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SIXTH YEAR. SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1889. FIVE CENTS.

MR. MOORE EXPLAINS

About the Principal Product of Kentucky, and Why He Sent For It.

The Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention Reports in Full.

Quacks Will Stand No Show in the New State----Gossip About the Members.

OLYMPIA, July 16.—The convention met at 9 A. M., the president in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Chaplain Thompson. Roll called, and all present except those on leave of absence. The minutes read, corrected and approved.

A QUESTION OF HIGH PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

J. Z. Moore rose to a question of the highest personal privilege and sent to the clerk's desk and had read by the clerk a long article in a little newspaper under date of the 13th of July charging him with being a Northern Pacific lobbyist, and as such receiving and dispensing liquors: After the reading was finished Mr. Moore, in the most calm and deliberate manner spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to a question of personal privilege. I send to the clerk's desk and ask to have read a certair correspondence from this place.

After the reading of the article Mr. Moore said:

Mr. President, I do not wish to name the paper or the correspondent. I never saw the paper until last afternoon, when it was handed me during the sitting of the convention, and the correspondence just read was pointed out to me. I have no acquaintance with the proprietor or the correspondent. I therefore presume that

NOTORIETY IS SOUGHT

rather than the gratification of malice in what has been written and published with reference to myself. No man has a higher appreciation than myself of the greatness of the American press and its service in promoting the general good and the necessity for allowing it the greatest latitude in discussing public measures and public men. But, Mr. President, it has a great power for evil which a just and patriotic man will never exercise. It may oppress and distress those who have done no wrong and otherwise make a tyrant's and a bully's use of its power. It does this when it abandons the domain of public transactions and invades the

SANCTITY OF PRIVATE LIFE.

and individual freedom. The article just read has done this. It is the result of a confessed espionage upon my private affairs, and not content with violating its privilege as a purveyor of public events by publishing and disclosing my private business, it bases a libel upon it, and grossly charges me with being a railroad lobbyist. If the charge were true then I should be unworthy of your association and countenance and a seat in this convention. It is not true and to demonstrate

ITS UNTRUTH

I am driven to disclose to this convention a matter wholly private and personal.

If I do not, then I stand as a member accused of really being here to serve other interests than those of the alert, intelligent, generous and patriotic constituency whom, in part, I have the honor to represent. I rather choose the pain, which any gentleman must appreciate, in disclosing my private and social purposes to my associates rather than to stand for an hour under the imputation of official dereliction. It pains me to have to speak of myself personally in public, much less to do so in this

GRAVE AND IMPORTANT PRESENCE,

entrusted with and now discharging one of the highest duties of citizenship. I am neither a boaster nor an egotist, but one who believes the individual man is the mere dust upon the fly wheel of time as compared with the great events in a people's history. If this matter, therefore, was one of personal annoyance merely, if the facts only had been stated, however exaggerated, I should have remained silent. But it is much more. A charge is made which I cannot afford to pass in silence. I owe it to myself and those who love me, to this convention and a generous constituency, to speak. My honor is very dear to me. In the vicissitudes of life it may be all I shall have to give my children. I received a good name from my father, and he as much from his. Let no man say I shall not pass down this to those who shall take my place in life. Whatsoever position in life I have attained to through many of its most trying and discouraging circumstances, reaching back into the years of childhood, in the early years of manhood, a deep sense of public duty constrained me to take a decided and aggressive stand against the dominant power under which my lot was cast. In the high tide of an overwhelming and proscriptive public sentiment, of which I was always the victim, in which I was sustained by a patriotic devotion to my native state and a determination to do my whole duty by her, for seventeen or eighteen years I acted the difficult part of a citizen and a man. In all this striving and trying period no man ever had the grossness and the mendacity to charge me with corruption. This was reserved for a person who knows nothing of my life or its environments—nothing of my habits or associations. I have no quarrel with the Northern Pacific railroad and no relations with it. I never had. I never did business for it nor received any favor from it. It was thought in Spokane that it opposed the election both of my colleague, Judge Turner, and myself.

THE REVIEW,

the morning paper there, so stated on the morning of the election and warned the people to look to their interests in balloting. The only fact I know is, that the section boss at Spokane, who was pledged to my colleague, Judge Turner and myself, the evening before the election announced that he could not support us; that it would cost him his place to do so; and on election day worked hard all day for our opponents and brought out wagon load after wagon load of railroad men and voted them against us. However, it is fair to the railroad company to say this man is a democrat and we were the republican nominees.

Mr. President, I first came to this territory in 1886. I brought a few letters of introduction and was generously received. I have broken bread in the homes of hospitable people and accepted meat and drink from gentlemen on many occasions. I brought out my family in 1887 and located in the proud, magnificent and

PHENOMENAL CITY

of Spokane, where I now reside, and whose friendly, thrifty and indomitable people have shown me many favors and accorded me a satisfactory share of professional employment. Many persons are there and on the Sound to whom I feel especially obliged for some of the "small sweet courtesies of life." My old state is Kentucky, Mr. President, somewhat famous for the production of the class of goods mentioned in the article read, and, strange to relate, the farther away you get from her mountains and valleys, her distilleries and her gallant people, the louder and more pronounced becomes her fame for this product, and the more pronounced and earnest becomes the desire to possess a very little of

