THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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—THE—

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Wood turner, $3.50 per day; hotel porter, $40 per month; girls to cook in families, $20 and $25 per month; 1 milker, $30 per month; 4 men to slash, $40 per month and board; woodsmen, $30 per month; cooks, $30 to $50; railroad men, $1, $2.25 and $2.50 per day; mill hands, $30 per month; brick yard hands, $2.25 per day; men to cut cord wood, $1.35 per cord; waiters, $10, $11 and $12 per week.

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Fire-proof Building. Newly Furnished. Everything First-class.

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Have now on sale the most complete lines of COLORED DRESS FABRICS and COMBINATION SUITS. Their BLACK goods are particularly attractive, consisting of "PRIESTLEYS," HENRIETTAS, SERGES, CASHMERES, BYRITZ, ALPACAS, DRAP D'ALMAS, Etc., Etc. Also an elegant line of black and colored DRESS SILKS and SATINS. 708 Fourth St., Between Cherry and Columbia, Seattle.

The "Atmosphere"

"O, GEORGE," SHE MURMURED, "I KNOW YOU ARE STRONG AND will protect me, yet even now, as we recline in this swinging hammock, I am surrounded by fear." "Fear, my darling!" said George De Romelyn, "what fear can surround you?" "Atmosphere," she chuckled, and the hammock broke down to punish her. It was this "atmosphere" that brought most of us here. George had a level head on him, when he brought his darling to a country where they could lie in a hammock all the year round if the fancy seized them. No winter, no fall, ONLY SPRING AND SUMMER. We regret that the hammock broke down, but George cannot hope for unmixed bliss, even in Washington. We are anxious that the readers of the Post, and the editor tells us their name is legion, should run down and take a look at the city of

GRAY'S HARBOR

Before the choicest of the business property is gobbled up. The sales in this wonderful young city are unprecedented. Only on the market TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS and hundreds of thousands of dollars in value have passed to purchasers. We hoped to have been able to give the exact amount of sales up to date, but the mail fails us, and we can report only approximately, but we believe we are within bounds, when we estimate the gross sum at more than THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. There is some good property still left. We do not ask you to buy it until you have viewed it, but be "wise in your day and generation." Go down to the Harbor, and if then you are not entirely satisfied that our advice in the premises is good, you can save half the expense of the trip by walking back.

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ALL OUR LOSSES HAVE BEEN PROMPTLY PAID IN CASH.

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Golden Rule Bazaar E. Lobe & Co.

Until our four-story brick is ready, we have located in a tent, the finest and most spacious in Seattle. The same is situated on Union street, between Front and Second, where you can find our usual stock of

Crockery, Glassware, Plateware, Woodenware, Baby Carriages

BASKETS, NOTIONS, etc. We also added a fine line of MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HATS that we are selling lower than any house in town. We are daily adding to our stock, and very shortly will have as complete a line as ever. We have in stock the Mammoth Rochester Lamp, that we are selling for $4.50. We still follow the old motto, one price, square dealing. Our 10, 25 and 50 cent counters are just as complete as ever, and worth looking at.

UNION STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND.

-:- ARTISTIC MILLINERY -:-

Fall and Winter Cloaks, -:-

-:- -:- -:- Sealette Wraps,

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MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

In all the Latest Styles.

Millinery Department.

Novelties in Dress Hats and Bonnets. Children's School Hats trimmed and ready for wear, 25 cents and upwards.

J. S. Graham & Co.

SECOND STREET BET. SENECA AND SPRING, Next to Skating Rink; Also PIKE STREET BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

Parties Erecting Machinery of any Description Would Do Well to Call on the

Joshua Hendy Machine Works

ROOM 15, ATKINS BLOCK,

And investigate the great saving in power accomplished by use of the Manilla Rope Transmission.

HIGH SERVICE PUMPING PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

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—AGENTS FOR THE—

WEST SEATTLE

Land and Improvement Co.,

Corner Second and James Street.

