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We have some of the Choicest Property in all parts of the City which we will be pleased to show Intending Purchasers.

We quote the following description of the scenery as seen from West Seattle from an article in the San Francisco Journal of Commerce:

Our Seattle friends, we trust, will pardon a stranger within their gates often the grantitions advice, but we take an exceptional interest in the truly magnificent surroundings of this cosning "West End" and must run the risk magnificent surroundings of this cosning "West End" and must run the risk magnificent surroundings of this cosning "West End" and must run the risk magnificent surroundings of this cosning "West End" and must run the risk magnificent surroundings of this cosning "West End" and must run the risk magnificent surroundings of the scale by some, and "cheeky" in our unsought advice by others. We must excuse ourselves by saying that we have inspected this coast from Alaska to the Mexican border. We have seen the sun rise on the Alps, and have reveiled in the beauties of Lucerne from the summit of Rigi, we have felt the soft indusnoe of the Mediterranean and desummit of Rigi, we have felt the soft indusnoe of the Mediterranean and desummit of Rigi, we have felt the soft indusnoe of the New but from lighted in the castle-fringed banks of the glorious Ehine. We have sought Leberger, Wm. C. Zeiph, John R. Zeberger, Wm. C. Zeiph, John R. Waish and E. Nelson Blake.

Zeberger, Wm. C. Zeiph, John R. Waish and E. Nelson Blake.

The Cherokee Commission.

The Cherokee Commission.

The Cherokee Commission held a session ceive, wild and rugged in their outline and ever enangeful in tueir soft and glorious tints.

Southern R. R., which will at once be rapidly pushed to completion with a depot close handy to the ferry sip. On either side will extend wharves and warehouses, factories and stores.

State or Private Control.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

xtreme eastern or western divisions judgment, be a serious mishardship upon half the people, while ance and expense to the people.

We have fortunately two important towns in the middle division of the of transportation and either suitable of course to Ellensburg and North rakima. To one of these places the capital ought to go—to which of them it matters little so far as the general interests of the territory are concerned. In support of the claims of either of these towns there is scarcely any argument that will not apply with equal point and force to the other as well. Both are beautifully situated and surrounded. Both are energetic and expanding. Both are practically and expanding. Both are practically defeated, Cosgrove moved to strike near the geographic center of the state. out the 24-foot clause, and the merits

one is as well adapted for the capital as the other.

When the question of re-locating the capital was up two years ago the Post-INTELLIGENCER approved it on the ground that there would be time to name the capital city when the territory when the state. That time is two which it should be controlled. tory became a state. That time is now at hand. The thing which two years ago was manifestly premature and inproper is now timely and a positive no necessity. It is important that the question should be settled immediately so the work of creating those institutions which should be located at that of Power, defeated in the morn-the capital of the state may begin with line and gave the commission to be the creation of the state.

THE GRAIN STEAL

BUFFALO, Aug. 13 .- The grain short-

Stephen Sherman was reached in the police court, on a charge of grand lar-ceny in the first degree in having stolen and converted to his own use 27,200 bushels of wheat, valued at \$1,900, from the Lake Shore Elevating Company. He pleaded not guilty and waived examination. He was then arraigned on the charge of having sold and delivered to unknown parties 2,270 bushels of wheat, for which warehouse receipts had been issued as depository, and without cancelling such receipts. ination. He was then arraigned on the charge of having sold and delivered to unknown parties 2.270 bushels of wheat, for which warehouse receipts had been issued as depository, and without cancelling such receipts. To a third and fourth charge of similar stealing, the defendant pleaded not guilty and waived examination. He was then formally held to answer and committed to jail in default of bail.

It should be explained that this action was taken owing to the fact that police justices cannot take bail in cases It should be explained that this ac-tion was taken owing to the fact that police justices cannot take bail in cases tain strip along harbor fronts from where the penalty is over five years, except to hear at his own court for further examination. From official sources, it was learned that the total shortage at the different elevators amounts to \$375,000. The value of the elevator stock recovered is \$200. form wharfage rates for all places.

7000, so that the loss to be met by the elevator owners is \$175,000.

