Weekly
The Dalles Chronicle.
PART 1.

VOL. VI. THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896. NUMBER 11.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS

The Senate Listened to Two Speeches Yesterday.

LINDSAY WOULD AID THE CUBANS

Even to the Extent of Intervention by This Country—Sherman Closed the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate galleries were well filled today in anticipation of the culmination of the Cuban debate, the final vote being set for 4 o'clock. Shortly after the session opened Representative Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations, was in whispered conference at Sherman's desk.

Allen withdrew his resolution for the appointment of Mr. Lloyd as a senate official, after a discussion as to adding a populist official to the rolls.

Sherman then moved that the Cuban resolutions be taken up. This prevailed without objection.

Chairman Hitt remained alongside Sherman as the debate proceeded.

The floor was yielded for the adoption of a conference report on the pension appropriation bill, and also the passage of a bill relating to the anchorage and movement of vessels in St. Mary's river.

Lindsay then addressed the senate on the Cuban resolutions. He said the conflict in Cuba was being waged with such desperation that only one of two results could come, either the complete independence of Cuba, on one hand, or the utter annihilation of the Cuban people on the other. The senator said he approached the subject from the standpoint of humanity rather than the law. Declarations of sympathy would avail nothing to the Cubans. The declaration that they had progressed to the stage of belligerents would avail nothing.

"If the United States intends taking any steps that will avail these struggling Cubans, those steps should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba," declared Lindsay in stentorian tones. "In the past the United States has not hesitated to take a position recognizing the independence under circumstances similar to those now existing in Cuba, thus justifying the United States in considering the proposition for active intervention to restore public order in behalf of humanity. But the resolution, he urged, did not contemplate active intervention. It extended our good offices to Spain with a view of securing the ultimate independence of Cuba. Spain contemplated the annihilation of all able-bodied men in Cuba in order to crush this uprising. Spain owed Cuba as much as Turkey owes to Armenia, or as the United States owes to Venezuela, the duty of protection, and if this protection is not given then the point has been reached when the United States should move for the severance of Cuba from Spain."

At 1:15 Sherman began his speech closing the debate. He said he felt the time had come when the United States must intervene to put an end to a crime almost beyond description. He referred to the several pamphlets presented by Estrada Palma, agent and representative of the Cubans in this country, and said these statements overcame the misapprehension that the Cubans were scattered and unorganized bands. It showed the organization of the legislature of Cuba and the election of a president, the latter a man of high character. It was as complete an organization as the United States had during the Revolutionary war. In the course of his speech he declared he did not favor Cuba's annexation to the United States, but strongly favored annexation to Mexico, a kindred people.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house went into a committee of the whole today immediately after reading the journal and took up the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, thus temporarily postponing the Cuban discussion.

"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN."

A Story Which, if True, Surpasses That of Damon and Pythias.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special from Springfield, Mo., says:

Professor Homer Fuller, of Drury college, announces that he has received a singular proposition from a wealthy Massachusetts man, whose identity he would not disclose. The man offers Drury a large sum of money if he will verify the truth of a war incident which is alleged to have taken place in Missouri, and which, if true, the Massachusetts man thinks, equals the story of Damon and Pythias. The president announces that the college will accept the offer and requests students to help him secure positive evidence if such a thing really did occur.

The story is that in the early part of the war a detachment of Confederate troops in Missouri took about 4,000 Union prisoners. Twelve of these prisoners were lined up and shot without provocation by the Confederate officers. Upon hearing of this act the commander of the federal regiment drafted 12 Confederate prisoners to be shot in retaliation. As the line was being formed a young man named William Lear, stepped forward and asked permission to take the place of one of the condemned men, who was his friend. The request was granted, and Lear was shot in place of his friend.