THE REAL GENUINE ARTICLE

itself. When I found this to be the unbroken sentiment of my Washington friends, I formed the benevolent purpose to requite some of the favors and services received by procuring and giving as a matter of personal compliment and courtesy a little of the very best article I could get in my old state. I have been kept too busy ever to get back there, and so, as I was breaking away from business engagements, I bethought me that, in this happy and restful place and season, knowing that I should here meet many of those to whom I felt obliged, if I had a little of Kentucky's best I should square many an account for kindness received which I felt was too long overdue. Mr. President, I may often be more generous than wise, but I have been raised to regard gratitude as a virtue and ingratitude as the highest evidence of a small anp base mind. More than this, Mr. President, the bench, and even the bar, of Spokane is uot averse to a wee

DROP OF THE CRATHER,

and I am fond of my business associates and brothers of the law. I had the best intentions as to them, but in an outburst of confidence and enthusiasm I told two of my colleagues here of my purpose to import some of this product, and they immediately encouraged the suggestion and mildly intimated that they were not to be forgotten in the divide, and while I shall not disclose the gentlemen, much less ask them to disclose themselves, it may be gratifying to the convention to know that they have not been thus forgotten. The goods came out of the express office; that is the best proof that I paid the express charges. Now, that there may be no doubt that they came from my old home, I send to the clerk's desk and ask to have read the following bill, received at the same time the article referred to was handed me and called to my attention.

[The bill showed that Mr. Moore had paid $150 for fifteen cases of

FINE OLD MONARCH WHISKY

from Owensboro, Ky.]

Mr. President, that bill looks decidedly to me like it was very personal and private in character. It does not look very much like any railroad had anything to do with it. As far as the suggestion goes, that this is more than I require, I admit it is more than I should use in a hundred years, though it would not last the average Kentuckian 100 days. But the charge might be based on my family baggage if the wagon which brought it in next day had been followed. And now, Mr. President, since I've had to tell the whole of this

RIDICULOUS TRANSACTION,

my fear is that not a few members of this body, its officers and correspondents, the territorial officials, from the genial and sharp-eyed governor down, will make it his business to see that no part of these goods shall ever reach my confiding and suffering constituency.

Mr. President, if any member thinks there is anything in the world in this matter save as stated and that it ought to be dginified byan inquiry, I shall take it as an act of real friendship if he will move the appointment of a committee to inquire and report. As to the correspondent and his paper I leave them for the contemplation of a fair, manly and honest press, and so far as I am concerned, they may proceed in like "mysterious ways, their wonders to perform." I beg pardon of the convention for this trespass upon its time and patience

A SEATTLE MEMORIAL.

Mr. Durie presented a memorial from the city council of Seattle setting forth the fact of the late fire, the necessity for new water works and sewerage and other public improvements, and urging the importance of leaving the city's municipal indebtedness to be regulated by the citizens by a popular vote. Referred to the committee on state, county and municipal indebtedness.

Mr. Cosgrove presented a memorial asking the members of the convention to give their special attention to all matters affecting the agricultural and educational interests of the state. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Henry was excused from attendance for the remainder of the day.

Mr. Turner presented the report of the committee on judicial department, giving the article of the constitution establishing the state judicary as formulated by the committee. The report was received, laid over one day and on motion of Mr. Prosser 300 copies were ordered printed. The report is as follows:

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Convention: Your committee on judicial department respectfully report the article hereto attached, designated "Judicial Department," consisting of twenty-nine sections as establishing the judicial system which it deems most suitable for the needs of the people of the state of Washington, and respectfully commands the adoption by this convention of each of the sections contained in said article and the incorporation of the same in the constitution to be submitted to the people to be voted for as the constitution of the state of Washington:

ARTICLE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, justices of the peace and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on non-judicial days. In the determination of causes all

DECISIONS OF THE COURT

shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time.

SEC. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, at the general state election, at the times and places at which the state officers are elected. The judges elected at the first election under this constitution shall be classified by lot so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall, for that purpose, assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice and shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead. After the first election the term of each judge elected shall be six years from and after the first Monday in January next succeeding his election. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the supreme court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the first general election which shall be held under the constitution.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus and in quo warranto, and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases except that its appellate jurisdiction shall not be extended to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy or the value of the property does not exceed the sum of $200, unless the action involve the legality of a tax, impost, assessment toll, municipal fine, or the

VALIDITY OF A STATUTE.

The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or before the supreme court or before any superior court or any judge thereof.

SEC. 5. There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a

SUPERIOR COURT

for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election. Provided, that until otherwise provided by the legislature, one judge only shall be elected for the counties of Spokane and Stevens; one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglass and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clarke, Skagit, Pacific, Cowlitz and Waukiakum; one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, San Juan and Clealum, and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit, Kitzap and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county, other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the superior court in the same county at the same time as there are judges, either elected therein or assigned to duty therein by the governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law, or, in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of the courts as shall best promote and secure the convenience and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders and proceedings of any session of the superior court, held by one or more of the judges of such court shall be

EQUALLY EFFECTUAL

as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges selected under the constitution shall hold the office for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this state shall be six years from the first Monday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the superior court shall be at the first general election held under this constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be held at the next succeeding election, and the judge selected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 6. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity and in all cases at law which involves the title or possession of real property or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and all other cases in which the demand, exclusive of interest or the value of the property in controversy amounts to $100, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for; of actions of forcible entry and detainers of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of divorce and for annullment of marriage, and of such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been had by law vested exclusively in some other court, and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue paperr therefor; they shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' and other inferior courts as may be prescribed by law. They shall be

ALWAYS OPEN

except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition and writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunction and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

SEC. 7. The judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county at the request of the judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the case.

SEC. 8. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office. Provided, that in cases of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence for such time as the necessity therefore shall exist.

SEC. 9. Any judge of the supreme court, or judge of the superior court, or prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by the joint resolution of the legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquincy in office, or other sufficient causes stated in such resolution. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses and on the question of removal the ayes and noes shall also be entered at length on the journal.