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 offering this gratuitous advice, but we take an exceptional interest in the truly magnificent surroundings of this coming "West End" and must run the risk of being considered "gushing" in our praise 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 revelled in the beauties of Lucerne from the summit of Rigi, we have felt the soft influence of the Mediterranean and delighted in the castle-fringed banks of the glorious Rhine. We have sought out and admired the finest scenery of the Old World and the New, but from no one spot have we ever been so impressed with the beauty of the landscape as with that viewed from the table land of West Seattle. It is simply unique. On one side of you the majestic Rainier points his hoary crest into the very heavens. Alone in his grandeur, like a very god, his massive front of 14,444 feet seems to dwarf into pigmies the surrounding mountains that would else be giants. In front of you Mount Baker, another white and glistening monster, though some hundred miles or so away, thrusts himself upon your vision, whilst right and left of you the Cascade and the Olympic ranges form a background of the most exquisite mouldings that the mind of man can conceive, wild and rugged in their outline and ever, enamorful in their soft and glorious tints. * * * * Through this property will pass the Seattle & Southern R. R., which will at once be rapidly pushed to completion with a depot close handy to the ferryslip. On either side will extend wharves and warehouses, factories and stores.

THE RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.

The result of the Republican primaries in King county yesterday will doubtless be a surprise to those who have not closely watched the political current. For weeks the friends of ex-Governor Squire and ex-Governor Ferry have been at work organizing the county for their candidates. They had formed as complete an organization as was ever known in the territory. Their workers were live and energetic men who left untried no expedient that might inure to the benefit of the men of their choice.

The movement in favor of Hoyt and Kinnear, on the other hand, was in every sense of the word a spontaneous one. Not until Monday morning was their candidacy announced, and not until yesterday were their friends actively at work in their behalf. The Hoyt and Kinnear men were comparatively unorganized, and were held together only by their admiration for their candidates, and by their feeling that a grave injustice had been done those Republicans who had supported Colonel Haines in his candidacy for the Senate. The conflict, therefore, was like a battle between an army of bold and enthusiastic volunteers and a trained force of regulars.

It may well be imagined that under such circumstances the fight was a close and hot one. In the city especially the fighting was heavy along the whole line. In every precinct the workers of the two factions labored with unremitting vigor. No point was lost by either side and nothing that could be done to get out the voters was left undone. The result was a sweeping victory for the Hoyt and Kinnear ticket. Out of the eight city precincts they carried the first, third, fourth, sixth and eighth, the Squire and Ferry men carrying the second, fifth and seventh. Hoyt and Kinnear have thirty-one out of the forty-eight delegates from the city precincts.

In the country precincts the contest was more quiet but none the less earnest. Nor was the victory of the Hoyt and Kinnear men less sweeping than in the city. The returns thus far received indicate that the friends of Hoyt and Kinnear will certainly have eighty out of the one hundred and ten delegates to the convention, and it is not improbable that their strength may exceed even this.

It was a hard fight and a splendid victory, and, now that it is over, everybody is in good humor and ready to turn in and give the Democrats the benefit of all the fighting experience that they have gained in the past two days.

COMMENDED TO THE STATE AT LARGE.

The contest among the Republicans of King county has ended in a decisive expression of approval of the candidacy of John P. Hoyt for the United States Senate and of John Kinnear for the governorship of the state. This contest has been in progress for several months past, and at one time or another has involved the names of nearly a score of our more prominent citizens. In the matter of the Senatorship particularly there has been persistent and careful examination and comparison of merits. The Republicans of King county have felt that for many reasons their recommendation should have special weight with the Republicans of the state in the selection of the senator who shall more particularly stand for its western division, and they have wished to present a man combining all the elements of perfect fitness. The friends of different candidates have been urgent and this urgency has been at the bottom of the controversy of the past few days.

There was never a personal issue in local politics better understood than that involved in the primary election yesterday. The fight was in no sense between the men who made up the opposing tickets but between the men whose candidacy for the senatorship and for the governorship was represented by them—between Judge Hoyt and Governor Squire on the one hand and Mr. Kinnear and Governor Ferry on the other. The result of the election is therefore to be accepted in the fullest sense as an expression of popular sentiment within the party. The choice of Hoyt and Kinnear is the full and emphatic choice of the Republicans of King county. While the expression of this choice was through the necessities of political action, brought about by what may be termed a factional contest, it can truly be said that Messrs. Hoyt and Kinnear stand for no faction but for the Republicans of the county at large.

