

LOCAL OPTION IN GEM STATE.

Representative Donaldson's Bill
Defeated in Idaho After a
Lively Discussion.

CROWDS LISTEN TO DEBATE.

Health Bill Precipitated a Very Snappy
Anti-Polygamy Jangle—Sauday
Closing Act.

Special Correspondence.

Boise, Ida., Feb. 28.—Today ends a very busy and at the same time a very notable week for the bills that have appeared before these solemn deliberating bodies at their hands. Their good pleasure has seen fit to pronounce upon many of them the death sentence. While some are granted a second hearing, but few are numbered with the "chosen few" to which power and action are given.

Washington's birthday was observed by both branches of the Legislature. The senate met for a short time in the morning and adjourned. Thursday morning the pure food bill was up for consideration in the committee of the house, and was being read section by section without a hitch, when they came to the section relating to the prohibition of fermented and malted liquors. MacBeth, Democratic senator, demanded an explanation. He feared this would put out of commission the greatest part of the liquor used in this state, and would, therefore, work a hardship upon the people. A statement from the pure food commissioner was called for but owing to his not being in town, the bill was deferred and made a special order for Monday.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

Representative Donaldson's local option bill, which was made special order for Friday, was sent to its final vote of 27 to 21. Nearly the entire day was spent in debating the provisions of the measure. Hundreds listened to the discussion. Every available room and all standing room was occupied. The women seemed to be as much interested in this as in the polygamy bill, for they flocked in by the score. Each representative was surrounded by a host of women, some of whom were armed with white ribbons, attached to which was a card bearing the inscription: "Compliments of the mothers of Idaho, in the interest of the home." The principal argument against local option was that it would result in the precipitation of war between the saloon men and the temperance people which would be fanned upon them every two years. On the other hand, if a certain town or precinct votes the saloons down, there are those who will have whisky any way and the town would be deprived of the high license money for its school and general expenses. Representative Richards of Bear Lake recited conditions in his county and stated that out of 12 precincts there was but one where the people were taught not to support them and they therefore, could not exist.

HEALTH BILL.

One of the liveliest debates of the session was brought about yesterday when the state board of health bill, as passed by the house, was up for consideration in the senate. Wholly unexpected the polygamy question was injected into the discussion. When the bill came up in the committee of the whole, Senator Rich of Bear Lake moved that it be indefinitely postponed, whereupon Senator Hull of Bannock made a vigorous protest and an eloquent plea in behalf of the measure. Senator Rich, in supporting his motion, said the state was too young and conditions too undeveloped to warrant such an enactment. It could be almost impossible to enforce it in isolated places without working a hardship upon those whose places might be quarantined. However, his main objection was to the provision regarding a public record of births, deaths and marriages which includes "births out of wedlock" giving name of mother in full. "If any child of a family should happen to fall," said he, "we should not require by law that the disgrace be recorded. It is bad enough without that."

This brought MacBeth, the Democrat, to his feet. He claimed that this provision of the bill was in strict accord with the anti-polygamy bill which the legislature had already made a law. I regard this bill," he continued, "as the strongest ally to the temperance cause. The requirements regarding the registration of births and marriages. As I view them, this measure constitutes a much more effective restraint on polygamy than does the polygamy law. This

was the substance of the debate.

As Senator Day's Sunday closing bill came up for consideration in the committee of the whole today, vigorous attempts were made by Senators MacBeth and Megert to defeat it; but being ably defended by its author, Senator Hart and others it prevailed and was recommended to pass, final vote being deferred until Monday.

Representative Spaulding's Kootenai county division bill, "an act to abolish the county of Kootenai and create and organize the counties of Lewis and Clark," was passed by the senate this afternoon. Couer d'Alene City is made the county seat of Clark and Sandpoint of Lewis county.

H. B. No. 67, by Field, authorizing \$25,000 bonds for the erection of a school of mines at Hailey was defeated in the house yesterday.

BILLS PASSED THE SENATE.