SEC. 10. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Provided, that such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or courts of record in incorporated cities or towns having more than 5000 inhabitants. The justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use.

SEC. 11. The supreme court and the superior courts shall be courts of record, and the legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justice of the peace, shall be courts of record.

SEC. 12. The legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this constitution.

SEC. 13. No judical officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the supreme court and judges of the superior courts shall severally, at stated times, during their continuance in office receive for their services

THE SALARIES PRESCRIBED.

by law therefore, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the superior court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paidt by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid.

SEC. 14. Each of the judges of the supreme court shall receive an annual salary of $4,000; each of the superior judges shall receive an annual salary of $3,600, which said salaries shall be payable quarterly. The legislature may increase the salaries of judges as herein provided.

SEC. 15. The judges of the supreme court and the judges of the superior court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have beeen elected.

SEC. 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact nor comment there on, but shall declare the law.

SEC. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court or judge of a superior court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this state or the territory of Washington.

SEC. 18. The judges of the supreme court shall

APPOINT A REPORTER

for the decisions of that court who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

SEC. 20. Every cause submitted to a judge of a superior court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof. Provided that if, within said period of ninety days, a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such rehearing.

SEC. 21. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of the opinions of the supreme court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

SEC. 22. The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a clerk of that court, who shall be removed at their pleasure, but the legislature may provide for the election of a clerk of the supreme court and prescribe the term of his office. The clerk of the supreme court shall receive such compensation as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 23. In any case in the supreme court in which a judge is disqualified the remaining judges shall choose some disinterested member of the supreme court bar to participate with them in the hearing and decision of the case, who shall be sworn to try and decide the case according to law, and the decision rendered by the court thus constituted shall stand as other decisions in said court.

SEC. 24. There may be appointed in each county by the judge of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform the like duties as a judge of the superior court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 25. The judges of the superior court shall from time to time establish uniform rules for the government of the superior court.

SEC. 26. The county clerk shall be, by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court.

SEC. 27. The style of all proceedings shall be "The State of Washington," and all proceedings shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.

SEC. 28. Every judge of the supreme court and every judge of a superior court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

We have considered the proposition introduced by Mr. Buchanan of Adams county, providing for a supreme court to be appointed by the governor, but think it most in accord with the genius of our institutions that these offices should be made elective.

Olympia, July 16, 1889.
GEORGE TURNER, Chairman.
GEORGE H. JONES.
B. L. SHARPSTEIN.
J. J. WEISENBURGER.

We concur in the forgoing report of the majority of the committee on the judicial department with

THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTION:

That the supreme court provided for in section 2, be composed of five instead of three judges, and that said section be so amended.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 16, 1889.
THOMAS C. GRIFFITTS,
D. J. CROWLEY,
R. F. STURDEVANT,
T. L. STILES,
R. O. DUNBAR,
JOHN F. GOWEY.

We concur in the foregoing report of the majority of the committee, except we recommend that section 5 be amended so as to make the term of office of superior judges four years instead of six as such section now stands.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 16, 1889.
A. MIRES,
THOMAS C. GRIFFITTS,
T. L. STILES,
M. M. GODDMAN,
J. R. KINNEAR.

The following propositions were offered.

By Mr. Jones: An article ceding to the United States the jurisdiction over certain lands for military purposes. To the federal relations committee.

By Mr. Sudksdorf: The legislatnre to provide for the distribution of school funds in proportion to the number of teachers actually employed; also the legislature to provide for state roads. To committee on miscellanious subjects.

By Mr. Kinnear; That all elections shall be by ballot, and that the Australian system shall be used if practicable. To committee on elections.

By Mr. Dyer (by request): That all territorial officers now in office shall continue to hold their positions until otherwise ordered.

By Mr. Hicks: The legislature to provide for an absolutely secret ballot similar to the Australian system. To the committee on elections; also that the right of individuals to bear arms for

GENERAL DEFENSE

shall not be impaired, but this shall not be so construed as to authorize corporations or individuals to employ armed bodies of men. To the military committee.

By Mr. Tibbetts: A memorial in favor of the Australian system of ballot. To the election committee.

By Mr. Allen: The legislature to provide a limit of time within which the state can bring action against individuals. To the legislative department committee; also the legislature to provide for state salaries, liberal in their character, for all state offices. To the judicial department committee; also that no person convicted of felony or crime against the election laws shall be entitled to be qualified as an elector. To the election committee.

By Mr. Weisenburger: Against alien ownership of land. To the committee on state lands.

By Mr. Berry: The legislature to provide for the organization and discipline of the militia and the manner of electing officers, who shall be commissioned by the governor, the governor to have power to call out the militia to suppress invasion or rebellion. To the military committee.

Mr. Prosser called from the table the report of the committee on rules and order upon amended rules, and it was taken up and adopted. This report makes the following rule a substitute for rule No. 7: Standing committees shall report on all articles or propositions submitted to the convention by members and referred to them at or before the time of making their final report, but they may do so merely by referring to the title of the same.

Second—The following rule is substituted for rule No. 36: Any member of the convention may submit to the convention the draft of a proposed article or section of the constitution which shall be read. Referred to the appropriate committee without debate. The first reading of an article or section reported by a standing committee shall be for information only, and shall be an entire reading. The article or section shall be read the second time by title and be printed and laid upon the desks of the members before further action thereon.

Third—The following rule is substituted for rule 42: No article or section proposed by a member shall be spread upon the journal of the convention until the same shall have been reported by the standing committee for the consideration of the convention.