Vote Was Decisive.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—By the overwhelming vote of 64 to 6 the senate today adopted a concurrent resolution favorable to Cuban belligerency and independence. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that, in the opinion of congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and, that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

Destroyed a Bridge Across the Deschutes

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—I write this to let people know what sort of men we have in Wasco county. I built a small bridge across the Deschutes river for my own convenience to cross my horses to and from my old range, which I have used for nineteen years. I did not think this would interfere with anyone, though it may damage J. H. Sherar probably $50 or $75 a year. Word came to me last Saturday night that the braces were cut off and one of the stringers was almost cut off, which makes the bridge impassable. Whoever did the work must have been a particular friend of mine. I don't think this man was raised up at home by any parents. Think he was driven away from home when he was small or was left an orphan. I don't think he had principle enough for any one to ever keep him around home. The man has been hired to cut this bridge down. This bridge won't damage only one man in Wasco county anything to speak of. This has raised quite an excitement, and if this bridge can't be repaired, it will be the cause of a free bridge across the river and it will damage the toll road a great deal more than this other would since this bridge has been built. The people of this community have determined to have a bridge across the river, and it will be put across inside of one year if this bridge cannot be repaired. I never have been in favor of a free bridge before on account of the range; but now since this has occurred I will give $100 towards a free bridge, and I will give to any man the best span of geldings that I have on the range, who will give me an introduction to the parties that cut the bridge. They were tracked today quite a way down toward the Canyon City road.

Victor, Oregon, Feb. 24, 1896.

JAMES BROWN.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the world's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the world's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began to use Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c and $1.00. At Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store.

IN SPAIN AND ENGLAND

Reception of Cuban Resolutions in those Countries.

PAPERS OF MADRID VERY WRATHY

English Organs Afraid to Advocate Home Rule for Fear of Reawakening the Agitation of Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The newspapers of Madrid are getting very wrathy at the action of the United States senate, and the evening papers of that city express themselves in even more violent language than their morning contempories. They say that, apart from the resolution, the language used during the debate in the senate has made a painful impression. It is averred that the allegations of the senators are wholly false, and the insurgents have no organization, are not masters of a single town, and, as for their conduct, it is asserted they have massacred the helpless and pillaged plantations and railways. On the other hand, it is maintained that the Spaniards have respected all prisoners, and to call them barbarians is regarded as an unprovoked and unjustifiable insult.

MADRID, Feb. 29.—Imparcial, referring to the action of the United States regarding Cuba, says the international situation is very grave, and the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States involves the danger of a conflict. Imparcial also accuses the Spanish premier, Senor Conovas del Castillo, of an excess of patience before Yankee pride.

"Spain," continues Imparcial, "Must prepare for every eventuality. Our maritime resources are not great, but we have not before us a gigantic naval power. Our humility has been badly construed, and our enemy, instead of being appeased, thinks she could treat Spain as she could Turkey. A firm and resolute attitute would have gained us more consideration, for we are not so weak as to render our hostility indifferent to a trading people which have no warlike qualities. Moreover, Spain is not isolated in Europe."

The London Papers.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Cuban resolutions of the United States senate have had a mixed reception. There has been considerable feeling in favor of Cuban home rule, although many distinguished personages and influential organs are afraid to advocate it for fear of reawakening the apparently slumbering agitation of Ireland. The Echo, however, comes out flatfooted on the subject, and says:

"The resolutions will be warmly approved by civilized mankind. There is not a shadow of doubt that President Cleveland will promptly act in accordance. For more than a year Cuba has been a hell on earth, and the Spaniard and Turk are on a par, so far as atrocities are concerned."

The Westminster Gazette says editorially:

"It is difficult to think of Spain knuckling down even to the United States, especially at a time when she has just defied American feeling by appointing a man with such a reputation for severity as Gen. Weyler to captain-generalship of Cuba. The probablities point to President Cleveland's adopting a middle course and issuing a friendly warning to Spain, which will serve to take the wind out of the "jingoes'" sail, and at the same time convince Spain that the United States has real interests in Cuba, and cannot refuse recognition of the rebels if amelioration of conditions on the island does not promptly occur. If President Cleveland is inclined to go further, he might press home rule upon Spain, offering, may be, to guarantee the promise of Cuba."

The Globe says: "The senate resolution is another gigantic enlargement of the Monroe doctrine, and should the house of representatives indorse the senate's resolution, and President Cleveland yield to the pressure, Spain will be brought face to face with abject submission or war with a somewhat stronger power. Should the proud sensitive Spanish nation prefer the latter sooner than sacrifice its honer, international sympathies will be on its side."

