarchy, the Sunday barbering law, and the Easterday anti-trust law. There are still 20 bills on the calendar for second reading, and four more will be added tomorrow, by reason of having been received from committees today under favorable

In addition to Megler's bill, No. 314, the following new bills were introduced: H. B. 315, Gunderson of Mason—Amends the act fixing licenses on the product of fishtraps so that the amount that shall be paid the state on fish taken thereby is increased from \$1 per 1000 to \$2.50 per 1000. H. B. 316, Brewer of Chehalis—Providing or a state road through the Counties of

Jefferson, Ciallam and Chehalis, and ap-propriating \$25,000. H. B. 317, Gleason of King-Amends the act relating to duties of the Secretary of State, so that he is given complete custody and management of the State Capitol oullding when the same is completed This duty under the present law would be divided between the Secretary of State

and the State Librarian.

H. B. 318, Brewer and Philbrick of Chehalis County-Is a duplicate of Senate bill filed yesterday relating to tide lands in front of Hogutam H. B. 319, McKenzie-Prohibits the sale

game by proposing through Lewis of King that the bill be reported back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass of liquor on or near the grounds of the Agricultural College.
H. B. 330, committee on revenue and taxation-Providing for a notice for time of assessment and time of meeting of Boards of Equalization.

H. B. 321, Jones of King-Providing for the assessment and taxation of express companies.
H. B. 322, King of /Thurston-For the relief of C. S. Rinehart.

Only a Short Session Is Held in the

OLYMPIA, Feb. 11.—(Staff correspond-ence.)—The Senate had but a short half our in which to transact business morning, on account of the railroad bill, which was the special order for 10 o'clock. The House concurrent resolution providing for a joint session in the House cham-ber at 2 o'clock tomorrow to listen to sulogies on the late ex-Senator John B. Allen was adopted.

no honest amendments would be offered in the committee. The bill, he said, was House concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee on fisheries, to con sist of two Senators and three Representatives, to meet a like committee from th Oregon Legislature, was amended so as to straddle by questioning the worth of Roth's point of order and by attempting make the committee number three Senators instead of two, and was then adopted to refute the statement of Jones that no honest amendments would be proposed to to the bill. He said that both party platthe House afterward concurring in the amendment. Senator Tolman secured the recommit

nate bill No. 106, to prevent the defacing of natural scenery. been recommended for indefinite postpone

The Senate took up out of order and passed House concurrent resolution No. 15, by Molestad, protesting against the inclu-sion of any more of the lands of Skagit

County within the forest reserve.

The following new bills were presented:
H. B. 153, Stansel—Appropriating \$10,000 for the construction of a road in Ferry and Stevens Counties. The road is to con at Newport, Stevens County, and run to

Orient, in Ferry County.

H. B. 154, Stansel—Appropriating \$40,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at Northport, Stevens County. The appropriation is made tingent upon the Commissioners of Stevens County appropriating \$39,000 more. The whole amount is to be expended under the direction of a commission consist ing of S. C. Slawson, A. V. Downs, Kent Ovelvie, Jacob Broederrus, George Mason

and George Barclay.

H. B. 155-An act appropriating \$100,000 for the collection, exhibition and maintesance of the products of the State of Washington at the Lewis and Clark Expo-sition at Portland in 1966. The bill is a uplicate of the Megler bill introduced in

Persons whose occupation gives but little exercise are victims of torpid liver and constipation. Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you.

Have you friends coming from the East? If so, send their names to the Denver & Rio Grande office, 124 Third street, Portland. Or.

Hair Vigor

This is what Ayer's any one else in the matter of making ap-pointments?" That question has been threshed out al-Hair Vigor does: Reready before the people of the state," said Lewis "and also in the state convention of the party to which the gentleman who stores color to gray has just spoken claims to belong."
Mr. Lewis declared that the members o hair, makes the hair an elective commission could be traded off in convention in the interests of the railgrow, stops falling, There were numerous other speakers cures dandruff. Isn't that enough?

GOVERNOR DOESN'T APPROVE GAR-NISHMENT OF OFFICIALS WAGES.

Attempt to Pass Measure Over Governor's Veto Fails-Declares It Is Class Legislation.

SALEM, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain today returned to the House with his veto House bill 47, Kay, which was to make salaries of public employes subject to garnishment. The bill failed to pass over the veto by a vote of 28 for passage and 23 against. This is the first passage and 23 against. This is the first time that Governor Chamberlain has ex-ercised the veto power of his office. The present law, section 259 of the new ode, reads: "No State or County Treasurer, Sheriff,

Clerk, Constable or other public officer shall be liable to answer as garnishee for

moneys in his possession, as such public officer, belonging or owing to or claimed by any judgment debtor."

The bill was to amend the law as follows: "Except when the judgment debtor is an employe of the state, county or other public corrections of which the sare. other public corporation of which the gar-nishee is an officer, then such officer shall be liable to answer."

"Such legislation," says the Governor,
"is class legislation and is victous in the
extreme. There can be no just reason for permitting the wages of a public official to be subjected to garnishment, while moneys belonging to other persons than employes are exempted from any such pro-

When the question came up whether to pass the bill over the veto, Mr. Davey moved indefinite postponement of the measure. Mr. Davey and Mr. Kay, though from the same county and of the same party, get into sharp competition very frequently, and so they did in this instance. Mr. Kay at once set about pass-ing the bill over the veto.

"There is big demand for this bill," said Mr. Kay. "There is no good reason why public employes should not be subject to the laws of garnishment the same as all other persons. It is unfair class legislation to exempt public employes. If this is not a good bill, the present law, which exempts public employes, should be re-pealed. Why should the wages of a-man who works in a blacksmith shop be sub-ject to garniehment and the salary of a nan in public office be exempt?"