7000 The control of the reserve can never be vested in cities unless full conpensions. be vested in cities unless full control be ves

NORTHERN PACIFIC FINANCES.

committee of the Northern Pacific railway was to have acted today on the \$15,000,000 collateral trust ioan pian and they were generally thought to be fevorably inclined towards it. H. Villard yesterday surprised everybody by sending to all directors a detailed for the purpose of retiring the whole of the outstanding bonds of the company. The grand total of the Northern Pacific preferred bonded indebtedness is \$120,000,000. The excess of \$40,000,000 in the proposed new issue would presumably be used in paying premiums to holders of the present bonds, so that they would surrender them for the new issue, which would bear a lower rate of interest. The premorats gained their point under trate of interest.

\$111,614 against \$139,561 for the cor-

Saratoga, Aug. 13.—The executive ommittee of the National League of this afternoon. The revision of the constitution of the national organization was referred to a committee by the national convention held last February in Baltimore. The ittee have revised it so as to in-One of the special subjects discussion has been the question of the o ganization of Republican

Chicago's World's Fair.

SPRINGFIELD. Ill., Aug. 13.-The secretary of state to-day licensed the commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The captal is \$5,000,000, and the incorporators are De Witt C. Cregier, mayor of Chi-cago; Ferd George Schmeder Anthony Zeberger, Wm. C. Zelph, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake.

what should be done with harbor grants before the problem so closely involved with them should be settled. s to encourage tel Respectfully, S. T. Armstrong, C. T. UHLMAN, J. H. PRICE, ALLEN C. MASON, THE NEWS, THE GLORE. should never give, sell or lease to any

tide lands' question in all its ramifica-tions, and that did not cease until the clock had tolled 6 in the evening. THE AREA TO BE REDUCED.

It was just after Gowey had prevention adjourned, and in the after-noon he withdrew it to allow Weir to introduce and advocate his minority introduce and advocate his minority measure. Cosgrove's amendment had meantime been lost in the shuffle. Weir's article was much the same as that of Power, defeared in the morning. It allowed no arbitrary outer line and gave the commission to be appointed a good deal of discretionary power in fixing the limits of the reserve. Weir spoke in its favor for an hour, and a second time occupied the time of the convention for twenty-five minutes. The substitute was lost, and then Griffitts had an article which he

state. The other propositions had not yet touched this matter, but section 3 of the majority report provided that municipalities be allowed to control the water front. This was, in fact, the actual point upon which the division was made. One side was striving for state control, the other for municipal. When Griffitts' substitute came to a vote it extracted by a majority result of the whole to consider the article, Mc-Ravv, of Masen, in the chair. The ports, was read with the report on harbors.

Dunbar and Turner suggested that the latter be taken up first.

Durie thought the various reports the various reports

THE STATE KEEPS CONTROL.

The convention this morning adopted the astonishing course of defeating the two articles it had agreed upon the two articles it had agreed upon yesterday, those upon elections and mines and mining. The former failed by three votes of the necessary majority of the convention, because the Democrats were reinforced by a few unhappy woman suffragists who were dissatisfied with the clause that the suffrage amendment be voted on in 1890. The Democrats, for some unfashomable reason want the special election to take place in 1889. The suffragists don't know what they want. The lobby had made an express request that the election take place in question and the low water mark exceeds 600 feet that the state shall reserve only 600 feet of that distance as a maximum. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The World this morning prints this: "The finance committee of the Northern Pacific dissatisfied with the clause that the Villard vesterday surprised everybody by sending to all directors a detailed financial plan by which it is supposed that that company shall issue a grand consolidated mortgage of \$16,000,000 for the purpose of retiring the whole of the outstanding bonds of disconcert the Republicans and st

Statement Issued by the Oregon
Improvement Company.

New York. Aug. 13.—The net earnings of the Oregon Improvement Company for the month of May were
\$111.614 against \$1.39.5618 for the augusts also. EARNINGS MUCH DECREASED. cle was referred back to the elections

\$111.614 against \$139.561 for the corresponding month of last year and from December 1, 1888, to May 31, 1889, the net earnings were \$1.221.999, against \$1,516,370, a decrease of \$273,461.

National Republican League.

\*\*Reference of the convention without another struggle. The article, it may be said, and the convention without another struggle. The article, it may be said, and the said of the convention without another struggle. The article, it may be said, and the said of the convention without another struggle. was defeated because its provisions were thought not to be altogether suit-

MEMBERS LOATH TO ADJOURN. A very strong attempt was made this evening to hold a night session. It caused a great deal of nilbustering It caused a great deal of niibustering and an unseemly motion to take a recess until tomorrow morning at 8 was intercepted just in time by a motion to adjourn, which carried, at 6 o'clock, by a majority of one.

