

The Dalles Chronicle.

Weekly

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THE AUTHORITY IS LACKING

So Holds Speaker Carter in the Matter of the Reapportionment Bill.

THE HOUSE SUSTAINS HIM

Information that Friends of the Bill in its Present Form Inspired the Opposition to the Reconsideration of the Measure.

SALEM, Jan. 31.—The effort to obtain reconsideration of the reapportionment bill in the house, which gave promise of a bitter fight at the close of the session yesterday, has failed. After a debate of over an hour this morning the decision of the speaker in holding that the bill had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the house, was sustained by a vote of 32 to 20; absent 7.

Upon the question being put whether the decision of the chair should stand as the judgment of the house, Moody took the floor in defense of the position held by the speaker. He said the question was not whether the reapportionment bill was just, but whether the speaker was right in his ruling, and appealed to the members not to let their feelings upon the reapportionment bill influence their votes. Jefferson's manual was cited to sustain the speaker from a legal standpoint.

Reader was the first to take the floor in opposition to the ruling of the speaker, and contended that the house was the judge of its own rules, and could give them any construction it saw fit. He also intimated that there must be some motive in the attempt to defeat reconsideration.

Roberts cited Robert's rules of order in defense of the decision of the speaker, and also the congressional records in the Missouri compromise case.

Fordney facetiously referred to Multnomah's down-hill pull on all measures and asked for a postponement of the reapportionment until the next annual census was taken.

Hill spoke of the logical sequence of the action contemplated by the opposition to the bill was carried out, claiming it was just as easy to go a step further and recall a bill when the governor had signed it. He said it was no time nor place for sharp practices and trifling, as the eyes of the state were upon them, and for himself would vote to sustain the speaker.

Reader replied to Hill, and then Whalley took Reader to task. Whalley read from the constitution in support of his position that the bill has reached the point where it was mandatory for the speaker to sign it. He held that as far as the action of the house was concerned the bill was already practically a law, and closed with a warning that it was a dangerous precedent to strike down safeguards of legislation even in the interest of the right.

Flagg raised the point that if reconsideration is desired the house would be left entirely at the mercy of the senate as the latter body could advance the bill on the calendar and pass it under suspension of the rules, so the house would have no opportunity to reconsider its vote.

Whitney said the question at issue was not one of courtesy to the speaker, but whether sixty members had the right to say whether the speaker's ruling is wrong.

Stillmen's amendments to the house rules providing for reference of bills before being read and ordered printed in the interests of economy of time and expense was adopted, and the senate concurrent resolution adopting the Oregon grape as the state flower was concurred in. Upon motion of Young, each member was voted 100 more 2-cent stamps and 100 more 1-cent stamps.

A bill was introduced by Speaker Carter to appropriate \$1000 to reimburse school district No. 73, in Jackson county, for proceeds of the sale of the

bonds of the district negotiated and embezzled by George Bloomer, late treasurer of the county.

In the Senate.

In the senate this morning Selling moved to reconsider the vote by which a resolution was passed yesterday authorizing the secretary of state to make certified transcripts of all laws for the use of the state printed "at the usual rate compensation," saying he intended to introduce a bill to reduce the fee allowed for such transcripts. Fulton objected to reducing the fees before the expiration of the present term of office, and Smith came forward with the argument that all such fees were unconstitutional. The motion to reconsider was carried and the resolution tabled.

Mulkey introduced a resolution for constitutional amendment abrogating the article providing for the office of state printer, which was referred.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Reed, to reduce the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home from \$12,000 to \$10,000, and authorize the governor instead of a board of trustees to appoint all officers of that institution; by Kuykendall, to authorize an additional judge for the second judicial district; by Mulkey, to create the office of recorder for Polk county at a salary of \$1000, and reducing the county clerk's salary from \$1600 to \$1200; making taxes a first lien on real estate; Josephi, to reduce the salaries of the Multnomah county clerk, clerk of the circuit court and recorder after the expiration of the present term, from \$3500 to \$2500; by Fulton, to abolish the office of recorder of Clatsop county; to protect fish against destruction by explosives; to prohibit the laying out of county roads of greater grades than 7 per cent; by Looney, for the better enforcement of judgments and decrees.