Mr. Davey replied that state employes paid their debts readily and that there was no need of enacting the bill. Mr. Eddy favored the bill. "I don't agree with the Governor's logic," said he. Mr. Kay later introduced a bill to repeal the present law.
Governor Chamberlain sent his veto in

the following message:

The bill permits state, county and all public officers to be held liable to answer as garnishees for money in their possession as such belonging or owing to or claimed by any judgment debtor where such judgment debtor is an

belonging or owing to or claimed by any judgment debtor where such judgment debtor is an
employe of the state, county or other public
corporation of which the garnishee is an officer,
but does not permit the garnishment of moneys
in the hands of any public officer where the
judgment debtor is not such employe. In other words, it provides one rule for one class of
debtors, whilst another class is wholly exempted from its operation.

Such legislation is class legislation, is vicious
in the extreme, and should not find lodgment
on the statute books. There can be no just
reason for permitting the wages of a public
official to be subjected to garnishment while
moneys belonging to other persons than employes are exempted from any such process.
For example: The employe sells his labor to
the state, the county or the city for say \$40
per month, and any individual holding a judgment against him is permitted to levy upon his
wages in the hands of the proper public official;
on the other hand, a merchant sells his wares
to the state, the county or the city to the extent say of \$40 per month, and no judgment
creditor is permitted to levy upon the debt due
him from the state while the money is still in
the hands of the public official. Take another
example: The state contracts with an independent contractor to construct a building as a conthe hands of the public official. Take another example: The state contracts with an independent contractor to construct a building at a cost of say \$50,000; this contractor may become involved for labor and material to the full extent of the contract price, and yet his creditors can neither file a lien on the building nor attach the money in the hands of the state officials.

There can be no justice in such a discrimination, and I therefore return the bill with my yeto.

Held for Murder Without Ball. ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 11.—(Special.) May Lewis, who shot and killed Gus Peterson, one of the crew of the tugboat Traveler, at Hoquiam, Tuesday night, when he refused to pay for drinks at the Lewis House, was held without bail on the charge of murder. The woman has made no statement of the affair. She will be taken to Tacoma to await her trial, there being no accommodations for women in the Chehalis County Jail.

Residence Burned at Gindstone Park OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. II.—(Special.)

Fire early this morning destroyed the residence of F. M. Wilson and brother at Gladstone. The building was owned H. C. Stevens, of this city, and was sured for \$1000, the contents for \$1500. of this city, and was in-

So many diseases depend on impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most widely useful medicine.

Great Accumulation of Second-Hand and Slightly Used Pianos and Organs Being Disposed Of by Ellers Plano House for Almost Nothing.

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Emerson, upright, in very handsome case, slightly used, \$125; Fisher upright, in perfect condition; \$150; Ludwig, in excellent tone, \$165; A. B. Chase, \$246; Singer, in perfect condition, \$195; Steinways for \$255, \$50 and \$72, according to age and condition, but all in good order; Brackett, \$75; Hardman, \$78; McCammon, \$54; Marshall & Traver, fine action, \$60; Hallett & Davis, \$75; Kranich & Buch, \$55; Marshall & Wendell, \$68; Gale, a fine little instrument, \$25; Ernest Gabler, \$22; Emerson, \$65; Mixsell, \$90; Marshall & Wendell, \$57; J. P. Hale, \$88. Terms, \$30 to \$15 down, and monthly payments, \$4 and \$5.

## ORGANS

Chicago Cottage, as good as new, \$3; one handsome Mason & Hamlin, with large mirror and high top, for \$59; one of the celebrated A. H. Whitneys, \$41; an elegant new, \$5 Kimball, case damaged in shipment, \$58; fancy-cased Packard, \$43; Crown, guaranteed for ten years, \$52; the Great Western Cottage, \$46; Smith-American, very fine, \$25; another Kimball, used two years, \$50; an Estey, good as new, \$42. The payments on these organs are only \$5 down and \$1 a month.

These are only partial lists. If you are interested in securing one of these bargains, write us for complete list, and any further particulars you may desire. The opportunity is a rare one; you are certain

opportunity is a rare one; you are certain to get much more out of any one of these planos than the price would indicate. The finest, of course, will go first, so if you want to get the best in this sale, you will need to see or write us at once. Ellers want to get the beat in this sale, you will need to see or write us at once. Ellers Piano House, the great Western piano dealers, Washington street, corner Park, Portland, Or. Other large houses, San Francisco, Spokane and Sacramento.

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Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only.

They're for sick kidneys.

They cure backache, every kidney ill.

Here is undeniable evidence to prove it,

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Cripple Creek, Colo., whose husband is

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says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a remedy in which I have great confider I heartily reindorse what I have before stated about them in our Cripple Creek to our little girl, who was troubled with a weakness of the kidneys. A few doses checked the annoyance, and a short con-tinuation of the treatment cured her. She has had very little trouble since, with the exception of when she caught a severe cold; then there were symptoms of a re-currence, but a few doses of the pills never falls to ward off an attack. I recommended them to a lady friend of mine some time ago, who used them, and was also benefited. I keep them constantly in the house, so as to have them on hand in case of recurrence. I do not hesitate to advise any mother to use them in her

the Laue-Davis Drug Company what their customers say about Doan's Kidney Pills. For sale by all dealers, Price, 50 cents.

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The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has established a new Pullman tourist sleeping car excursion service to St. Louis and Memphis. Entire trip without change of car. Conductor and porter with each car to tell you about the country and make you comfortable. It costs no more to have the

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BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet. Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debinity, Varicoccle, Hydroccle, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.
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