AN UNLIKLEY BUMOR.

THE LIMIT TOO RIGH.

Hoyt—I do not think the criticism has any force. The commission can settle the matter as it sees expedient. I think, however, the minimum limit own feet too niuch, and I will at the commission can settle the matter as it sees.

The tide lands lobby is here in force and the rumor started tonight that \$10,000 had been offered the Demthat \$10,000 had been offered the Democratic central committee for use in their campaign fund by the riparian owners of Tacoma if the Democratic members would agree on some proposition looking toward the riparian interest. C. H. Warner, chairman of the Democratic committee, denied emphatically that any such offer had been made. The Democratic central committee couldn't deliver the goods of it ware to emergian the supposed

THE TIDE LANDS. view of the laws of navigation), and say nothing expressly or definitely about the space inside, leaving the inference that that which is supposed to be reserved by the state may be sold. This diaphanus trick will be exposed

wing was presented by

DEFEATED BY THE DEMOCRATS The article on elections and elective

Comegys, Durie, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fay, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, Henry, Jeffs, Joy, McCroskey, McDonald, McElroy, McReavy, More, R. S. (Pierce), Newton, Reed, J. M., Sharpstein, Stevenson, Suksdorf, Sul-DEFEATED, BUT NOT BY THE DEMOCRATS

Next was the article on mines and Next was the article on mines and mining interests. This likewise was defeated on final passage:
Yeas—Clothier, Dallam, Durie, Dyer, Eldridge, Gray, Griffitts, Kinnear, Lillis, Lindsley, McCroskey, McDonald, McElroy, McReavy, Minor, Moore, J. Z. Newton, Power, Prosser, Reed, J. M., Sharpstein, Shondy, Stevenson, Suksdorf, Tibbetts, Van Name, Warner, West, Mr. Province.

cipal. When Griffitts' substitute came to a vote it carried by 1 majority—28 should be separated, so that a cle to 27.

HARBOR LINES FOR CITIES.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estinaries, bays and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the cornorate limits of any city or within one mile thereof upon either side. Such harbor lines shall be so located and established that 'he water where such lines shall be located and established shall not be less than twenty-four feet deep at ordinary low tide. The state shall never give, sell or lease to any private person, corporation or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line or ordinary (high) lide, and within not less than 200 feet nor more than 500 feet of such harbor line (as the commission shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its right to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets and commerce. HARBOR LINES FOR CITIES

Jones didn't see why the committee had fixed upon such arbitrary space. There was no particular reason why the convention should fix such limits, when the lines in many cases were

when the lines in many cases were variable.

Turner—The section does not take in all the depth below twenty-four feet and high tide. But it will be simply a strip anywhere from 200 to 600 feet wide, as the commission to be appointed shall deem necessary. The state undoubtedly owns these lands. While there may be differences between members of this convention as to how they should be disposed of to how they should be disposed of, there ought to be no difference about preserving to the public this un-paralleled opportunity for commerce. THE LINE COULD NOT BE EXTENDED.

Kinnear — This amendment of Power would prevent the extension of the harbor line, and it may be necessary to fix a proper line to come in upon the shore land. In establishing this rim, the commissioners should be allowed to come in far enough to allot shore land for the purpeses for which it is intended.

wide margin.

Cosgrove—I don't believe we can establish a harbor line. It would be too uncertain and irregular if it tried to follow a twenty-four foot depth.

of 200 feet too much, and I will at the proper time introduce an amendment reducing that to fifty feet. Crowley—This Crowley-This section as adopted retains forever the harbor fronts for ple of the state will be repaid in

Stiles-If the state is to wait until be cities are to erect these facilities It is stated itonight that an attempt for commerce. I very much fear will be made to defeat Browne's substitute by loading it down with amend-

in to sei this reserve it will derive an immense income. The objection that the state cannot impede navigation inside this rim is not a correct legal proposition. The supreme court of the United States in the great case of Pollard's lesses versus Hagen declared that the control of these lands and

these waters was in the state, so far as it does not interfere with practical navigation. If they give vessels practical methods of getting to these cities they are not absolutely navigation. The state has the power to establish the harbor line. the harbor line. WHAT ABOUT RIVER MOUTHS? line, and I think there is some force in the arguments of Mr. Stiles. When the tide is at its ebb, there is not a river that empties into Puget Sound that is not impassible at low tide. It might be that if this convention should establish this line across the mouths of these rivers, it would be impossible to get in the rivers.

mouths.