S. B. No. 61, requiring the registration of brands with the state auditor who is made ex-officio brand recorder.

H. B. No. 102, regulating sale of town lots in sites on the public domain.

H. B. No. 114, the juvenile court bill, H. B. 120, allowing constables to serve chattel mortgage foreclosure papers.

S. B. No. 102, requiring registration biennially.

S. B. No. 65, making the pure food commissioner sealer of weights and measures.

S. B. No. 66, repealing the law on weights and measures.

S. B. No. 86, protecting from trespass, the lessee of state grazing land.

S. B. No. 87, increasing salary of chaplains of the legislature from \$2 to \$4 per day.

H. B. No. 38, granting village clerk the powers of justice of the peace where no such officer resides in such village.

H. B. No. 34, providing for the provisional sale of railway equipment.

S. B. No. 87, amending the charter of Lewiston.

S. B. No. 71, the Boise charter bill.

S. B. No. 85, providing for payment on state lands of appropriate charges under the government reclamation act.

S. B. No. 130, providing for the assessment of state lands within irrigation districts.

S. B. No. 99, allowing the state to pay taxes on land on which it has loaned money.

BILLS PASSED THE HOUSE.

H. B. No. 168, permitting water companies to charge for water furnished cities and towns for public purposes.

H. B. No. 65, state veterinary bill.

H. B. No. 70, appropriating \$5,200 for the relief of the Clearwater county officials.

H. B. No. 120, providing for quarterly reports from county treasurer to the state land board.

H. B. No. 141, making it the duty of the assessor to notify each taxpayer of his assessment.

S. B. No. 10, transferring the soldiers' home to the federal government.

S. B. No. 27, increasing measure.

S. B. No. 2, a proposed constitutional amendment permitting the investment of the permanent school funds in county or municipal bonds, in addition to present securities.

STONE IN THE BLADDER

Quickly Dissolved and Removed Without Danger by Warner's Safe Cure.

Stones in the bladder is one form of kidney trouble—a sign that the kidneys are so diseased that they are no longer able to remove all the uric acid and other poisonous waste matters out of the blood. The uric acid accumulates in the bladder and forms into little lumps or stones, which pass away from time to time in the urine. If they are at all large they seriously injure the delicate tissues of the urinary organs, producing inflammation, great weakness, and not infrequently convulsions and death.

When the gravel becomes so large that it cannot be passed the uric acid backs up through the blood, poisons the whole system, and the sufferer dies in terrible agony.

There is only one way to prevent uric acid poison, and this is to dissolve the gravel without delay and get it out of the system by taking Warner's Safe Cure, the only medicine that can be taken with safety.

SAFE CURE CURES.

Gravel, or stone in the bladder; Bright's disease, diabetes and every other form of kidney disease. It acts on the delicate tissues of the kidneys, removes the diseased, worn out and replaces them with live tissue; purifies the blood, stimulates the circulation and awakens the torpid liver, assists digestion and tones up and strengthens the whole body; enables every organ to do its work properly and fully.

Nearly every man and woman has the germs of kidney disease in their system, and should make a test of the kidneys at least every two or three months. Let some urine stand in a glass for 24 hours; if it is cloudy or smoky, or if part of it floats on top, or if there is a reddish brown sediment, your kidneys are diseased and there is not a moment to lose. You should begin taking Safe Cure at once. It is absolutely pure, made entirely of herbs, contains no dangerous drugs, is pleasant to take, and is prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals everywhere.

Safe Cure is sold at all drug stores. 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

ANALYSIS FREE.

If after making this test you have any doubt as to the development of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine to the Medical Department, Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and our doctors will analyze it and send you a report, with advice and medical booklet free.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS.

They are worthless and very often exceedingly dangerous. Ask for Warner's Safe Cure; it will cure you.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE moves the bowels gently and aids a speedy cure.

measure means death to the practice, the other does not."

Senator Day, in an impassioned speech, claimed that the measure in question bore no relationship to polygamy. "The requirement that 'births out of wedlock' be recorded," he said, "makes public in the broadest sense the name of any girl who may have been betrayed or who, by her own folly, may have brought disgrace upon herself. The polygamy law is aimed at man and woman. Why did not the framers of this bill require the name of the father of any illegitimate child as well as that of the mother? There is a vast difference, you can readily see. Under this bill the world is notified of a woman's fall, while the man is screened. Certainly the disgrace is bad enough for her with out heralding it broadcast."

WHY POLYGAMY BILL PASSED.

Senator Hart of Fremont favored the bill and thought it a step in the right direction, but as to its having any bearing on the polygamy question, as MacBeth claimed, he said polygamy was the deadliest thing in this state, even deadlier than the Democratic party. As soon as the words reached the ears of the Democratic senator from Clatsop, he was upon his feet shouting, "If there is no polygamy in Idaho, why was it that the first thing this legislature did was to enact a law against it?" To which Senator Hart replied in a very spirited manner: "The gentleman from Clatsop asks why, if there is no polygamy in Idaho, the anti-polygamy law was passed by this legislature. I'll tell you why," and his voice rang out full and clear. "It was to stop the mouths of character assassins who have been going over this state and over the nation shouting from the housetops their vilification because Idaho has no law against polygamy." This put a quiver in them and the senators were then ready to vote on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, which carried 10 to 9. However the adverse report of the committee was amended and the bill was referred to the finance committee, which will consider it only upon the point of finance—the amount of appropriation it carries.

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PULL A HAIR FROM YOUR HEAD,

If the root is white and shrunken the hair is diseased. If the root is pink and full your hair is healthy, for the scalp. We sell more "93" Hair Tonic than any other hair preparation in our store. Why? Because our customers find that it does cure dandruff, does stop falling hair and does grow new hair. Our experience has taught us that a preparation that will do all this is worthy of the guarantee—your money back if you want it. Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is an ideal dressing. It is not sticky or gummy; will not thicken on the hair; does not become rancid; has no disagreeable odor; it is clean and agreeable to use. At our store; only fifty cents per bottle.

SMITH DRUG CO. and
DREUHL & FRANKEN,
Rexall Agency.

H. B. No. 131, for the protection of the forests of the state.
H. B. No. 167, state bank commissioner bill.

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.

H. B. No. 2, by Field, admitting Spanish war veterans to the Soldiers' home.

H. B. No. 19, by Morgan, extending the time for beneficial application of water rights from two to five years.

H. B. No. 22, by Magill, repealing the river franchise law.

H. B. No. 37, by Sweetzer, to imprison female convicts outside the state.

H. B. No. 38, by Moore, for the supervision of the purchase of supplies for the state institutions by the governor, secretary of state and attorney-general.

H. B. 72, by Johnson, requiring that all plats of addition to cities, towns and villages be approved by the city council or board of trustees before they can be received as an official plat by the county auditor.

H. B. 75, by Field, authorizing salaries for clerks of school boards.

H. B. 83, by McKinley, regulating the issue and sale of courthouse construction bonds.

H. B. 96, by Richards of Ada, amending the law relating to the presentation of claims against estates.

S. B. 14, by Walker, Boise sewer bill.

S. B. 43, by Walker, general sewer bill.

S. B. 37, establishing Kootenai-Latah county boundaries.

H. B. 106, providing for the issuance of interest bearing school warrants when no funds are in the district treasury.

H. B. 107, to protect culverts and bridges from traction engines.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Following is the general appropriation bill for the maintenance of the different state departments and institutions as presented by the appropriations committee of the house:

University—Maintenance \$25,300, expenses of regents \$1,200.

Lewiston Normal School—Maintenance \$21,000, trustees' expenses \$500.

Albion Normal School—Maintenance \$12,500, trustees' expenses \$500.

Pocatello Academy—Maintenance \$30,000, expenses of trustees \$250.

Reform School—Maintenance \$12,700, trustees' expenses \$500.

Asylum—Maintenance \$80,000, expenses of trustees \$500.

Penitentiary—Maintenance \$85,000, expenses of trustees \$500.

Education of the mute and blind \$18,000.

Governor's Office—Salary of governor, \$10,000; secretary, \$3,600; all other expenses, \$2,600.

Attorney General's Office—Salary, \$6,000; salary of assistant and stenographer, \$5,400; all other expenses, \$2,200.

Treasurer's Office—Salary of treasurer, \$8,000; salary of deputy, \$3,600; all other expenses, \$1,900.

Auditor's Office—Salary of auditor, \$4,800; salaries of assistant and clerks, \$8,000; all other expenses, \$3,000.