By the result of last night's election the candidacy of Messrs. Hoyt and Kinnear has been transferred from the field of local to the field of state politics. Into this broader field they go commended not only by the formal approval of their party associates and fellow citizens of King county, but by the high qualities which have gained for them credit and respect at home. Both are men of worth and standing, men of affairs in the broad sense and both gentlemen without reproach.

The people of the territory had the right to expect something better from the constitutional convention, in its dealings with the tide land question, than a weak and cowardly compliance with the wishes of the Northern Pacific railroad, the Oregon Improvement Company and the land grabbers in general. There will be disappointment and chagrin, and justly, over an outcome which in effect is a surrender of legitimate to illegitimate interests upon terms involving not only a direct loss to the state, but delaying enterprises waiting upon the settlement of this question. The outcome is the very worst possible in view of all the circumstances.

On Saturday last a committee consisting of L. B. Andrews, C. B. Bagley, D. A. Mackenzie, H. H. Ames and Harry White intimated to a committee consisting of J. H. McGraw, G. H. Heilbron and F. J. Grant that they and those whom they represented must step down and out of the Republican party. Last evening Messrs. Bagley, Mackenzie, Ames and White were emphatically defeated as candidates for delegates to the county convention, while Messrs. McGraw, Heilbron and Grant were returned from their respective precincts. Comment is unnecessary.

A NEGATIVE DAY.

Article on Tide Lands is Not Considered.

INVESTMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

Two Important Changes in the School Lands Article—Filibustering Tactics.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 20.—Everyone of the objectionable features of the original article on public lands was loaded upon the two separate articles today, and the question will be virtually an attempt to reconsider the former action of the convention in defeating the measure. The brunt of opposition must be borne by the new article on tide lands, for it is against this that the Eastern delegates again propose to wage war. The result of the contest is even more doubtful than the last. The drift of feeling is decidedly against the proposition, but it is not unlikely that a sufficient number of delegates, to whom certain features of the bill are repugnant, will, at the last moment, vote for it in preference to engrafting no expression on the tide lands in the constitution. But this is mere speculation. There is a good chance that the separate articles on school lands will be adopted.

THE ARTICLES CONSIDERED.

After a great deal of useless bluster this morning against consideration of either of the articles, the convention reversed its decision and decided to talk them up this afternoon. The tide lands proposition came first. Jones promptly offered the amendment that control of certain state lands in front of lighthouses and government buildings and works be vested in the government. This first amendment was agreed to. Then Sohns objected to the clause declaring the state's ownership over river beds and lakes, and that was stricken out. Turner offered as a substitute for the whole article the proposition submitted by him yesterday and it was defeated. Then Stiles wanted to get in his pet shore owners priority right of purchase proposition, and that was accepted by a majority of one. Kinnear wanted to make the thing equal, and he submitted a proposition that the same right be accorded to all who have in good faith made improvements upon tide lands, and that was defeated. Browne had a substitute for the whole article and that was defeated. Godman thought he would like to strike out the provision disclaiming interest in United States patents, and that was defeated. Turner offered the original article beaten yesterday, and that was defeated by a ruling of the chair.

No more amendments were proposed, and a motion was made to place the article on its final passage, and that was defeated, so the article will come up tomorrow in the regular order.

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Next was the article on school lands. A number of minor amendments were offered and most of them agreed to. Two important changes were made. They were in acceptance of Crosby's proposition confirming the patents of school and university lands sold under the territory, and Reed's additional section providing for the manner of investment of the school fund. A motion to place the article on final passage was defeated by a stubborn minority, and it likewise had to go over till tomorrow.

THE DAY'S WORK.

New Land Articles Reported But Are Not Discussed.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 20.—Delegate Gowey called the convention to order this morning, in the absence of President Hoyt.