Not one hundred har.

Durie—The mere reservation of harbor fronts across the mouths of rivers will not be a further obstruction to the mouths of the rivers than there is a substitute, was adopted as follows:

Section 1. The legislature shall provide the posed to combat.

Weir—I haven't yet finished my lish harbor lines in navigable water that the speaker proposed.

Weir—I haven't yet finished my lish harbor lines in navigable water that the speaker proposed. mouths of the rivers than there is now. As to Mr. Sulivan's objection that this reservation will take nearly all the tide flats, I know that in Elliott bay not one hundredth part of the necessarily construct its own wharves. Section 3 provides that these wharves may be leased. This is what will be may be leased. This is what will be done for years to come. Then it will regulate the wharf charges of the licensees. Why are not cities the best judges of their own affairs? Why shouldn't this control be left in their hands? The cities will be able to establish minimum prices and be able to offer competitive inducements to shippers, and stimulate commerce that could never otherwise be given. that could never otherwise be given.

Griffitts—It strikes me that the criticism made by Messrs. Stiles and Cosgreve are substantial objections to the section as it stands. It looks unwise to put a limit upon the power of the commissioners. So far as this amend-ment is concerned, let us confine the ment is concerned, let us confine the debate to trying to establish a harbor line. The commissioners should be confined only to a minimum limit.

Dyer—It is a fact that in all the large cities of the East, the most valuable part of the cities is on the water front. I think the cities should control the harbor rim, by permission of the state, which can resume control when it desires. There is nothing in this article to prevent the navigation of streams from bays. I am opposed to the state at any time selling this water irontage. It should be held for the people, all of whom are interested in the growth and welfare of the cities on the Sound. Let the cities of the Sound be able to invite the commerce of the world to their waters.

To the interest of the state. There can be here no objection to this proposition that this river or line be reserved by the states for the uses of the state. This stands out separate from the tide land question. It don't make any difference if debate to trying to establish a harbor

A LIMIT UNWISE.

TO THE INTEREST OF THE STATE.

Janbar—There can be here no objection to this proposition that this river or line be reserved by the state for the uses of the state. This stands out separate from the tide land question. It don't make any difference if the towns are carried down on the water front, about which objection has been made. Let it go there. That's where commerce, and manufactories will go to if they can. Just in proportion as these cities advance, so proportion as these cities advance, so will the interests of the whole country be advanced. There is nothing in the way of the adoption of this proposi-

TOO MUCH POWER GRANTED. Godman—It looks to me as though the disposition of these lands is placed too largely in the hands of this com-

mission.

Turner—It is very easy to pick flaws in any proposition. This commission is not established by this constitution. The matter is in the hands of the legislature, which is expected to place proper restrictions upon the commission. It is intended that the sommission. sion. It is intended that the commis-sioners shall be the agents of the state, and that they will do their best to pre-serve the interests of the state. Godman—If this is to be left to a commission what is the object in lim-iting the line to twenty-four feet of

Turner—Because the experience of those engaged in the business is that twenty-four feet is the minimum depth at which wharves should be built.

Now is the accepted time.

Prosser—It is a well known fact that in the cities of France. England and New York these commercial facilities have been obtained only at an expense of millions of dollars. I submit that the state is the only authority that should establish permanent wharves and water front improvements, and now is the time to /do it, for the value of this land is small compared to what it will be. It is important to the interests of the state that wharfage and transportation rates be made at the services at the services to reconstruct that the state is the open of the state that wharfage and transportation rates be more allowed to the legislature may allow any municipal tion is to give authority to the cities as to how far they ken trench upon the public highway. They want to give dockage to deep sea vessels. I

REMOVING THE LIMIT.

unnecessary, because it was p to leave that to the legislature. ONE SUPERLATIVE MERIT.

OLYMPIA Aug. 13 -In the after Crowley asked if it would be in order structions to make a new report. The chair responded that it would not unless unanimous consent were given. No objection was made and the article was so referred.

