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A STRICT PARTY VOTE

Resolution Before the Tariff Committee Defeated.

TEN ARTICLES PASSED, NO CHANGE

The Seigniorage Bill Taken Up in the Senate—Dolph Denounces A Swindler.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The senate finance committee today considered the tariff bill. By a strict party vote it defeated the resolution giving workmen farmers and manufacturers five days for a hearing. Ten articles of the bill passed with a change.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The senate, by 33 to 27, laid on the table Peffer's resolution calling for an investigation of the statement that senators had been interested pecuniarily in sugar speculation pending action on the tariff bill.

Dolph called attention to the circular sent by Harvey Spaulding, of Washington, a claim agent, offering to secure lands along the Northern Pacific road at a nominal cost. Dolph characterized the circular as a swindling scheme, the grossest fraud he ever knew.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Edison writes a Friend of His Greatest Invention.

One of Portland's richest merchants, erstwhile a telegraph operator in the same office with Thomas A. Edison when his colleagues used to call him "Sleepy Tom," who was never expected to amount to anything, is in receipt of a letter from the "Wizard of Menlo Park," in which he makes a startling revelation as yet not given to the press.

Edison alleges in the communication that for the past five years he had secretly been experimenting on an electric camera with which he intends to astonish the world, and by the aid of which medical science will take a leap in advance of the combined progress made in medicine since its recognition as a science. The invention is almost perfected, and he intends to exhibit its powers first in London next summer, in the presence of the greatest English, German and French physicians.

The electric camera will photograph action without the agency of solar light, and with the rapidity of electric flashes. Edison claims for it the power of reproducing the circulation and every movement of all the organs in the human system, together with their physical condition, thus enabling doctors to diagnose disease by the plates, without the risk of making mistakes.

By this invention Edison says, human life may be materially prolonged, and humanity's misery from physical ailments reduced to the minimum.

If you wish to see a fine assortment of oranges, lemons and bananas just call and see the display at H. H. Campbell's, next door to the postoffice.

A Revolution In Eating

has been brought about by the introduction of COTTOLENE, the new vegetable shortening. The discovery of this product, and the demonstration of its remarkable qualities, has attracted the widest interest. Hitherto the common shortening has been lard, or indifferent butter. Every one has probably suffered occasional discomfort from lard-cooked food; while it is well known that thousands are obliged to abstain entirely from everything of that kind. To such people, COTTOLENE is of peculiar value, widening as it does, the range of what may be eaten and enjoyed. COTTOLENE is a cooking marvel. It combines with the food—imparts to it a tempting color, a delicate flavor, and an appetizing crispness. No trace of greasiness remains to offend the taste, or disturb the digestion.

COTTOLENE is worthy of the careful notice of all those who value good food, of itself or for its hygienic properties.

Sold by Leading Grocers.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

ST. LOUIS and Chicago, New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Prospects of the Wilson Bill.—The President in a Quandary.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1894.

Mr Cleveland has been in a pet ever since he got back to Washington and discovered the pitiable plight of the cuckoo free traders in the senate. He has stormed and raved but it has all been to no purpose; the free traders are still on the run, and today the prospect of the ultimate defeat of his tariff bill is brighter than ever. The bit of parliamentary legerdemain by which the senate took up the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage did not improve his state of mind, as the democratic party is even more divided on that measure than upon the tariff, and if the senate promptly passes it, as now seems probable, he will have to choose between vetoing it and breaking his word, pledged by Secretary Carlisle to the New York bankers in order to prevent the absolute failure of the recent bond issue.

The tariff bill is now in the hands of the full finance committee, but the ten democratic kickers, headed by Hill, Gorman and Brice, are masters of the situation. They are crowding over the cuckoos to such an extent that some of them are threatening to become kickers themselves because of the concessions that have been made to the ten. Senators Allison and Aldrich, republican members of the finance committee, have given the democratic members of that committee notice, on the floor of the senate, that the republicans do not propose to allow the bill to be railroaded through the committee, and the republicans, owing to the absence of Senator Vance, one of the democratic members of the committee, are in a position to prevent any precipitate action by the full committee. Senator Hill's open fight against the income tax has not improved the situation from a democratic point of view.