Henry rose to a point of order. He declared that the chair was occupied by an usurper.

Gowey—I am very willing that any member may "usurp."

Henry—The rules provide that when the president calls a member to the chair, the substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment. I move that Mr. Gowey be elected president pro tempore.

The motion was unanimously carried, amid laughter.

The minutes were then read and approved.

REVISED FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The revision committee presented the articles on executive, on elections and civil service rights, on state, county and municipal indebtedness, on education and educational institutions, and on military. All were agreed to as revised.

AGAIN THE TIDE LANDS.

Under the regular order the article on tide waters was reported by the committee on state, school and granted lands.

Eldridge moved that the rules be suspended and the article placed on third reading now. The ayes and noes were called and the motion was lost, 31 to 37.

THEN THE GRANTED LANDS.

The article on granted lands, reported by the committee, was then read a first time.

Dunbar moved to suspend the rules and consider the article; lost, 24 to 44.

Turner again moved to take up the tide land article.

P. C. Sullivan moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

SULLIVAN GETS RECKLESS.

Pending this, E. H. Sullivan asked leave of absence until Thursday morning.

This was refused by a vote of 21 to 28.

Sullivan then moved to adjourn *sine die*. The motion was ruled out of order by the chair and Sullivan appealed to the house. The chair was sustained.

THEY WANT A LITTLE FUN.

Dunbar started in to speak on the motion to take a recess, when Moore moved to adjourn and demanded the ayes and noes. The motion was lost, 18 to 32.

Turner then insisted upon his motion to consider the tide land article. The ayes and noes were demanded and the motion was lost, 35 to 27.

Griffits moved to take up the report on granted lands; lost, 25 to 37.

STUBBORNLY STAYING IN SESSION.

E. H. Sullivan moved to adjourn. The ayes and noes were demanded and the motion was lost, 13 to 32.

MEMBERS BECOME DISGUSTED.

Turner, Dunbar and others had during the proceedings left in disgust, and when the chair announced the vote Manly moved a call of the house. During the call Messrs. Dunbar and Turner came slipping back.

Pending announcement of the absentees, some one moved to adjourn; lost.

Those absent and unexcused were Hoyt, Jamieson and Hungate.

AFTER RECREANT MEMBERS.

Griffits moved that the sergeant at arms be sent after Messrs. Hoyt, Hungate and Jamieson.

Pending this, Linsley moved that further proceedings under call of the house be dispensed with. The ayes and noes were demanded and the motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT PLAYS A BIG TRUMP.

By this time the convention was in an uproar. Nothing had been done and but few wanted to do anything but filibuster. During the noise Lindsley moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock. The president put the motion almost inaudibly and but one or two voted aye. He called for the negative vote so indistinctly that no one voted no. Then he brought the gavel down before division could be called and declared the convention adjourned, amidst howls of laughter.

Afternoon Session.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 20.—President Hoyt was present in the afternoon and called the convention to order promptly at 2 o'clock.

Eldridge moved to suspend the rules and take up the article on tide waters. Upon the ayes and noes the article was taken up, 50 to 15.

SUBSTITUTE BY JONES.

Jones immediately offered the following substitute:

The Legislature may donate to the United States such tracts of shore or other lands as may be needed by the government of the United States for establishing and maintaining defensive works, forts, arsenals, magazines, lighthouses, docks and dock yards; provided further, that wherever such works, forts, arsenals, magazines, lighthouses, docks and dock yards are abandoned, the lands so granted shall revert to the state.

Upon ayes and noes the section was adopted as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Berry, Blalock, Bowen, Buchanan, Burk, Cosgrove, Crowley, Dallam, Dickey, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fairweather, Fay, Glascock, Hayton, Jamieson, Jones, Joy, Kellogg, Kinnear, Lillis, Lindsley, McKay, McCroskey, McDonald, McElroy, Minor, Moore, J. Z., Morgans, Newton, Power, Prosser, Reed, T. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sohns, Suksdorf, Sullivan, E. H., Sullivan, P. C., Tibbets, Travis, Turner, Van Name, Weir, West, Willison, Winsor, Mr. President—49.

