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THE AUTHORITY IS LACKING

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

THE HOUSE SUSTAINS HIM

Intimation 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.

Reeder 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 Mulnomah'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 if 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.

Reeder replied to Hill, and then Whalley took Reeder 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 Ore-

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gon 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.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Means.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they



PROF. HENRY W. BECKER, A. M. are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of.

The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite with accumulations of acid, sour risings and heartburn.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A. M., the well-known religious worker and writer, of St. Louis, secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist church; chief clerk and expert accountant of the harbor and wharf commission; public secretary for the St. Louis school patrons' association, and the district conference of the stewards of the M. E. church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box out of his pocket said: 'Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.' I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets, and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily indorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand.

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 marvelous 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.

Sharkey the Great.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Tom Sharkey put out Jack McCormick, of this city, in the second round of what was to have been a six-round go at the arena tonight. The bout lasted as long as it did probably because the sailor wanted to give the great crowd present something for their money.

Sharkey decided to end the exhibit after a lively exchange in the opening of the second round. He put in a left uppercut, sent left and right by turn, to the jaw and brought the right up again to the same spot. McCormick went down and stayed the limit. When he got to his feet again Tom banged a right in the stomach and left on the jaw, and the local man went out of business. The round lasted 2 minutes and 15 seconds. After the bout Sharkey announced that O'Rourke would, on his behalf, cover the money deposited in New York by Fitzsimmons.

May be Let Down Easy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The impression is growing that General Egan will not be dismissed, but suspended until his retirement in 1903, when he will have passed the official age limit.

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 rates 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

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We wish every one of our shirt customers to become aware of this sale, and to profit by it. For the benefit of those not acquainted with the Manhattan Shirts we wish to say that they are the very finest production of the shirt-maker's art, are authority on styles, and are in every instance found entirely satisfactory. \$1.75 shirts for 98c.

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comparatively few, but each of them will require \$648, and the army paymasters 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 Gonzales 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.

See Yourself as Others See You.

Wm. Michell has the agency for a very responsible firm in Portland, who will enlarge pictures in a splendid manner and at a reasonable price. Give him your photos and he will see that they are enlarged. Call and see the samples and select your frames so that you will get what you want.

La Grippe Successfully Treated. "I have just recovered from the second attack of La Grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepard, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Eldon, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act. Snipes, Kinersley Drug Co.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, The famous little pills.