Veto Overridden.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The first presidential veto of this session of congress was overridden by the house today by a vote of 200 to 28, 122 more than the requisite constitutional two-thirds. All the republicans and 31 democrats voted for the bill, while the votes to sustain the president were all cast by democrats. The bill authorizes the governor and local authorities of Arizona to lease the school lands of the territory for educational purposes. The president's objection to the bill was that it did not give the secretary of the interior power to disapprove the leases, and did not throw proper safeguards about the timber on the lands. The statement was made on the floor that the bill was identical with a similar bill passed by the last congress to Oklahoma territory at the request of the secretary of the interior, and that the bill had received the written approval of both Sec'y Smith and the commissioner of the general land office. The statement was also made that the lands proposed to be leased were now in possession of cattlemen and others, rent free.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. No amendments of public interest were adopted. By a special order agreed to, the bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States district attorneys and marshals will be offered as an amendment Monday.

MRS. MONROE'S DOCTRINE.

She Made a New Rule for Women of the Executive Mansion.

About the time that James Monroe as president of the United States proclaimed the great doctrine which bears his name in international affairs, says the Chicago Tribune, his wife, Eliza Kortright Monroe, took a stand in social affairs which has stood the test of time quite as well as that of her great husband. She absolutely refused to return any social calls. Great was the row it stirred up and the charges of affecting royal manners and customs and of being rude and all the rest rained about Mrs. Monroe's head.

But it was of no avail. She stuck it out, and each "first lady of the land" has followed her example since. So great, however, was the disturbance over Mrs. Monroe's refusal to return calls that John Quincy Adams considered it necessary to draw up and formally promulgate a formula of etiquette which has since regulated the life of the executive mansion.

After the revolution James Monroe, then only 23 years old, went to New York as a delegate in congress from Virginia. He was a handsome young fellow, with political and military success upon him in a marked degree and a distinguished ancestry. There he met the beautiful daughter of Lawrence Kortright, who was an important figure in the social life of New York of that day, and, falling in love, they were married.

Their Impudence.

Certain young Indian gentlemen who are pursuing the study of the law in London were invited by the master of the Temple to pass an evening at his house. The time fixed for the assembling of the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. When nearly an hour had passed in fruitless waiting the master's lady rang for the maid—a new one, as it happened, not yet quite accustomed to the ways of the house. She entered in a state of considerable excitement. "Have none of the gentlemen arrived?" asked her mistress. "No," answered the domestic, "but a lot of impudent nigger minstrels has been a-ringin' at the bell, and I have been a-drivin' 'em away, mum!"

The Ohio's Bed.

A prominent geologist who has been looking into the formation of the bed of the Ohio river 43 miles below Pittsburgh says the old river bed is 300 feet above the present water level, and he finds there stones of Canadian grnaite, whose nearest home now is on the Canadian side of Lake Ontario. In the glacial gravel he came across a rough arrowhead, which he attributes to the glacial period, perhaps 300,000 years ago.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. For sale by Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Sold by Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with result so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." For sale by Snipes-Kinersley, Drug Co.

Estray Notice.

Taken up at my ranch in Antelope precinct, Wasco county, state of Oregon, on the 23d day of January, 1896, one bay horse about 12 years old, with blotched brand, supposed to be figure five, on left shoulder. Weight about 1,000 pounds, a star in forehead, a small snip on nose, the right hind foot white and saddle marked. Broke to work. Z. TAYLOR.

feb12-w1m*

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Cuban Resolutions Adopted by a large Majority.

PRESENTED BY CHAIRMAN HITT

Strong Feeling in Their Favor Throughout the Debate—Why a Substitute Was Offered.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The resolutions of the foreign affairs committee of the house were adopted today by a vote of 265 to 18.

THE DEBATE.

Resolutions Were Called Up By Chairman Hitt.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative Hitt called up in the house the Cuban concurrent resolution. The motion to proceed to the consideration at once of the resolution carried—175 to 19.

Hitt in calling up the Cuban resolutions did not offer the last resolution pledging the support of congress to the executive in any action the president might take.

Several members were calling for recognition.

Boutelle renewed his objection of Friday. He was saying he regretted very much to be obliged to differ with his friend, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, but on a matter of such gravity he must insist upon deliberation when there were loud cries of "Regular Order."

The temper of the house was indicated its manner toward Boutelle.

The motion carried—175 to 19.