The convention then in committee, interests as a single resumed consideration of the article interests as a

Gowey asked and was granted leave to withdraw his amendment to give Mr. Weir a chance to introduce the knew this morning." said E. H. Sulli knew this morning." said E. H. Sulli when the speakers have scattered to the Mr. Weir a ross any intervening shore or tide lands such limit, and shall have full power to mutrol, for the purposes of wharves, ware-buses, and kindred improvements, the titre length of its harbor line or frontage established and limited; and the area extens such limit and the line of orditry low tide, and such area shall never a silenated from the state by lease view.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE REPORTS. weir then explained how he came to offer his minority report. The majority report and the minority report and the minority report the stablish an arbitrary line, but leave the matter in the hands of the commission.

Turner—What is in this section that prevents the state from leaving from leaving an opening at these rivers?

McElroy—The line runs across the mouths.

Turner—But it doesn't state that the wharves shall run across the river.

THEY ARE ALREADY RECOMPENSED.

shore. The case cited by Turner was not parallel. AGAINST THE SCHOTLIUTE.

The vote was then taken and the ubstitute defeated, 23 to 33. LEAVE CONTROL IN THE STATE.

by the state, the area that shall not be sold shall extend only to low tide. The commendable feature of this is that it enables the commission to suit the lines easily to all conditions. If the reserved area is to extend to high tide mark it will take up nine-tenths of the tide-lands of Paget sound. I don't know that it would in Seattle, but it would in Port Townsend and Tacoma. The speaker then went on Tacoma. The speaker then went on the speaker than the speaker th Tacoma. The speaker then went on to speak of the merits of the two propositions and declared against the propositions and declared against the policy of leasing the tide-lands.

The speaker dwelt for some time upon the tide land question, and occupied the attention of the convention for fifty-three minutes.

WHERE THE LINE WOULD RUN Kinnear answered by claims that the substitute would locate the harber line upon the shore between high and low water mark. It says that the line shall be located "on the shore of navi-gable tide water," and this could not The vote was viva voce by which this was adopted. mean anything else than what it said. PRIVATE INTERESTS NOT PARAMOUNT. PRIVATE INTERESTS NOT PARAMOUNT.

Turner said the substitute was the same as that which had been voted down this morning (Power's amendment). He recited the objections which had been urged this morning by Griffitts, Stoles and others. Now Weir claimed that this strip, proposed by the majority report, would obtrude upon the private interests of riparian owners. The case of Barney vs. Keokuk, 94 United States Decisions, was cited by the speaker as the latest The committee then arose and the question of concurring in the amenments was put and carried.

Gowey moved a substitute to the whole article. It was substantially the original report of the committee, but struck out the twenty-four fool line and the 200-foot minimum limit, inserting fifty for the latter. The vote

inserting fifty for the latter. The vote on the yeas and nays was:

Yeas—Berry, Blalock, Dickey, Durie, Fay, Gowey, Henry, Hicks, Jamison, Kinnear, McEiroy, Minor, Reed, T. M., Stiles, Sullivan, P. C., Turrer, Weisenburger—17.

Nays—Ailen, Bowen, Brown, Buchsnan, Burk, Clothier, Coey, Crowley, Dunbar, Dyer, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fairweather, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, Hayton, Jeffs, Jones, Joy, Liflis, Lindsley, Manly, McCrosky, McReavy, Mires, More, R. S., Moore, J. Z., Morgans, Newton, Power, Prosser, Reed, J. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sohns, Stevenson, Studevant, Suksdorf, Sullivan, E. H., Thibbets, Travis, Warner, Weir, West, Winsor, Mr. President—49. Burk—I want to know if the gentle-man means to say that these people who have come here with millions and FILIBUSTERING OVER ADJOURNMENT invested in wharves, manufactories and canneries are intruders?

Turner—I did not say anything of the sort, but I do say that for every dollar these people have put in they have taken out three and have it in their pockets new.

NORTH DAKOTA CONVENTION

have taken out three and have it in their pockets now.

In the Barney vs. Keokuk case cited by Turner, the city authorized a packet company and railroad company to fill in 330 feet below high water mark for railroad and navigation purposes. Barney claimed the fee under water to the middle of the Mississippi river. The court held that it stopped at high water mark.]

Wier here claimed that there was nothing in the objection of Kinnear that the harbor, line would be on shore. The case cited by Turner was pretty safe to predict that the con

Griffitts offered a substitute for the whole report of the committee. I

OLYMPIA, Aug. 13.-The