

The Dalles Chronicle.

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HOME RULE THE BASIS

How Spain Proposes to Institute Reforms.

THE SPANISH PLANS OUTLINED

Madrid Government Retains Executive Power and Administers National Affairs.

New York, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

Senor Morey y Prendergast, the new colonial minister, has outlined for the Herald his plans for Cuban reform as follows:

The autonomy which the cabinet of Senor Sagasta proposes to bestow on the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico in fulfillment of the manifesto of June 14th, is a special autonomy founded on the aspirations adopted in the platform of the Antillian autonomists and not identical with the other colonial constitutions. It is clear that in their essential principles the future constitution of Cuba and Porto Rico agree with those colonial constitutions that start from self-government as the capital ideal self-legislation, responsible to the government; supremacy of the governor who, either under that name or the name of viceroy, shall represent the mother country, and who shall choose the ministers who shall be the executive in that country.

Starting from the above basis, the project of the Spanish government contains the first partition of those matters and concerns that belong to the colonial parliament and to the imperial parliament, that is to the national cortes. The partition is founded on a careful discrimination between what interests the islands themselves have in a local sense and what is of national importance.

The project in operation will interpret in the most generous manner the phrase "local interests," since it will not only grant to the colonists complete control of all that relates to education, charity, etc., but it also intrusts to representatives of the local government the right of drawing upon their customs tariff without limitations beyond those mutually arranged.

With the metropolis to co-ordinate in their respective mercantile and commercial interests, the above functions will be performed by an insular chamber totally electoral in nature without restriction as to subsequent subdivisions into two similar chambers—that is, the house of representatives and the members of this parliament shall be elected by the same suffrage system which regulates the election on the peninsula. The same legislative body shall represent Cuba in the imperial parliament, only this assembly has been constituted with the governor-general as the representative of the central power. It shall choose the ministers who shall be the executive body responsible to the insular parliament, thus completing the reorganization of the parliament as its government, and endowing it with that degree of responsibility characteristic of every colony administered on the principles of self-government.

The ministers shall be responsible to the colonial parliament, and every enactment of the governor-general, as representative of the executive power in all that touches the local government shall be administered in the council.

Of these ministerial functions reserved to the metropolis are:

First, those that concern international relations; second, military and naval matters; third, organization of the law courts; fourth, those depositions that

Cuts

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Under the name of patronage really regulate relations between the church and state.

At the same time, the new constitution shall grant to Cuban people the use of and the protection afforded by the civil and political rights sanctioned by the Spanish constitution in such manner as shall obtain in all its integrity in the colonies, while beside there shall be established as in the United States such necessary business restrictions as will prevent the colonial parliament from lessening, closing or delimitating the rights of citizenship that are set forth in the national constitution.

The constitutional conservative party while condemning legal action has decided to constitutionally oppose the granting of autonomous government to Cuba.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents. No. 2-8.

A Fatal Accident in Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 27.—A most distressing accident, resulting in the drowning of Edwin F. Bradford, health officer's boatman, and the narrow escape from drowning of four other men, occurred yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, when the unlucky German ship Flottbek was making ready to put out to sea. Bradford started down the river in his Whitehall to put Pilot Doig on board the Flottbek. Besides the boatman and the pilot, there were also in the boat Captain Schumacher, of the Flottbek, and J. M. Gillette and son. The sail was hoisted at Flavel's dock, and in a few moments they were at the side of the vessel. Bradford then stepped on the gunwale to unstep the mast, when the frail and overloaded craft upset, turning bottom uppermost. All five of the struggling men grasped the keel of the overturned boat, only to cause it again to turn over.

The struggle continued for several minutes, the boat turning over repeatedly, until Bradford was stenc on the head by the gunwale. He at once sank and did not reappear. The others managed to cling to the boat until it had drifted as far as Kinney's cannery, where they were picked up by two fishermen. The rescuers arrived none too soon as Doig was sinking when grasped by one of the fishermen.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life

Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Checks Have Been Deposited.

DENVER, Oct. 27.—A special to the Times from Omaha says:

The Union Pacific sale will take place as scheduled. From absolutely authentic sources it was learned that two certified checks, each for \$2,000,000, were deposited with Judge Cornish, matter in chancery, at the United States National bank today. They come from the Sage syndicate and the recognition committee.

It is asserted there will be sharp competition between the Sage syndicate and the recognition committee.

Eyes are popularly considered to be quite necessary to sight, but this is an error, if we are to believe Dr. Nagel, a recent German experimenter. Many creatures, without eyes can see, at least they can distinguish perfectly well between light and darkness, and even between different degrees of light. This is the lowest degree of seeing, to be sure, but still it is really sight, and differs scarcely more from the visions of some insects that possess eyes than this does from our own clear sight.