Bailey asked unanimous consent that the debate be extended to 5 o'clock. "No, No," came in chorus.

At Hitt's request, hovever, 35 minutes were allowed on it.

The speaker rapped the house to order, and Hitt opened the debate in a 10 minute speech. The resolutions had been considered with great care by the committee, he said, and was matured and ripened after weeks of deliberation. They presented what the committee thought the best possible action. As to the senate resolutions, for which these were offered as a substitute, the first was practically identical with the first of the resolutions. The second senate resolution directing the minister to use his good offices with Spain for the recognition of Cuba's independence was unwise in his opinion. How long would Great Britain or any other country, he asked, tolerate a request that she recognize the independence of one of her colonies. It would be accepted as an insolent interference. As to the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba, there was no question. Our consular reports proved that. The Cubans were desperate, unconquerable. There was no time in the 10 years' war when they were in such a strong position. Spain had but a third, possibly a fourth of the island. If we were neutrals, as between belligerents, Cubans could purchase in our markets as well as Spain. At present we were bound to exercise diligence to prevent a Cuban expedition leaving our ports. He argued that Spain could take no offense. Spain recognized the Confederacy before the battle of Bull Run: Belligerency, he said, would give Spain the right to search American vessels. They could carry men, but not munitions of war.

McCarty expressed the opinion that we should do all in our power to give independence to Cuba against the cruel despotism.

Adams said the time had unquestionably come for action. The most illustrious Spanish general had failed to put down the revolutionists, and General Weyler, a butcher, had been sent to annihilate them. The patriots of Cuba had called on the mother of republics, and we should not hesitate.

Sulzer said the Cubans had a government. They maintained 4000 troops in the field and had won decisive battles. We did not know what was going on, because Spain had established a censorship of the press and cable that was an insult to the civilized world.

Americans in Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Spanish-American situation, growing out of the reports of riots at Barcelona and other cities in Spain, was regarded so seriously by the president that a special meeting of the cabinet was held last night, though the call was issued under the guise of a dinner at Secretary Olney's.

Secretary Olney read a letter from Minister De Lome, inclosing a cable message received from his government, directing the Spanish minister to inform the United States government that Spain was exerting all her power to amply protect the United States legation and consuls, and he could give an assurance that they would be protected from any harm. Also Americans visiting and residing in Spain would be safe from the attacks of mobs and other riotous assemblages.

Another communication created profound surprise. It was a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs at Madrid, insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the senate as a condition to continued friendly relations between the two governments. The president and cabinet ministers present were inclined to excuse the message, to some extent, upon the basis of ignorance of the United States and their form of government.

The only result of the conference was a practical agreement that the secretary of state should promptly respond in kindly terms to the communication of Minister De Lome, and thank his government for its readiness to protect Americans and American interests in Spain. The demand for a disclaimer of the senate's resolutions will be ignored.

The secretary of the navy, purely as a measure of precaution, will bring an efficient fleet of war vessels near enough together to mass them promptly at any point that may be threatened.

A cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening as follows:

"The minister of state has just called to express his deep regret that the mob insulted the Barcelona consulate by breaking the windows, and offered a complete reparation. He informed me the government, on its own motion, had taken every precation to guard the legation and my residence. I have asked for no protection."

It is, perhaps, in part owing to these official advices that the excitement in Spain over the action of the United States senate, leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at Barcelona, fails to find a corresponding reflex in Washington, at least in official circles.

Almost everywhere the feeling is that the affair is not one which necessarly must lead to hostilities.

Piles of peoples have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds burns without the slightest pain. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

You hear it almost everywhere, and read it in the newspapers, that Simmons Liver Regulator is the best liver remedy, and the best Spring medicine, and the best blood medicine. "The only medicine of any consequence that I use is Simmons Liver Regulator."—So wrote Mr. R. A. Cobb, of Morgantown, N. C. And W. F. Park, M. D., of Tracy City, Tenn, writes: "Simmons Liver Regulator is the best."

Hello! Hello!

This is the County Treasurer. He wants all county warrants registered prior to April 1, 1892, presented at his office, corner Third and Washington, for he is ready to pay the same. Interest ceases after January 15th.

WM. MICHELL,
County Treas.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. For sale by Snipes-Kinersley Drug Co.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1 00.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE