

Apportionment for sale according to production of grain, oysters and wool.

farmers, oyster growers and wool growers within each county as near as may be *pro rata* according to the quantities of grain, oysters and wool produced by said farmers, oyster growers and wool growers during the current year, as determined by the state board of control. All payments for jute products and other fabrics and products shall be made to the superintendent of the state penitentiary, who is alone authorized to receipt therefor, and he shall keep a correct account of all sales, showing to whom sold, when sold, the quantity of each article sold, and the amount paid; and the superintendent of the penitentiary shall submit a transcript of said account of sales to the legislature through the board at each session thereof, and shall report the amount of such sales monthly to the state auditor.

SEC. 2. [Vetoed.]

Passed the Senate January 23, 1917.

Passed the House February 7, 1917.

Sec. 1 approved by the Governor February 17, 1917.

Sec. 2 vetoed by the Governor February 17, 1917.

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## CHAPTER 57.

[H. B. 216.]

### HOTEL-KEEPER'S LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

AN ACT to amend chapter 190 of the Laws of 1915, regarding the limit of liability for loss of baggage and effects.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. Chapter 190 of the Laws of 1915 is hereby amended so that said section when so amended shall read as follows:

Section 4. The liability of the keeper of any hotel whether individual, partnership or corporation, for loss of or injury to personal property belonging to a guest, other than that prescribed in the preceding sections, shall be that of a depository for hire: *Provided, however,* That

Limit of liability.

in no case shall such liability exceed the following: For a guest paying twenty-five cents per day, for lodging, the liability for loss shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars for a trunk and contents, ten dollars for a suit case or valise and contents and five dollars for a box, bundle or package, and ten dollars for wearing apparel or miscellaneous effects. For a guest paying fifty cents a day for lodging, the liability for loss shall not exceed seventy-five dollars for a trunk and contents, twenty dollars for a suit case or valise and contents, ten dollars for a box, bundle or package and contents, and twenty dollars for wearing apparel and miscellaneous effects. For a guest paying more than fifty cents per day for lodging, the liability for loss shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars for a trunk and contents, fifty dollars for a suit case or valise and contents, ten dollars for a box, bundle or package and contents, and fifty dollars for wearing apparel and miscellaneous effects, unless in each case such hotel keeper shall have consented in writing to assume a greater liability: *And provided further*, Whenever any person shall suffer his baggage or property to remain in any hotel after leaving the same as a guest, and after the relation of hotelkeeper and guest between such guest and the proprietor or manager of such hotel has ceased, or shall forward the same to such hotel before becoming a guest thereof and the same shall be received into such hotel, such keeper may at his option hold such baggage or property at the risk of such owner and when any personal property has been kept and stored by such hotelkeeper for one year after the relation of hotelkeeper and guest has ceased or when it does not exist, the hotelkeeper may if he so desires and acting as the agent of the owner deliver said property to a reliable storage or warehouse company for further storage. In the event the warehouseman declines to accept such property for storage and the hotelkeeper not desiring to retain it longer in his possession, he may sell the same at public auction after paying the expenses incurred by advertisement and sale, as well as any storage that may

Unclaimed  
baggage.

Sale at  
public  
auction.

have accrued, and he shall hold the remaining money arising from such sale subject to the demand of the owner or his legal representatives.

Passed the House March 2, 1917.

Passed the Senate March 6, 1917.

Approved by the Governor March 10, 1917.

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## CHAPTER 58.

[H. B. 217.]

### DIVERSION OF SPECIAL FUND REVENUES IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.

AN ACT relating to cities of the first class, and prohibiting therein the diversion of revenues secured for special purposes to other funds or uses and amending section 1 of chapter 17, Laws of 1915.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1915, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That whenever any city of the first class shall levy and collect moneys by sale of bonds or otherwise for any local improvement by special assessment therefor, the same shall be carried in a special fund to be used for said purpose, and no part thereof shall be transferred or diverted to any other fund or use: *Provided, however,* That any fund remaining after the payment of the whole cost and expense of such improvement, in excess of the total sum required to defray all the expenditures by the city on account thereof, shall be refunded on demand to the amount of such overpayment: *Provided further,* That this section shall not be deemed to require the refunding of any balance heretofore or hereafter left in any local improvement fund after the payment of all outstanding obligations issued against such fund, where such balance accrues from any saving in interest or from penalties collected upon delinquent assessments, but any such balance

Diversion  
of local im-  
provement  
funds  
prohibited.

Refund of  
excess.

Balance  
arising from  
penalties  
and saving  
in interest  
not to be  
refunded.