WASHINGTON SENATOR CHOSEN

Foster Elected With One Vote to Spare. Which Terminates the Long and Hard-Fought Contest.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 1.—On the twenty-fourth joint ballot today, Addison G. Foster was elected United States senator to succeed John L. Wilson. Eighty-one votes were cast for Foster, although only 57 were necessary to elect.

Only one member, Representative Somerindyke, of Seattle, failed to vote for the caucus nominee on the first ballot today. Somerindyke voted for Mayor Thomas J. Humes, of Seattle.

Stockwell, a Wilson man, is in the hospital, but his proxy said he would, if present, support the caucus nominee.

The election of Addison G. Foster today had been settled in caucus last night when rather a stormy time was experienced, 25 of Ankeny's supporters walked out before the ballot could be taken, as they were informed Foster had signatures from sufficient republican members to secure his election. Senator Wilson had requested his supporters to cast their strength to Foster and thus bring the fight to a finish.

When these 25 men walked out it left just 58, or only one majority. When the roll was called 50 republicans voted for Foster, and the remaining eight abided by the caucus majority. After this the Foster vote was made unanimous, and today Ankeny's disappointed followers submitted gracefully to the inevitable and voted with their party.

It has been a clean fight, and Mr. Foster is a popular man, with but few enemies. After the caucus there was much rejoicing about Foster's headquarters, and John L. Wilson addressed his friends in his rooms, congratulating the republican party on having elected as able a man as Addison G. Foster.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

GOMEZ WANTS SIXTY MILLIONS

He Makes Insolent Demands Upon the United States.

GARCIA'S PLAN REPUDIATED

The Commander-in-Chief Declares He Will Not Accept the Paltry Three Millions Proffered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Maximo Gomez, the Cuban general, has demanded nearly \$60,000,000 from the United States and refuses to disband his "army" until the money is paid. He has repudiated the arrangement made by Calixto Garcia, who came to Washington with authority from Gomez to provide for the return of the Cubans to their peaceful pursuits, and whose work was barely accomplished before his sudden death of December 11.

It was then agreed that the United States in order to secure the prompt resumption of labor on the plantations of the island with a view of promoting the speedy revival of prosperity and settled conditions, should distribute about \$3,000,000 among the 30,000 men said to be still under arms in the ratio of \$100 a man, the officers in proportion to their rank to receive a greater amount, the ordinary enlisted men to be discharged with sums less than \$100, depending upon the length of service and other considerations. For over a month the pay corps of the army has been making ready to carry out this arrangement, the national defense fund being available for the purpose. Accurate lists of the soldiers entitled to compensation had to be prepared and other formalities gone through. It was intended that the Cubans at the proper time should apply at established American garrisons in the various provinces, where on throwing down their arms and presenting the proper credentials they were to receive their quota of the allotment from the pay officers at the stations. In the meantime General Brooke and his chief subordinate have been endeavoring to give employment, mostly of a permanent character, to large numbers of Cubans, in order to restore the number requiring a bounty, and at the same time give the inhabitants opportunity to begin governing themselves.

Gomez has come out against this scheme, which was operating satisfactorily to most Cubans, and has struck for greater stakes. It is officially known that he is endeavoring to dissuade Cubans from accepting office under the American occupation, and is urging all the natives of every grade to stay with him in the field until the United States is compelled to accede to his "terms of disbandment." Gomez alleges that his army consists of 40,000 men, and he insists that most of them shall be paid for three years' service at the rate that prevailed in the United States army. He fixes the date of the Cuban declaration of independence February 24, 1895, as the beginning of the period for which himself and his forces are to be remunerated, and for himself, with the rank of lieutenant-general, he will be satisfied with \$11,000 annually, the American rate for that grade.