J. Z. Moore asked authority for the committee on legislative department to employ Mr. Pratt as typewriter to prepare the committee's report which was ready to be submitted. Granted.

Mr. Dyer introduced a resolution extending the privileges of the floor of the convention to Hon. L. B. Andrews of King county and a member of the Walla Walla convention of 1878. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Miner at 10:15 the convention adjourned to 9 A. M. Wednesday.

Delegate Cosgrove, who is commander of this department of the Grand Army, paid an official visit to George H. Thomas post of this place last night, accompanied by Department Inspector Barton and Delegates Hoyt and Minor of Seattle, and Commander Thad. Huston, of Phil H. Sheridan post os Tacoma. They were warmly received by the Olymyians. Among the speeches made was one by the venerable

GENERAL MILROY,

of historic fame, who said that he saw the war cloud breaking long before Sumter was firen on, and raised a company for the war which he knew was to come as early as February, 1861, in Jasper county, Indiana.

PERSONAL.

Willison, of Port Townsend, who is a doctor, is the broadest shouldered man in the convention.

McDonald, of Ellensburg, is the finest proportioned man on the floor. He is tall, straight as an arrow and looks as if he could brace John L. Sullivan longer than Kilrain did.

Stiles of Tacoma is the handsomest of the seventy-five, with Weir of Port Townsend, who is spoken of for congress, a good second.

Any member of the convention could knock out Griffitts in beauty.

Buchanan of Adams is the oldest, and was the oldest looking until yesterday, when a transformation scene was enacted which astounded and pleased his hosts of friends.

Dr. Travis of Stevens county is the youngest. He will be 30 in November.

Hicks is the only native born member. Weir was born in California.

Fairweather's laugh is like the gurgling sound from a bottle of old Monarch sour mash. It is infectious, and brings dimples to his rosy cheeks.

Kinnear of Seattle, who looks like Ingalls of Kansas without spectacles, served three years in the a[illegible]

GOSSIP.

Prominent Visitors on the Floor of the Convention—Notes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 16.—The judiciary committee, Judge Turner chairman, was the first to come to the front with a complete report, which was presented to the convention this morning. It will be the subject of discussion to-morrow, when final action will probably be taken. The committee on miscellaneous subjects has made up its mind to report adversely on prohibition in the new constitution. It is a unanimous report and will be made in a day or two. There has been

NO LOBBY HERE

against it. A score of persons have been here urging legislation in its favor, but the feeling is strong among the delegates that the movement is impracticable and that millions of dollars of capital would in time be driven out of the new state by such actions. High license is advocated by a large majority of the membership.

The personal statement of J. Z. Moore of Spokane on the floor of the convention against the

SENSELESS ATTACK

of a Seattle newspaper created a sensation, and made friends for the gentleman even among the prohibitionists. It was listened to carefully and applauded roundly when completed, the seventeen newspaper men in attendance joining in the applause. The writer of the libelous article was conspicuously absent while Mr. Moore held the floor.

Hon. Logan H. Roots of Arkansas, and Jeff Chandler of St. Louis and Washington, D. C., were on the floor of the convention to-day. Over twenty years ago I reported a speech made by Roots at a mass meeting in Washington, D. C., endorsing Grant's nomination. Roots was then a member of congress from Arkansas; he saw the folly of a young man following politics for a living and being a brainy fellow he went into paying enterprises and amassed a fortune, and the old mossbacks and hinderers of civilization in Arkansas called him

A CARPET BAGGER.

and tried to drive him out of the state; but he stuck there, and to-day is a bigger man than the most of them in many ways. He recently contributed an article to the North American Review on the assassination of Clayton in that state, which is trenchant in style and damning in facts. He is here on a flying visit for pleasure and investment.

Jeff Chandler is one of the best known attorneys in the United States and helped Colonel Bob Ingersoll laugh the star route cases against General Brady and Senator Dorsey out of court, together with the aristocratic Attorney-General Brewster and his man Friday, Ker. Chandler is a native of Maine, gained a reputation as a sound lawyer in St. Louis and then went to Washington, where he became noted as a pleader. He is a brother-in-law of Captain O'Toole, formerly of the regular army, who has a ranch on the Skagit with a remarkable iron mine on it, which is to be developed by Mr. Chandler and his friends. The new railroad from Fidalgo island passes through the ranch and Nelson Bennett's road a few miles distant.

"How did you like Tacoma and Seattle?" I asked of Mr. Roots.

"I never saw such pushing places. Little Rock has been growing steadily for years, but to come to this part of the country from there and see such unceasing enterprise and such incessant energy is almost like coming away from a funeral," was his reply.

Mr. Chandler is pleased with the country, but says he believes 20,000 people woutd come to Tacoma where 1000 come now if prices of property were lower; a belief that is shared in by many who come west of the Cascades to look around for investments.

Colonel Frank J. Parker of the Walla Walla Statesman, has been here for two days, trying to inveigle the members of the convention to visit his ranch near Yaquaina Bay where he shoots a deer and a covey of quail every morning before breakfast.

One of the pleasant trips after an early adjournment, is to take the steamer Josephine at 2 in the afternoon for Shelton via Big Skookum inlet, returning by the same boat at 8 P. M. Some of the delegates went down there yesterday.

Hon. H. D. Glass, ex-speaker of the Manitoba parliament, was on the floor of the convention to-day. He is on his way to Paris and Egypt.