Nays—Berry, Bowen, Browne, Buchanan, Clothier, Coey, Comegys, Cosgrove, Dallam, Dunbar, Dyer, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fay, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, Jeffs, Kinnear, Manly, McCroskey, McDonald, Mires, Moore, R. S., Moore, J. Z., Newton, Reed, J. M., Sturdevant, Stiles, Sullivan, P. C., Turner, Van Name, Weir, Wilson, Winsor—39.

Browne offered a substitute for the entire article.

Jamison moved the previous question; carried.

The substitute was lost, 27 to 42.

PATENTS TO BE CONFIRMED.

Godman moved to strike out section 2, relating to United States patents. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Berry, Blalock, Browne, Coey, Crowley, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, McCroskey, McDonald, Moore, J. Z., Newton, Reed, J. M., Suksdorf, Sullivan, E. H., Travis, Turner, Van Name, Warner—19.

Nays—Allen, Bowen, Buchanan, Burk, Clothier, Cosgrove, Dickey, Dunbar, Dyer, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fairweather, Glascock, Gowey, Hayton, Henry, Jamison, Jeffs, Jones, Joy, Kellogg, Kinnear, Lillis, Lindsley, Manly, McElroy, McKay, Minor, Mires, More, R. S., Morgans, Power, Prosser, Reed, T. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sohns, Stevenson, Sturdevant, Stiles, Sullivan, P. C., Tibbetts, Weir, Weisenburger, West, Willison, Winsor, Mr. President—49.

THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Turner here offered a substitute for the original article lost yesterday. Weisenberger made the point of order that the article was not germane, the convention having directed that separate articles be prepared by the committee. The president ruled the point of order well taken. Turner appealed to the house and the chair was sustained.

There being no further amendments, Dickey moved to suspend the rules and place the article upon final passage. The convention refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 42 to 27.

Dunbar then moved to take up the article on state, school and granted lands.

"SECTION 1. All the public lands of the state are held in trust for all people, and none of such lands nor any estate or interest therein shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interests disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States, in any case in which the manner of disposal at at a minimum price are so prescribed, be disposed of, except in the manner and at the least price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

"Sec. 2. None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder, after the value thereof, less improvements, shall be appraised by a board of appraisers to be provided by law, the terms of payment also to be prescribed by law; and no sale shall be valid unless the sum be the equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of such lands for disposal, the value of the improvements thereon on the 22d day of February, 1889, shall be excluded.

"Sec. 3. Not more than one-quarter of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895, and not more than one-half of each section prior to January 1, 1900; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the disposal of timber or stone off of any state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law; and provided further, that no sale of timber land shall be valid unless the value of such lands is paid or secured to the state.

Sec. 4. Not more than one-quarter of any lands of the state shall be offered for sale in any one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city or within two miles of the boundary of any incorporated city where the valuation of such lands shall be found by appraisement to exceed $200 per acre, shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than five acres in a block, and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel."

Dunbar moved to strike out the words "the 22d day of February, 1889," in section 2; carried.

Section 1 was changed so as to read, "all public lands granted to the state," etc.

Sullivan moved to change the wording in section 4 so as to read "not more than 160 acres of any granted lands," etc.; adopted, 34 to 29.

Berry wanted to strike out "$200" in section 4 and insert "$100;" carried, 27 to 23.

T. M. Reed offered the following additional section:

"None of the permanent common school fund shall ever be loaned to persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county or municipal bonds;" carried.

LANDS ALREADY SOLD.

Crowley offered the following, to be added to section 2:

"Provided, that the sale of all school and university lands heretofore made by commissioners of any county where the purchase price has been paid in good faith, may be confirmed by the legislature;" carried, 29 to 21.

Browne offered an amendment providing that not more than one section shall be sold in each county before 1900. The yeas and nays were demanded and the amendment was lost, 19 to 38.