Gomez has also about twenty major-generals, for each of whom he wants \$7500 annually, and his "army" is equipped with nearly 200 brigadier-generals, each rated, accordingly to the United States army pay table, at \$5500 annually. This aggregates the nice little sum of \$3,783,000 for generals alone; then there are colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors whose numbers run into the thousands. The privates do not amount to much, for they are comparatively few, but each of them will require \$648, and the army pay-masters who figured out the total have reported that over \$57,000,000 will be required to gratify all the demands Gomez has made, which is an average of \$1455 a man.

It is to meet their demands and show Gomez their absurdity that Gonzalez Quesada, who for the last three years has been the representative of the

Cubans in Washington, started for Cuba last week, after reaching a thorough understanding with the war department authorities. Robert P. Porter went along with Mr. Quesada as the official representative of the United States in the matter.

A POSTOFFICE ROBBER CAUGHT

Hilton, Convict Wilson's Confederate, Arrested at Boise City.

UNION, Or., Feb. 1.—Word has just been received of the capture of Jack Hilton, who, with Albert Wilson, robbed the postoffice at Lakeview, Or., about two years ago. Wilson was shot at the time of the robbery, and was captured shortly afterward and is now serving time in the Oregon penitentiary.

The circumstances leading to the capture of Hilton are as follows:

Some time ago a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of D. Y. K. Deering, sheriff of Union county, who had been tracing him from place to place from that time until his arrest. He first located him in Montana, and from there traced him to Idaho, and finally located him at Boise City, and immediately took steps for his capture by telephoning to Chief of Police Francis of that place. Francis arrested him and turned him over to United States Marshal Ramsey, who is now holding him awaiting the arrival of Marshal Houser, of Oregon.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE

C. C. Cunningham, Murderer of Oliver C. Young, Sentenced at Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Feb. 1.—C. C. Cunningham, murderer of Oliver C. Young, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Lowell, in the state circuit court. Having been convicted of murder in the second degree he received under the statute a sentence of imprisonment for life at hard labor. Cunningham's defense was insanity, that plea and the testimony adduced by the witnesses subpoenaed in his behalf being effective in reducing the severity of the verdict from the first to the second degree. Strange to say, Cunningham was the only person who expressed himself as dissatisfied with the verdict, and he said aloud in court that he wished it had been a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. He would then be hanged, he remarked, and would be out of all his troubles. Under the sentence Cunningham will be taken at once to the penitentiary at Salem.

Mrs. Julius J. Worcester, the woman whom Cunningham shot the same time he killed Young, lies a helpless cripple, and will in all probability never again be able to leave her bed. The bullet remains lodged near the spine, and she is afflicted with paralysis.

SAWMILL WAS BURNED DOWN

Fire at Acme Entails a Loss of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

EGGERS, Jan. 31.—Particulars have just been received here of the burning of Cushman's sawmill at Acme, on the Siuslaw river. The mill, together with about 200,000 feet of dressed lumber, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. A chute was used to carry the sawdust and scraps to a pit some distance from the mill, where a fire was kept to consume the waste. Thursday night the wind carried the fire to the mill, and the entire plant was soon a mass of ruins. A large part of the mill was built on piles over the river, and the machinery fell into the water as the floor burned away.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The mill was the largest on the river, and had a capacity of about 50,000 feet of lumber per day.

There will be a cattle men's meeting held at the court house in this city on Saturday, February 4th at 1 p. m. The object is in regard to protecting their right on the forest reserve. All interested in the matter are earnestly requested to be present.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOLONS BURN MIDNIGHT OIL

Or at Least the Lawmakers Hold a Night Session.

SOME WORK WAS DONE

Four Bills and the Senate Woman's Suffrage Resolution Passed—The Sugar Beet Bounty Bill Goes Through—Josephi's Medical Bill is Doomed.

SALEM, Feb. 1.—In view of the fact that this day has been set aside as a sort of a holiday, nearly all the members of the legislature having gone to Corvallis to accept the hospitality of the citizens of that place, both branches of the legislature held night sessions last night. In the house four bills were passed, besides the senate resolution paving the way to a vote by the people upon the proposed woman's suffrage amendment.