A number of Seattle citizens, including several councilmen, were here today. They appeared before the committee on city, county and municipal indebtedness, which committee has agreed to report a clause limiting all cities for bonded indebtedness to 5 per cent. on the assessed valuation and 5 per cent. additional for specific purposes, providing three-fifths of the voters agree to the last proposition. The same committee, by a vote of 5 to 4, voted against allowing counties to bond for railway or corporation purposes. There will be a minority report on the proposition.

H. L. Chase of Spokane Falls and Attorney Paxton of Portland are here.

The judiciary committee has adopted a provision against contract labor in prisons.

The state medicine and public hygenic committee has mapped out a plan for a state board of health and will present strong laws against quackery.

Lieutenant Runcie, of the army, appeared before the fedral relations committee to-day and asked the committee to report a clause giving exclusive authority to the government on military reservations except where process in civil cases of the state are to be served.

Ex-Governor Ferry of Seattle arrived on the Fleetwood this afternoon.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 17.—The convention met at 9 A. M., the president in the chair. Prayer by Chaplain Thompson. The roll was called and all were present except Griffitts, Blalock and Jamison, on leave. The records of Tuesday were read and approved.

J. Z. Moore introduced a resolution extending the privileges of the floor and a seat within the bar of the convention to Hon. John B. Allen, territorial delegate to congress.

Mr. Minor requested that ex-Governor Ferry's name be added.

Mr. Fairweather asked the same privilege for ex-Chief Justice B. F. Dennison.

Mr. Glasscock moved to add the name of ex-Governor Semple.

Mr. Durie proposed to add the name of Chief Justice Orange Jacobs.

All these names having been inserted the resolution was adopted.

The president submitted a memorial received by mail from the branch of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and another from the trades council at Tacoma, both asking for the insertion in the constitution of a provision for

SECRET BALLOTS;

the election instead of the appointment of all officers of the state; minority representation; submission of any projected law to the people upon request of one-third of the legislature; equal taxation of improved and unimproved land; perpetual state ownership of state lands; prohibition of detective agencies; right of the people to assemble and petition for redress of grievances; annual sessions of the legislature; expeditious methods of amending the constitution, and prohibition of convict labor; also asking the convention to constantly bear in mind that the great producing classes have a right to protection from the non-producers. Referred to the committee on elections. The president also submitted another communication received by mail from L. R. Carpenter, of Vashon island, stating that there were some 1250 acres of school lands on that island which ought to be sold as they were now very valuable and worth from $50 to $100 per acre, and suggesting their sale in 40-acre tracts if possible. Committee on state lands.

Mr. Weis presented a memorial signed by Lucinda Hastings, C. C. Bartlett & Co., H. L. Tibbals, Jr., B. S. Miller, L. B. Hastings & Co., E. Klinger & Co., C. F. Clapp, Charles Eisenbies, J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, A. S. Smith and A. H. Tucker of Port Townsend, demanding such provisions in the constitution as shall guard the interests in the tide lands which have been acquired by the energy and efforts of those citizens as have improved and made valuable the shore property of the territory, and arguing that private individuals have as much right to acquire and hold title to lands below as above the highwater line so long as navigation is not interfered with. State lands committee.

Also a communication by Lucinda Hastings and thirty-eight others, specially delegating D. W. Smith to represent their views and claims before the convention, and asking for him a respectful hearing. State lands committee.

Mr. Sharpstein presented a majority report of the committee on miscellaneous subjects, upon the petition for constitutional prohibition signed by himself and Messrs. Buchanan, Gray, McElroy, Conegys and Lillis. This report recommends that the petition be not granted.

Mr. Dickey presented a minority report of the same committee on the same subject signed by himself and J. M. Reed, recommending that the following be submitted as a separate proposition:

It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corporation, within the limits of this state, to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, to sell, offer for sale, or in any way dispose of, any alcoholic, malt or spirituous liquors, except for medicine or scientific purposes.

Under the rule both reports lie over one day, and will printed.

Mr. Dunbar returned, from the state lands committee three petitions which had been erroneously referred to that committee, and asked that they be sent to the proper committees, which was done. They were Mr. Griffitts' proposition on the alien ownership of land and Mr. Weisenberger's proposition on the same subject. Both were referred to the legislative department committee; also Mr. Durie's proposition for the division of counties. Referred to the committee on counties.

Messrs. Griffitts and Blalock asked that their names appear on the roll as present to-day. Granted.

Mr. Browne submitted the following propositions:

That no corporations be created, or their charters amended, by special term, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or

REFORMATORY PURPOSES,

under patronage or control of the government; that in electing directors or managers of corporations every stockholder shall have a right to one vote for each share of stock, for each director or manager, or to vote all his shares for any one director or manager, or, on the cumulative principle, to divide up his stock, and vote as he may elect; that every railroad company doing business in the state shall have an office therein, where shall be kept for inspection books showing the ownership of stock, liabilities, names and residences of officers and other particulars, and shall make an annual report to the state of the business and liabilities, etc.; that all rolling-stock and moveable property of railroads shall be deemed personal property and liable to execution and sale, the same as personal property belonging to individuals, and that the legislature shall not enact any law to exempt such properties; that no railroad shall consolidate with paralell or competing roads in any case except upon sixty days' notice to stockholders; that no stock or bonds shall be issued except for labor done or value received, and all stock dividends or other fictitious issues of stock shall be void, and that capital stock shall not be increased except on sixty days notice to stockholders; that the right of eminent domain shall cover railroad property the same as individual property, and jury trials shall be held inviolate in such cases; that the legislature shall enact laws to regulate traffic and punish extortion or discrimination under penalty of forfeiture of property or franchises. Referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Dyer, by request submitted a proposition that the legislature shall have no power to authorize

LOTTERIES OR GIFT ENTERPIZES,

and shall prohibit the sale of tickets for such enterprises. Miscellaneous committee.

Mr. Fairweather submitted a propisition to define and prevent bribery of members of the legislature, and provide penalties for giving, taking or acting upon any such influence. Legislative committee.

Mr. Stiles submitted a provision establishing the right of a citizen to sue the state upon any claim or demand, legal or equitable. Bill of rights committee.

J. M. Reed proposed that the legislature require the registration of voters in every voting precinct at least thirty days before each election. Election committee. Also that January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, December 25, and every Sunday shall be non-judicial days and legal holidays. Judicial committee.

Mr. Newton introduced a proposition to establish a mechanics' lien and to provide for a speedy and efficient enforcement thereof. Legislative department committee.

Mr. Turner moved that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the report of the committee on judicial department establishing a judicial system. Adopted.

The convention went into committee of the whole with Mr. Cosgrove of Garfield in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Turner,

THE REPORT

was ordered taken up by sections. Section 1 was read, providing that the judicial power of the state be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

Mr. Reed of Olympia claimed that the rules required that the report be fully read and afterward considered by sections.

Mr. Dyer moved to suspend that rule.

J. Z. Moore hoped not. This report has only just been printed and distributed to the members since this morning's session and there had been no time to consider it properly. He would prefer to have it lie over a day or two for the members to study it.

Mr. Dyer withdrew his motion, saying that it would take more time to debate it than to read the report.

Mr. Browne thought the report ought to have gone over a day or two, that the members might have had time to study it and frame any amendments they might desire to offer; but if that could not be done, at least it ought to be read in full.

Mr. Turner raised a point of order that these rules were not applicable, as the convention was in committee of the whole.

The chair sustained the point of order and ruled Mr. Reed's suggestion out of order.

Mr. Sullivan of Tacoma moved that the consideration of the report be postponed one day.

Before that motion was seconded Mr. Browne moved that the committee rise and report progress, and his motion prevailed by ayes 36, noes 15.

The convention resumed its session, the president in the chair. The chairman of the committee of the whole was ready to report.

Mr. Cosgrove—Mr. President, I have to report that the committee rose and did nothing.

The Chair—The committee reports that it came to no conclusion and asks to sit again. Shall it be granted?

Leave to sit again was granted.

Mr. Crowley, by request and unanimous consent, presented a memorial in favor of woman suffrage, signed by A. M. Sweeny and Jennie M. Orkany and others of Walla Walla. Referred to the election committee. On a resolution offered by Mr. Reed of Olympia it was ordered that in future 300 copies each should be printed of all matters sent to the printer unless otherwise ordered at the time.

Mr. Weir, on behalf of the committee on executive department and pardoning power, asked authority to employ a clerk to prepare a report.

Mr. Kinnear moved to amend by extending the same authority to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Stiles moved a similar amendment for the benefit of the committee on counties.

Before the question could be put on these amendments the committees on mines and mining (by Manly), revision, adjournment and enrollment (by Minor), and bill of rights and preamble (by Warner), in quick succession asked for the same authority.

Mr. Dunbar thought the convention had

CLERKS ENOUGH

already under pay.

The chair put Mr. Kinnear's amendment and it prevailed.

On the question of Mr. Stiles amendment, Mr. Miers moved to lay on the table and that motion prevailed by ayes 34, noes 24, and the effect of the motion was to bring the whole subject to the table.

Mr. Kinnear moved that committees not already having clerks shall have their work done by the clerks of other committees.

Mr. Minor said the revision committee would need a clerk, and wanted that committee exempted from the operation of that motion.

After some discussion the chair stated that the substance of the motion was, that the clerks of committees already employed, should, hereafter, do all such committee work as might be assigned to them by the chief clerk of the convention, regardless of what committee they may have technically been elected as clerk of, and in that form the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Gowey moved to adjourn to 9:30 A. M. Thursday.

J. Z. Moore moved to adjourn, and this motion taking preecedence of that of Mr. Gowey it was put and carried. The convention therefore stands adjourned until 9 A. M. Thursday, after a session of fifty-seven minutes, the shortest thus far.

MONTANA'S CONVENTION.

The Governor of the New State Must 30 Years of Age.

HELENA, Mont., July 16.—In the convention to-day a memorial was introduced in relation to the Sunday law, asking that no legislation be enacted towards enforcing the observance of the Sabbath day, stating that religious people should choose their own day of worship, and not dictate to other creeds what day they shall observe. The committee on suffrage reported adversely the resolution relating to equal suffrage.

HELENA, Mont., July 17.—A memorial was presented to the convention today from Madison county endorsing equal suffrage. Among the propositions introduced was a resolution defining the Montana boundaries and another in regard to the qualifications of all office-holders. The latter specified that office-holders must reside two years in Montana; also that no person be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant-governor or superintendent of public instruction unless he shall attain the age of 30 years. The resolution prohibiting the sale of school lands was reported favorably by the committee. A resolution was introduced limiting the number of retail saloons, another prohibiting all sorts of gambling, and a third that no chance games of any kind shall be permitted in any room or building where intoxicating liquors are sold. Bird of Custer county introduced a resolution prohibiting railway pools.

AT BOISE CITY.

Both Parties are Fearful of the Rejection of the Constitution.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

BOISE CITY, July 17.—The Idaho constitutional convention held a brief session to-day. The judiciary committee is unable to agree, but thought they might is given one day more. Both parties called caucuses immediately, Beatty, republican, of Alturas county, is the author of a very long, minute, stringent clause for the disfranchisement of Mormon leaders. Both parties fear they will cause congress to reject the constitution, hence great efforts are making to reduce them to brief legal expressions. The committees on state and county indebtedness report in favor of the restriction of the state debt to 1 per cent of the taxable property, except a special debt to erect public institutions, authorized by a popular vote in counties or their subdivisions, and that to be restricted to a debt of 5 per cent of the assessed valuations. Mrs. Duniway's female suffrage address last night was largely devoted to sarcastic hits at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

AT BISMARCK.