Shoudy wanted to add to section 4, "and not more than one-half of the lots and blocks shall be sold prior to 1900;" lost.

The article was then passed to the order of third reading.

Mires moved to suspend the rules and place the article on final passage. The convention refused to suspend the rules and then adjourned at 4:40 o'clock.

TOO MUCH FOR SOHNS.

Sohns wanted to strike out all relating to "navigable rivers and lakes."

The amendment was adopted, thirty-eight voting in the affirmative. The section now reads:

"The State of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state of Washington up to and including the line of ordinary high tide, where the tide ebbs and flows; provided, this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state."

SUBSTITUTE FOR SECTION THREE.

Stiles offered the following substitute to section 3 of the article: Whenever the legislature shall by law authorize the sale of any of the tide lands of this state, it shall provide also that all persons owning land abutting upon such lands and having valuable improvements occupying tide lands below the government meander line, in front of such land, such improvements being in actual use and necessity for trade, commerce or business, and the tide land so occupied being other than the extension of any street, alley or public highway, shall have a prior right, for a limited time, to purchase as much of said tide lands as may be necessary for the purpose for which said improvements were made, at the valuation fixed by a board of appraisers, which board shall fix such valuation irrespective of the improvements on such land.

Stiles spoke in favor of his motion and Turner answered, saying that he wanted neither section nor substitute.

McElroy warmly advocated recognition of the rights of all who have improvements on tide-lands whether they own shore land or not. He cited the case of Stetson, who came from Maine, and others in Seattle who have improvements on the tide-lands.

Moore—What do you expect us to do for George Stetson, of Maine?

McElroy—I want him to have the same right as those on shore land.

AN IMPROPER INQUIRY.

Moore—I want to ask Mr. Eldridge whether he does not own a mill on Bellingham bay?

The Chair—That is not a proper parliamentry inquiry.

Moore—I think it is a proper question.

The Chair—That makes no difference. The chair has ruled upon that point.

Moore—I still think that is a proper question.

The Chair (sharply)—The gentleman is out of order. He will either proceed in order or take his seat.

Moore—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

THE CHAIR IS SUSTAINED.

The chair submitted his ruling to the house and it was sustained by an overwhelming vote.

Moore then went on to declaim against those parties who have improvements on tide lands. He protested against going forward in the dark. He wanted to be had asked would have been proper before the legislature or a judicial tribunal, and he thought it was proper here.

CARRIED BY ONE VOTE.

Further debate followed by Weir and Kinnear. Then J. M. Reed moved the previous question; carried.

The substitute was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Allen, Blalock, Bowen, Buchanan, Burk, Comegys, Crowley, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fay, Gowey, Hayton, Henry, Jamison, Jones, Joy, Kellogg, Lillis, Lindsley, McKeavy, Minor, More, R. S., Morgans, Power, Prosser, Reed, T. M., Sohns, Stevenson, Stiles, Suksdorf, Sullivan, P. C., Weir, Weisenburger, West, Willison, Winsor—35.

Nays—Berry, Browne, Clothier, Coey, Cosgrove, Dallam, Dickey, Dunbar, Dyer, Fairweather, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, Jeffs, Kinnear, Manly, McCrosky, McDonald, Mires, Moore, J. Z., Reed, J. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sturdevant, Sullivan, E. H., Tibbetts, Travis, Turner, Van Name, Warner, Mr. President—34.

GIVE ALL POSSESSORS A CHANCE.

Kinnear offered an amendment to the substitute, giving all persons who have made improvements in good faith prior right of purchase. The amendment was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Allen, Blalock, Burk, Dickey, Dyer, Fairweather, Hayton, Henry, Jamison, Kellogg, Kinnear, McElroy, McKeavy, Minor, Morgans, Power, Prosser, Reed, T. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sohns, Stevenson, Suksdorf, Sullivan, E. H., Tibbets, Travis, Weisenburger, Mr. President—28.