It must have caused Mr. Cleveland, Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren to blush with shame when they read the many criticisms of the administration's pension policy made on the floor of the house while the pension appropriation bill was under consideration. General Sickles, one of the few democrats in the house who always stands up and fights for those who fought for the country in its hour of need, made a ringing speech against the administration policy. He began by quoting the declaration concerning pensions from Mr. Cleveland's '92 letter of acceptance and declaring most emphatically that if that declaration had been lived up to there would have been no trouble. Gen. Sickles' speech contained a number of epigrams worthy of preservation. For instance—

"If you would have good soldiers in the next war, take good care of the soldiers of the past war"—and, speaking of a compilation of pension laws issued by the pension bureau, which he held in his hand—"They print them for other people to read; they ought to read them themselves." Gen. Sickles was particularly severe on Commissioner Lochren for trying to break down the act of December, 1893, declaring a pension to be a vested right, an act which Gen. Sickles said will stand. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in a remarkably strong speech against the administration's treatment of old soldiers, paid his respects to Mr. Cleveland's libel about there being hundreds of thousands of fraudulent pensioners, and said: "If there are 200 fraudulent pensioners on the roll, the commissioner ought to be impeached for inefficiency." Gen. Grosvenor said he had been told by an official of the pension bureau that the most of the frauds on the roll had been placed there by Commissioner Black, under the Mexican veteran bill.

The charges connecting a number of democratic senators with speculating in sugar stock have reached that point where they are little short of a great national scandal, and it now looks as though those democratic Senators who have not been speculating in sugar stock will be compelled in defense of their own good names to join with the republican senators in ordering an investigation. Five democratic senators, two of them members of the finance committee, are involved in these scandals. Gossip has it that the profits of one of these senators on the day that it was announced by two democratic senators that an arrangement had been made with President Havemeyer of the sugar trust, who was at the time in Washington, by the democrats of the finance committee, to protect the sugar trust, reached the sum of \$88,000. If these democrats are innocent of stock-jobbing with the sugar clause of the tariff bill they should ask for an investigation and establish their innocence. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has

acknowledged that he bought 1,000 shares of sugar stock, but claims that it was done on an old order given his brokers and that as soon as he was notified of its purchase he directed that it be at once sold and no more purchased, and Senator Vest has denied having purchased any. Senator Brice, who is mixed up in the charges, has said nothing.

THE NEW LAW.

Its Workings Compared with the Old by the County Assessor.

Editor of THE CHRONICLE:

Believing that a comparison showing the difference in the assessment for 1892 and 1893 under the new law would prove to be interesting to your many readers and taxpayers, I herewith append a statement of each year's assessment:

The assessment on agricultural lands for 1893 shows a decrease in value of fifty cents on the acre compared with the '92 assessment; but in round numbers a gain of \$20,144 on whole amount of agricultural lands, there being a gain of 18,922 acres over the preceding year's assessment. Average per acre for '92, \$5.72; for '93, \$5.23.

Town lots show a decrease in value of \$43,058 for '93.

Military road lands show a decrease in value of \$50,765, on account of being declared government lands and not subject to taxation.

Improvements show a decrease of \$50,213.

Merchandise and implements show a decrease in value of \$37,142.

Money, notes and accounts show a decrease of \$544,444. Mortgage notes were included in this item in the '92 assessment, which were not in the '93.

Household furniture shows an increase in this year's assessment of \$14,048.

Horses show a decrease in value of \$66,595. Average for '92, \$23.12 per head; for '93, \$17.44.

Cattle show a decrease in value of \$23,924. Average for '92, \$12.12; for '93, \$10.27.

Sheep show a gain in number of 25,055 for '93, but a loss in value of \$14,248. Average for '92, \$2.04 per head; for '93, \$1.64.

Swine show an increase in number, but a decrease in value of \$897. Average for '92, \$3.46 per head; for '93, \$2.69.