The Committee Agrees Upon the Salaries of the State Officers.

BISMARCK, July 17.—The committee of the executive department has agreed on the report of the salaries of state officers, but will not submit it to the committee for several days. Salaries are recommended as follows: Governor $3000, lieutenant-governor $1000, auditor and commissioner of insurance $2500 each, secretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioners of schools and public land and attorney-general $3000 each. The committee also recommends that the railroad commission shall consist of three members, who shall be elected, whose salary shall be $3000 each. Many believe that it is safer to have the commissioners appointed by the governor than to place them under the influence of political pledges in conventions and campaigns. The committee on superintendents ask that no school lands be sold for less than $10 per acre without the consent of at least two consecutive legislatures; that no more than one-fourth of the lands shall be sold within five years, and that at least one-fourth shall never be sold.

Proposed articles were introduced as follows: Providing that the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be $1000 in each city of over 5000 population and $500 in towns of less: making the basis of representation in the legislature one representative to every 700 votes.

ONE OF THE DAKOTAS.

A Lack of Harmony Causes Little Work to be Done.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 17.—The standing committees are slow in reporting and little business was transacted to-day. The committee on legislative and judicial apportionment has failed to come to any definite understanding. It held a stormy session this afternoon and rescinded all previous actions. The want of unity is due to the efforts of various candidates to gain an advantage by the apportionment of districts.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 16.—Very little was done in the constitutional convention. Several standing committees did not report according to anticipation, and only routine business was transacted. It is hardly likely that the convention will adjourn sine die before the second week in August.

SARAH ALTHEA.

The California Supreme Court Says She Was Not Married.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Supreme court of California to-day reversed the decision of Judge Sullivan of the surperior court in the celebrated Sharon case. The supreme court holds there was marriage between late ex-Senator Sharon and Sarah Althea Terry.

One of the opposing counsel said: "Secrecy has been the foundation of Sarah Althea's case so far. The only way in which she can further renew the case will be by bringing forward testimony to show that the marriage was public. I hardly think she will do this. We never have paid a cent of alimony. Judge Sullivan granted $2,500 a month alimony, but the supreme court reduced this to $500 a month, which we never paid. Judge Sullivan then gave judgment against us for $6000. Meanwhile the circuit court had rendered its decision. On this we based a second appeal to the supreme court of the state of California, which is now pending. Should we lose this alimony in the state supreme court we will appeal to the supreme court of the United States. In my opinion to-day's work puts a quietus on the whole business."

In the Blythe will contest to-day Mrs. Ashcroft, mother of Florence Blythe, was again called to the witness stand in order to establish the intimate relationship which witness claimed existed between herself and the dead millionaire in England.

UNDER A FLAT-CAR.

Thrown From the Track by a Rock—The Conductor Crushed to Death.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REVIEW.]

PORTLAND, July 17.—This afternoon D. L. Leathers, a well-known and respected citizen of East Portland, met with a fatal accident on the Portland & Vancouver railroad. Leathers had charge of a gravel train. He was on a flat-car and the engine was backing down rapidly to reach a switch in time to allow the regular passenger train to pass. A rock on the track threw the flat-car off the track and capsized it. Leathers sprung, but was not quick enough to escape. He was caught under the car and badly crushed about the head and shoulders. He was removed to his home, but did not survive two hours. His wife is utterly prostrated with grief. Only a few months ago her son was killed in a railroad accident, and several weeks since her daughter died.

The second trial of Sandy Olds for the murder of Emil Weber, a gambler, is about concluded. The case will most likely be given to the jury to-morrow morning. The testimony against the defendant is a great deal stronger at this trial than at the former one.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Improvements Recommended by the Engineer, Thomas H. Handbury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Towards the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon, Major Thomas H. Handbury, engineer in charge, reports that there has been expended $614,253, leaving a balance of $173,247 unexpended. For the coming year he recommends an appropriation of $700,000. It will require $2,423,000 to construct the canal at the Columbia river cascades and accompanying improvements of the river, also under Major Handbury's charge. For the ensuing year it is estimated that $700,000 can be profitably expended for other improvements in Oregon and Washington. Major Handbury makes the following recommendations for appropriations: Chehalis river, $3,060; Skagit, Stilaquish, Nooksack, Snohomish and Snoqualmie rivers, $12,000. The work of guaging the waters of the Columbia, of great revenue to commerce can be maintained for another year on the unexpended appropriation.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

What Secretary Rusk Says About the Present President's Chances.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Times' Washington correspondent quotes Secretary Rusk on the presidential outlook for 1892 as follows: "Harrison will be the candidate, and a right popular and successful one he will be too."

"You have no doubt that Harrison will be the candidate?"

"None whatever."

"And that he will win?"

"Of course he will win. He is making a most popular president, especially with the common people. Of course there are some politicians who think he is not making removals as fast as they would wish, but President Harrison is a level, clear-headed man, knows what he is about and will prove himself one of the best as well as one of the most popular presidents. But there, if I go on any further you will be printing an interview with me, and don't you go and do it."

DEATH OF MRS. SEAMAN.

A Woman Who Devoted Her Life to the Care of the Unfortunate.

Mrs. J. W. Seaman, wife of the proprietor of the Russ House in this city, died at 11 A. M. yesterday. She had been suffering from an attack of erysipelas when fever and other complications set in, which were too much for one of her age to stand.

Mrs. Seaman was 62 years old, having been born in Little Rock, Ark., in 1827. She was married to J. W. Seaman in 1843 at Fort Smith, Ark. They have lived in this city for the past five years.

Mrs. Seaman was an active member of the Methodist church and a devoted member of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city, and during her whole life she has devoted herself to the care of the poor and needy, and while a resident of this city has given her devoted attention to the care of the unfortunate ones. She was truly a good and noble woman and will be greatly missed.

Among the children who will be present to attend the funeral are Mrs. Dr. J. W. Hunter of Walla Walla, Mrs. A. Rossi of Boise City, Idaho, Mrs. Frank Clayton and Mrs. J. W. Glover of this city, Mrs. S. H. Lewis of San Francisco, Miss Carrie Seaman of this city, D. J. Seaman, accompanied by his wife and daughter, of Aspen, Col., Jasper and Henry Seaman of this city.

The funeral will be held from the Methodist church to-morrow at 2:30 P. M.

MR. POWDERLY.

He Converses on the Labor Question and the Eight-Hour Move.

CHICAGO, July 16.—General Master Workman Powderly and some of his colleagues on the executive board of the Knights of Labor arrived in this city this morning and held a secret conference at the hotel during the afternoon.

The board decided that the next general assembly will be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the second Tuesday of next November. During the afternoon Mr. Powderly retired from the room and received calls. In talking to a reporter as to the purpose of the board in coming West, Mr. Powderly said this quarterly meeting of the executive board was called in Chicago for the convenience of the Northwestern assemblies. Statements of some newspapers that it is to revive the waning influence in this portion of the country and that the meeting is an exceptional one, are false. In reply to a query as to whether the board had come West to confer with Barry's United Brotherhood, the general master workman said: "We have no overtures to make to Mr. Barry, and no olive branches for him. There has as yet been no complaint made to us of anything he has done, and I know of no intention to meddle with his affairs. This matter is greatly exaggerated. We don't hear nearly so much of the United Brotherhood in the East. Talk of it is mainly in the West." Concerning the present condition of affairs in the Knights of Labor, he said: "At present we have a membership of 300,000. When I am asked to explain the falling off, I ask why so many should come in? This present membership is really an increase which I strongly opposed. Much of it is made up of people who think strikes the solution of all evils. I have opposed this membership from the beginning." Regarding the eight-hour day question, Mr. Powderly said he is decidedly in favor of a reduction of hours of labor, but [illegible] measures. The question is now before the order and will be settled, if possible, by the next general assembly.

A TEST CASE.

A Colorado Law to be Tested in the United States Supreme Court.

DENVER, July 16.—In Judge Stone's criminal court to-day in the case of the People vs. Julius Schmidt, brought to test the validity of the meat inspection law passed by the last general assembly a formal judgment was entered against the defendant for the purpose of having the constitutionality of the law passed on by the supreme court as soon as possible. The case was not tried upon its merits, but the question arose on demurrer to the indictment and decision against defendant for the reason that if Judge Stone had declared the law unconstitutional the state could not have appealed to the supreme court. Hon. G. W. McCreary and Willard Teller appeared for the defense and Isaac M. Stevens and Hugh Butler for the prosecution.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Trouble Anticipated Over [illegible]harter Election.

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 17.—Trouble will probably occur here over the attempt to hold a charter election in opposition to the present city government, which consitutes a majority of the voters determined to hold the election. They charge the present administration with fraud, malfeasance, oppression and various other misdemeanors. The charter to be submitted calls for a new election July 22. The mayor has issued an order forbidding the charter election. Those attempting to vote will be arrested. The city authorities will be backed by the military, which recognizes the administration.

Boulanger Exposed.

PARIS, July 16.—The Temps says a cypher telegram has been discovered which proves that Boulanger was at the head of a plot to march upon the Elysee palace, and that several officers of high rank had promised him their support. The Temps further says the charges of embezzlement against Boulanger relate to the purchase of camp beadsteads and other supplies for the troops and to malversation of the funds of the war ministry. Among other charges it says the general is accused of using the funds of the war ministry to buy shares in a military club and of keeping shares thus bought in his own possession.

A Greaser Hung.

DENVER, July 16.—A special from Antonto, Colo., gives account of the hanging at that place at 1 P. M. of Jose Abram Ortez, a Mexican, who last March brutally murdered a miner named Le Duc. The crime was committed while Le Duc was asleep and was for the purpose of securing a bag of gold dust valued at $50. On the scaffold Ortez acknowledged his crime and asked the forgiveness of all present. He fell eight feet and his neck was broken. He died almost instantly.

A Bishop's Funeral.

DENVER, July 16.—The funeral services of Bishop Machebeuf were held at St. Mary's cathedral on Stout street at 10 o'clock this morning. The funeral discourse was delivered by Father Mageveny of the Jesuit college. The attendance was very large. Many bishops and priests from all over the United States were present.

The War in Egypt.

CAIRO, July 16.—Advices from the front state that General Grenfell has assumed command. The Egyptian troops occupy a position near the village of Cellana. Nadel Juni, the dervish leader, occupies a strong position at Khoor. The dervishes number 2600 fighting men, several thousand reinforcements coming to them from Dongola.

Hawkin's Trial.

SALEM, July 17.—The Hawkins murder case was given to the jury this morning with impartial instructions by Judge Boise. The jury is still deliberating and the general belief is that no verdict will be reached. It is rumored that five are for acquittal, two for murder and five for manslaughter.