Secretary of State's Office—Salary of secretary, \$4,800; salaries of clerks, \$1,900; publishing laws, journals and special laws, \$4,500; traveling expenses, \$300; all other expenses, including vault fixtures, \$3,250.

Superintendent of Instruction's Office—Salary, \$4,800; salary of clerk, \$2,400; traveling expenses, \$1,000; all other expenditures, \$1,600.

Inspector Mines—Salary, \$3,600; traveling expenses, \$2,600; all other expenses, \$1,400.

Adjutant General's Office—Salary, \$2,400; salary of clerks and all other expenses, \$4,600.

Commissioner of Immigration—Salary, \$3,600; expenses, \$5,400.

State Engineer—Salary, \$4,000; expenses, \$7,500.

State Veterinarian—Salary, \$4,000.

State Insurance Commissioner—Salary, \$3,600; clerical assistance, \$2,000; expenses, \$2,500.

Sheep Inspector—\$500.

Board of Pardons—\$12,500.

State Land Board—\$45,000.

Dairy and Pure Food Commissioner—\$48,000.

Library—For purchase of books, \$3,000; other expenses, \$2,500.

Board of Pardons—\$500.

Board of Equalization—\$500.

For return of fugitives from justice, \$500.

For insuring buildings, \$1,500.

For payment of premiums on state officers' bonds, \$1,500.

Supreme Court—Salaries of justices, \$9,000; salary of clerk and deputy, \$5,000; salaries of bailiffs and messengers, \$1,650; salaries of stenographers, \$3,000; quarterly expenses of justices, \$4,000;

traveling expenses of clerk, \$200; all other expenses, \$1,600.
District Courts—Salaries of judges, \$42,000; salaries of stenographers, \$14,000; judges' traveling expenses, \$7,000; stenographers' traveling expenses, \$2,350.
Law library at Boise, \$1,800; law library at Lewiston, \$3,450.
Insurance on Lewiston law library, \$500.

THE MODERN FILIPINO.

William P. Anderson Tells of Conditions Under American Rule.

William P. Anderson, son of Hugh Anderson of this city, and who has been visiting with his father's family en route east from a professional trip to the Philippine Islands, says that the general sentiment over there is that while it might have been just as well to have left the islands go in the first place; now that the United States government has got control there, it can not well let go. But it is a tremendous undertaking to change the habits, modes of thought, manners and customs of this great mass and complicated aggregation of peoples, after the example that has been set them by the Spaniards for the last 300 years. However, the hope, and a reasonable hope, too, exists with regard to the children who are manifesting a most remarkable avidity for learning English and assimilating the manners and customs, and religious faith also, of the American conqueror. One can go all over the island of Luzon now and be greeted by the children with "Hello, Mister." As these children grow up, they are learning and imbibing more and more of civilization and enlightenment and are more and more likely to develop into very decent, educated people. But the Moros inhabiting the lower islands of the archipelago are a tough lot. They consider head hunting and killing one another as one of the accomplishments of an ultra polite and refined society, and they emphatically resent any infringement on this beautiful custom as an entirely unwarranted and unjustifiable interference with their "God given rights." Slaves are regarded as more chattels, much are the ultra devotees of slavery in the southern states regarded his "niggers" "beto" de wah, and it is regarded as perfectly proper for a slave owner to take a bolo or machete and carve up an offending slave to suit the whims and gentle caprices of his equally ignorant owner. It is what the politicians would call "a touch of the olden times," for the United States government to step in and put a stop to customs "held in high honor" since the time when the memory of the oldest residents is dimmed by the mists of the contrary. However, Gen. Wood is doing it just the same, and he is acting in accordance with the teaching of the wise man, "spare the rod and spoil the child." Gen. Wood does not seem to see that the Moro "child" is not thus spoiled.

Mr. Anderson went to the islands with his employer, a distinguished government architect, to make the preliminary surveys for the new summer capital of the United States government to be built 100 or more miles away from Manila on the higher plateaus where the malaria of summer does not obtain. This city will be constructed as an American city, with American streets, lights, railways, waterworks, edifices, etc., and moreover, Manila is to be rebuilt and modernized. In fact, there is a great transformation in progress over there, and when the steam railways reach through to the west shore of Luzon, and the interior of the great island is opened up, the effects of the transformation will have become more apparent.

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