The most important bill passed in the house yesterday was the Sherwin bill, providing for an annual bounty of \$50,000 for four years for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry. The bill had a close call, passing by thirty-one votes, just enough to carry it through, but the friends of the bill can thank McCourt of Marion county that it passed at all. Had not McCourt changed from no to aye before the result was announced the bill would have been defeated for want of a single vote. His change of heart at the eleventh hour carried the day for the bill.

What fate is in store for the bill in the senate remains to be seen, but its friends claim they are assured of seventeen votes, and if this be true the bill will only require the signature of the governor to become a law.

The Josephi medical bill is conceded to be dead as a mackerel. There have been a number of physicians here lobbying in the interest of the bill, but their words have fallen upon deaf ears. The members of the house want just one crack at the bill. They guarantee to effectually put it to sleep.

The bill to create a state board of barbers' examiners and providing for the registration of all barbers in the state, did not have the close shave in the house that some predicted for it. Although Roberts declared that it was a somewhat "barberous" thing to heap on the legislature, the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 23. If it becomes a law all resident barbers will have to register at \$1 per register, and newcomers will have to undergo an examination to determine their qualifications. The bill also provides for an apprenticeship of three years for beginners.

By the provisions of the Curtis bill passed in the house yesterday, the graft of attorneys in connection with state legal work has been shut off. Under the old system, while the attorney-general was drawing a salary for attending to the legal business of the state, more has been paid private attorneys who have been unemployed. The Curtis bill provides that all the legal work of the state shall be done by the attorney-general, who is paid for such service, and the practice of employing private attorneys for the state be abolished.

The bill to regulate sleeping car rates was made a special order for Thursday at 10:12 a. m.

Hill made an eloquent appeal in behalf of his bill to prohibit the maintenance of armed bodies of men, and secured its passage by an almost unani-

mous vote. The bill provides that only the state shall maintain armed bodies of men. Similar laws have been enacted in other states.

REPARATION WILL BE MADE SOON

Officials to Be Recalled If Found Guilty of Treaty Violation—Administration at Washington Much Gratified at This Concession Which Has Scarcely Been Hoped For.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special from Washington says: In reply to the representations of Ambassador White, Germany has assured the United States that she will investigate the conduct of her agents in Samoa, and should it be shown that they have acted in violation of the treaty of Berlin, she will recall them.

By this assurance Germany has removed the Samoan question from the dangerous position it occupied. The authorities here anticipated that Germany would decline to accept responsibility, from representations recently made by Ambassador von Holleben the German representative here, who informed Secretary Hay that he felt satisfied that the German consul and Herr Rafael had acted without authority from Berlin.

Secretary Hay is quite willing to give Germany all the necessary time to investigate, and it is expected that by this time she has taken action. That there may be no doubt of the facts and to protect the American representatives, Rear-Admiral Kautz, who left San Diego on board the Philadelphia, will make a thorough investigation, and report the facts without delay.

The state department has received from Apia by mail copies of proclamations issued by the American and British consuls for the protection of Chief Justice Chambers and his family. A proclamation by the German consul is conspicuously absent, and the reason it was not issued is explained by dispatches sent by Mr. Chambers.

The German consul, it was reported, promised to hoist his flag over his residence simultaneously with the American and British representatives, and issue a proclamation declaring that an attack on the chief justice would be an attack on the German flag, but sent to the chief justice a tattered emblem which he requested him to hoist. He failed to issue the proclamation and did not come to the chief justice's residence for the purpose of witnessing the hoisting of the flag. In view of these facts, the flag was returned to him.

The reports of the chief justice also contain a statement of the trial of Matafa versus Malietoa, the former being represented by a German naval officer named Van Buelow, who is said to be in Samoa on leave. Unfortunately the steamer which carried the mail to Australia left before December 31, and consequently the departments have not received the chief justice's decision, which by cable, has been announced to be in favor of Malietoa Tanus.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store. 2

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for La Grippe, colds or whooping cough. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Try it. Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.