Creatures that see without eyes see by means of their skins. All skins, says Dr. Nagel, are potential eyes; that is, they are sensitive to light. In animals that have eyes the sensitiveness has been highly localized and greatly increased—so that man, for instance, has a retina very sensitive to light, and an expanse of ordinary skin which possesses a sensitiveness to light so slight that it is hardly conscious of it. Yet the skin is sensitive in some degree, as is proved by the fact that it sunburns—that is, light may cause a disturbance in the pigment of the skin just as it does in that of the eye. In the eye the disturbance is accompanied by a nervous change which sends a telegraphic message along the optic nerve to the brain. In the skin, too, there are nerves, and there are messages, also, but their tidings imprint no image on the mind; they simply express discomfort—cry out "sunburn."

But in many eyeless creatures the lack of eyes is in part made up by increased sensitiveness of the whole skin surface to light. Darwin long ago noticed that the earthworms, although they have no eyes, will suddenly withdraw into their holes on the approach of a lighted candle. Some creatures seem more sensitive to suddenly increased light, others to sudden diminution. If a number of oysters, kept in a vessel together, are found to be open, they will shut all at once if a dark object comes between them and the light. Another bivalve called Psammobia has long, whitish, transparent tubes which protrude from the sand in which it lies buried. If they are suddenly illuminated, they contract, and the brighter the light, the greater the contraction. If a number of them be carried into direct sunlight, they hasten to bury themselves in the sand; or, if there is no sand, they move restlessly to and fro in the water until they are exhausted.

In general, Dr. Nagel finds that creatures which respond to sudden shadows are those that live in strong shells, while those affected by a sudden increase of light live in sand or mud, from which they emerge occasionally. In both cases the sensitiveness of the skin to changes of light serves to protect the animal.

How does the skin acquire this peculiar sensitiveness? It will be best for the non-expert to suspend judgment, since even the scientists do not agree on this point. It may be that it is a universal and rudimentary property of all skin, and that animals with eyes have lost it in a greater or less degree, because they have no further need for it. This is one view. Or it may be that this property has been developed in eyeless creatures just because they are eyeless and need it. That is another view. Those who favor the latter opinion point to the fact that some of the creatures which now have skins sensitive to the light are probably descendants of creatures with skins not so sensitive; in these instances the sensitiveness must have been recently developed. Snails are sensitive, but their relatives, the slugs, are not; this looks as if the former had acquired the faculty. However this may be, Dr. Nagel's study of these curious and out-of-the-way facts is certainly interesting, and may lead in the future to an advance in our knowledge of the mechanism of sight.—Boston Journal.

A snow load of oak wood just received at Maier & Benton's. oct6-1w.

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Is so hard on his clothes,

Said a mother of a rosy-cheeked, handsome little fellow, as he got down on his knees in search of a stray marble, while mamma bought one of our Two-Dollar-and-a-Half, All-Wool, Double Seat and Knee CHEVIOT SUITS.

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SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for Wasco County. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,

vs. Thomas J. Bulger and — Bulger, his wife, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff; D. L. Cates, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, Defendants.

To Thomas J. Bulger, — Bulger, whose given name is unknown to plaintiff, George Gardiner and Fannie E. Gardiner, defendants. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the term of the above entitled court following the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for the publication of this summons, to wit: on or before the 8th day of November, 1897, that being the first day of the next regular term of said court, and if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the judgment prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: For the condemnation and appropriation for a right-of-way for a railroad of a strip of land one hundred feet wide over and across the following described lands: Commencing at a point 1190 feet north from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east, in Wasco county, Oregon, thence north 70 feet to a point; thence north 85 degrees 34 minutes east, 280 feet to a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, now Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's right-of-way; thence southwesterly along said north boundary of said right-of-way to the place of beginning, containing 22-1/2 acres.

Also another tract of land situated in said section six, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the right-of-way of the said Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, which point is 1175 feet north and 290 feet east of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six, township two north, range eight east; thence north 85 degrees and 34 minutes east, 815 feet to a point on the south boundary of the said right-of-way; thence on a curve to the left with and along the said boundary of said right-of-way in a westerly course to the place of beginning, containing 47-1/2 acres; said land to be used for the re-location of the railway of said plaintiff's across said premises as provided by section 3241, Hill's Annotated Laws of the State of Oregon. And plaintiff will also take judgment for its costs and disbursements in this action.

This summons is served upon the defendants above named by publication thereof in THE DALLES CHRONICLE by order of Hon. W. L. Bradshaw, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made at chambers in Dalles City, Oregon, this 25th day of September, 1897.

W. W. COTTON, J. M. LONG and H. WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FRENCH & CO., BANKERS.

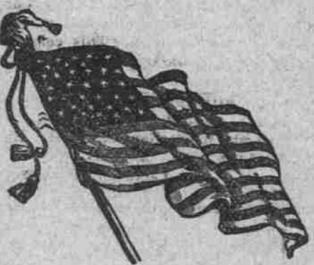
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