Thus it will be seen by comparison of the two assessments, that while the values of all property show a lower valuation for 1893, the taxable property for the same year shows a gain of about \$100,000. It should also be borne in mind that the property represented by mortgage notes on the '92 assessment were very few collected on, while under the present assessment it can all be collected.

The new law of not assessing mortgage notes and allowing no deduction for indebtedness does not make the difference in the amount of taxable property, as a great many think it should, as what is gained in the new law by not allowing a deduction for indebtedness, is lost in not assessing credits or the mortgage notes.

In order to reduce it to a more simple problem we will take for example Mr. A. and B.'s assessment under the old law. Each own a piece of property valued at \$2,000. A. gives in his property at \$2,000 but owes B. \$1,000 and gets a reduction for it, leaving his taxable property at \$1,000. B. gives in his property at \$2,000, note against A. for \$1,000, which makes the total of both \$4,000. Under the new law they are both assessed at \$2,000. Each total footing up \$4,000, as before, and as a natural consequence in most cases Mr. A. blames the county assessor.

J. G. KOONTZ.

I would like to add a postscript to the above, stating that the assessor has no say in the levying of either state, county, school or city taxes and is therefore not responsible for the present high taxes.

Notice.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject to the decision of the republican county convention.

I. I. BURGET.

Haworth the printer, at home 116 Court St., Feb. 1st.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Just Received.

1 Case Outing Flannels,

which we offer at 64c

Amoskeag Apron Checks,

which we offer at 64c

American Indigo Prints,

which we offer at 5c

A. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEWS NOTES.

The bodies of the men entombed in the Gaylord mine February 13th have been reached. They were so badly decomposed that identification was only possible from their clothing.

According to a dispatch, Da Gama yesterday, through the senior Portuguese naval commander, offered to surrender to the president of Brazil, provided he and his followers were guaranteed protection against punishment.

The opening of the new session of parliament was a very tame affair, so far as any manifestation of public interest was concerned, and, indeed, the lords and the commons seemed to share the indifference in a large degree. Very few peers were in attendance, and when the house of commons was summoned to hear the reading of the speech from the throne only about 50 members walked to the house of lords in response.

As to His Appearance.

"Can you describe the man you saw hanging about the house the day before the robbery?" inquired the detective.

The Perkins Junction storekeeper whose place of business had been broken into and robbed of a considerable quantity of plug tobacco, canned tomatoes and dried peaches, together with the entire contents of the cash drawer, amounting to one dollar and fifty-six cents, reflected a moment and then asked:

"Do you know Bill Quinn?"

"I don't think I do."

"Lives down in the Wallick neighborhood."

"I don't know him."

The merchant shifted his quid to the other cheek, chewed thoughtfully awhile and said:

"Know Si Roberts?"

"No."

"Auctioneer. Hangs 'round Thompson's a good deal."

"Never heard of him. But as to this man you saw loafing about here before the robbery took place—I would like to have you describe him as well as you can."

Again the storekeeper reflected. "Well," he said at last, "he looks some like Bill Quinn and some like Si Roberts."—Chicago Tribune.

ST. VERDI is hard at work on an important new opera, which may see the light next spring. The subject of the work is kept perfectly secret. The veteran composer is a very quick writer and rarely alters his compositions after his first moment of inspiration.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.

Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.

Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.

Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.

Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The facsimile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CELEBRATED COLUMBIA BREWERY,

AUGUST BUCHLER, Prop'r.

This well-known Brewery is now turning out the best Beer and Porter east of the Cascades. The latest appliances for the manufacture of good healthful Beer have been introduced, and on the first-class article will be placed on the market.



What?

Hand-Corded Corsets, Health Reform Waists, Nursing Corsets, Misses' Waists, Children's Waists, Shoulder Braces and Hose Supporters made to order.

Where?

At the Pacific Corset Company's Factory, northeast of the Fair Grounds. It desired each garment will be fitted before being finished. Call at the factory and examine our goods, or drop a card in the office, and our agent will call and secure your order.