Nays—Berry, Bowen, Browne, Buchanan, Clothier, Coey, Comegys, Cosgrove, Dallam, Dunbar, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fay, Glascock, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, Jeffs, Jones, Joy, Lillis, Lindsley, Manley, McCrosky, McDonald, Mires, More, R. S., Moore J. Z., Newton, Reed, J. M., Sturdevant, Stiles, Sullivan, P. C., Turner, Van Name, Weir, West, Willison, Winsor—39.

Browne offered a substitute for the entire article.

Jamison moved the previous question; carried.

The substitute was lost, 27 to 42.

PATENTS TO BE CONFIRMED.

Godman moved to strike out section 2, relating to United States patents. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Berry, Blalock, Browne, Coey, Crowley, Godman, Gray, Griffitts, McCroskey, McDonald, Moore, J. Z., Newton, Reed, J. M., Suksdorf, Sullivan, E. H., Travis, Turner, Van Name, Warner—19.

Nays—Allen, Bowen, Buchanan, Burk, Clothier, Cosgrove, Dickey, Dunbar, Dyer, Eldridge, Eshelman, Fairweather, Glascock, Gowey, Hayton, Henry, Jamison, Jeffs, Jones, Joy, Kellogg, Kinnear, Lillis, Lindsley, Manly, McElroy, McKeary, Minor, Mires, More, R. S., Morgans, Power, Prosser, Reed, T. M., Schooley, Shoudy, Sohns, Stevenson, Sturdevant, Stiles, Sullivan, P. C., Tibbetts, Weir, Weisenburger, West, Willison, Winsor, Mr. President—49.

THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Turner here offered a substitute for the original article lost yesterday. Weisenberger made the point of order that the article was not germane, the convention having directed that separate articles be prepared by the committee. The president ruled the point of order well taken. Turner appealed to the house and the chair was sustained.

There being no further amendments, Dickey moved to suspend the rules and place the article upon final passage. The convention refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 42 to 27.

Dunbar then moved to take up the article on state, school and granted lands.

"SECTION 1. All the public lands of the state are held in trust for all people, and none of such lands nor any estate or interest therein shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interests disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States, in any case in which the manner of disposal at at a minimum price are so prescribed, be disposed of, except in the manner and at the least price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

"Sec. 2. None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder, after the value thereof, less improvements, shall be appraised by a board of appraisers to be provided by law, the terms of payment also to be prescribed by law; and no sale shall be valid unless the sum be the equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of such lands for disposal, the value of the improvements thereon on the 22d day of February, 1889, shall be excluded.

"Sec. 3. Not more than one-quarter of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895, and not more than one-half of each section prior to January 1, 1900; provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the disposal of timber or stone off of any state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law; and provided further, that no sale of timber land shall be valid unless the value of such lands is paid or secured to the state.

Sec. 4. Not more than one-quarter of any lands of the state shall be offered for sale

FROM THE EAST.

New Developments in the Cronin Case.

HEAVY STORMS IN MINNESOTA.

A Plan Proposed for the Financial Management of New York World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The police have secured some important evidence in the Cronin case. It is said to be to the effect that on the night of the murder of Dr Cronin a pair of horses belonging to Sullivan, the ice man now in jail as one of Cronin's murderers, was attached to one of his ice-wagons and were driven rapidly in the vicinity where the murder was committed, by three excited men; that the horses were driven up in front of the saloon in Lakeview about 9 o'clock, that they were covered with foam and that the men in the wagon went in and had a drink.

It has been supposed that ever since the murder these horses remained in the barn all that night. The police admit the correctness of these statements, but decline to speak further about the matter, except to say that neither of the men in the wagon are in jail.

STORM IN MINNESOTA.

Buildings Struck by Lightning and Destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—The storm which prevailed last night and this morning was one of the most severe ever experienced here. Two inches of water fell between 2 and 5 o'clock, and lightning was constant and vivid. The storm was general throughout this section of country, in some places doing considerable damage.

At Stillwater several houses were struck by lightning and much damage done. The streets also were badly washed out.

At Eau Claire, Wis., the large agricultural building of the Northwestern Fair Association was destroyed by fire caused by lightning. Several houses in the vicinity were also struck and badly damaged.

At Duluth the total damage is estimated at $600,000. Greater losses are feared, as the storm was very severe.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Plan Submitted for the Financial Management.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Eighteen of the twenty-five financiers selected by Mayor Grant to constitute the finance committee of the projected world's fair of 1892 were present this afternoon at the initial meeting of the committee in the mayor's office. Many millions of money were represented and the unanimous feeling was marked. Jesse Seligman made an address in which he counseled promptitude in the matter of securing the funds necessary for successfully carrying out the great event. He admitted a plan in which he assumed that $15,000,000 would be necessary for the undertaking.

A company should be organized to issue stock to the amount mentioned, which stock would command 2 per cent. interest and be guaranteed by the city of New York. The city should be authorized to resume such responsibility by the passage of an act to that end at the next session of the state legislature. The stock should be exempt from all taxation. Congress should be asked to give its hearty support to the scheme at its session in December. The stock should be divided into $10 shares. When the public generally has had an opportunity to subscribe, the remainder of the stock, if any should remain, could find a ready market.

Seligman asked that his plan be simply received for consideration, and it was so ordered. This plan, with others submitted and yet to be received, will be presented to the committee, who will be asked to select those more feasible and worthy of consideration.

MORMONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

They Break Up Families by Making Converts.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 20.—Mormon elders have been doing effective missionary work in this state, and the effects are beginning to be felt in a serious way. The situation is critical in some sections and serious trouble is brewing. In Wheeling there is to be found a congregation of saints with a church building of their own, in which regular services are held. The converts made here have been mostly women. Some of them have been exported to Utah.

In the counties of Ritchie, Calhoun, Grant and Pendleton the elders, or missionaries, as they call themselves, are working in the boldest manner. They have made an astonishing number of converts, and scores of families have been broken up in consequence. Cases are numerous where entire families have renounced their former faith and united with the Mormon church. More numerous, however, are the cases where family ties have been broken, where wives have deserted husbands and husbands deserted wives to cast lots with the Mormons. Young girls have been induced to leave their homes and go to Utah. The feeling is very bitter against them, and an organized movement to drive them out is probable.

FASTED SIXTY-SEVEN DAYS.

Robert Marvel, of Indianapolis, Breaks the Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Robert Marvel, after fasting sixty-seven days, died this morning. His case is so extraordinary that it has attracted the attention not only of a curious public but of the medical fraternity far and near. He was 35 years old. On June 13, last, Marvel ate his last square meal. For thirty-six days he took absolutely nothing into his stomach. On the thirty-eighth day he bit off a piece of pie, but did not eat it. On the thirty ninth day he drank a small quantity of milk, and at irregular periods he has continued to do so. All told he has drank not to exceed one gallon of milk in the sixty-seven days that have elapsed since he began to fast. The effect of this abstinence is such as would be expected. The faster reduced himself to a living shadow. Sore eyes came upon him by reason of his long confinement, and evidently Marvel has not only suffered long but severely. His fast is the longest on record so far as known.

TRIAL OF THE PUGILISTS.

A Scheme on Foot to Implicate the Railroad Officials.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—It was rumored last night that Kilrain had skipped. Sheriff Childs, of Mississippi, who is here to take him back, says he has no fears of anything of the sort, and that Kilrain will leave for Mississippi today to stand trial. Childs makes the rather sensational statement that Kilrain knows he has nothing to fear. He says the plan is to convict and sentence him to the same punishment as inflicted on Sullivan.

This will put things in proper trim for the punishment of the railroad officials who carried the pugilists to the fight, and for whom Governor Lowry is running especially. Kilrain will then be released on bail, and, as soon as the railroad men are brought to time, both Sullivan and Kilrain be pardoned or proceedings against them dropped.

WILL VISIT THE WEST.

Sydney Dillon to Bring a Party to Portland.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Sydney Dillon, the railroad magnate, and John Sloane, wealthy New York carpet manufacturer, left the city this afternoon for a long Western trip. The members of their families and a few friends make up a party of fourteen. They go first to St. Paul and thence to Portland by way of the Northern Pacific