

DAILY HERALD.

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SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1890.

AN EARNEST SILVER MAN WITH A BIG GOLD MINE.

Very few of the people of the United States who read the earnest plea for silver made in the senate of the United States by Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, are aware that that gentleman, in common with Mr. D. O. Mills, owns a perfect mountain of gold ore on Douglas island, in Alaska.

The May number of the "Arena" magazine contains an article on "The Gold Fields of Alaska," contributed by John H. Keatley, who occupied a judicial position in that portion of the United States which, as the case stands, is neither a state nor a territory.

Judge Keatley gives a description of the difficulties and sufferings attendant upon mining on the Yukon river. As to this branch of mining he says: "It is quite evident that many of the gulches near the Yukon river and along its tributaries are rich in placer gold, but there are many serious obstacles at present to its recovery."

The great Treadwell gold mine on Douglas island was discovered by a hardy miner of that name. Judge Keatley gives an interesting account of its progress. After describing Treadwell's indomitable perseverance, the judge continues: "He was soon able to convince capitalists that he had something in which it would pay to invest."

The ordinance of the supervisors submitting to the vote of the people of the county the proposition to issue \$300,000 of bonds for the purpose of financing the court house has appeared in our advertising columns. It was supposed when the work was undertaken that with the sale of the present court house and other property belonging to the county, the original issue of bonds would supply all the money wanted to finish the building.

It looks as if we were going to have a war of passenger rates on the overland railroads. There has already been quite a cut in the rates between this coast and St. Louis, and the outlook is favorable for a spread of the sharp competition farther eastward.

The republican congressional committee of this district met yesterday and determined to hold their district convention at Fresno on the 27th of August. That will be a couple of weeks after the state convention meets in Sacramento.

Senator Jones' advocacy of silver is clearly a disinterested and public-spirited act.

purpose of nominating the congressman from Los Angeles county in case the state convention should fail to give it the nominee for governor. This would seem to be a move in favor of Hervey Lindley, who is quite a conspicuous aspirant for the congressional nomination.

THE SELECTION OF SUPREME JUSTICES.

In the nomination of candidates for the supreme court it will be the duty of both parties to give this end of the state its fair proportion of justices. A chief justice and three justices are to be elected. Out of these we ought to at least have two. On the supreme bench as now constituted we have but one representative. Los Angeles alone has half as much litigation in her courts as San Francisco, and yet that city has two justices in the supreme court, whilst Sacramento, with not one-tenth of the litigation Los Angeles has, is also represented on the supreme bench by two justices.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HERALD yesterday made a thorough investigation of the water controversy now going on between the Citizens' Company and the people residing on the hills. It will be seen that the rates charged are in some instances as much as rent would come to. Where meters have been put in the rate is 35 cents per 100 cubic feet, which is equal to about 750 gallons.

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REPUBLICAN MALICE.

Now Are the Gods of the G. O. P. Appeased.

A Democratic Congressman Maliciously Degraded.

Representative Bynum Censured at the Bar of the House.

The Charge of Using Unparliamentary Language Made the Pretext for the High-handed Proceedings.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the house today a conference was ordered on the senate anti-trust bill. The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

McKinley asked that the committee would proceed as promptly as possible to act upon the amendments offered by the committee of ways and means, then other gentlemen who had substantial benefits to offer might be recognized.

McMillin, of Tennessee, declared that the manner in which this bill was being considered was fair neither to the house nor to the tax-payers of the country. It was utterly impossible to consider and debate the bill carefully in the few days allowed by the rigorous rule reported by the committee on rules.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, opposed the pending amendment which fixes the duty at 60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem, on oriental, Berlin and similar rugs. After some further debate the amendment was agreed to.

A number of other amendments by McKinley were adopted.

Drawbacks Attacked. Outwaite, of Ohio, attacked the drawback features of the bill, declaring that it would be for the interest of the Standard Oil Company.

McKinley called attention to the fact that in the forty-fourth Congress the democratic committee on ways and means brought in a bill providing for a drawback, not of 90 per cent., but of 100 per cent.

Outwaite asked for recognition, but Sweeney, of Iowa, was recognized by the chair.

Mills, of Texas, thought some democratic should be recognized.

The chair (Grosvenor) said he had recognized today seventeen democrats and seven republicans.

Sweeney remarked that the democratic party of Ohio was the friend of the Standard Oil Company.

Outwaite challenged the gentleman to show what legislation the democratic Ohio legislature had ever passed for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company.

Sweeney suggested that the Standard Oil Company legislated a democratic senator into the senate.

Outwaite denied the accusation.

Outwaite offered an amendment to the drawback paragraph, providing that the drawback shall not be paid on tin used in the transportation of petroleum or coal oil.

Anderson, of Iowa, Henderson, of Iowa, Mason, Cheadle, Kelly, Dannel and Kerr voted in the affirmative.

The drawback section was on motion of McKinley amended so as to read: "That where imported materials on which duty is paid, are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per cent. of such duty; provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials and imported materials, or parts of articles made from such materials shall so appear in completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained; and provided further, that the drawback on any article allowed under the existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided.

The imported material used in the manufacture of articles entitled to a drawback of customs duties when exported, shall in all cases where a drawback of the duties on such material is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon be ascertained. The fact of the manufacture of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback given thereon shall be made to the manufacturer or exporter, or to the agent of either; the persons to whom such manufacturer exports, or their agent shall, in writing, order such drawback paid under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe."

McKinley offered a long amendment to the internal revenue clause (mainly administrative in character) which was ordered printed and went over until Monday.

This disposed of the committee amendments.

Bayne Fires a Bomb. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, speaking to a verbal amendment, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from James Campbell of Pittsburg, Pa., denying statements reflecting upon his character made a few days since by Bynum of Indiana, and Wilson of West Virginia.

In his letter he strongly attacked those gentlemen.

Springer said the letter was unworthy of being put on the records of the house, and unworthy of the gentleman who presented it.

Wheeler, of Alabama, made the point of order that the letter should be stricken from the record.

The chair ruled the gentleman who presented the letter responsible for it.

Funston, of Kansas, offered an amendment to the metal schedule, providing that silver ores and all ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample assay report of entry.

Bynum claimed recognition on a question of personal privilege, relating to the Campbell letter. Then ensued a scene of uproar. Bynum endeavored to proceed but was shouted down by the republican side.

An Insult to Democracy. Springer said the majority, in adopting the resolution, would set a precedent which would not rebound to its benefit. The language of the gentleman from Indiana was justifiable, if not parliamentary. The letter was an insult to the democratic party. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had put himself out of the pale of honorable discussion when he imputed dishonorable motives to members on the democratic side. [Applause.] Mills spoke sharply asserting that Bayne had given the first insult, and severely criticized his action in bringing

equal in every respect to the member from Kentucky, and Breckinridge to assert that he had no doubt the member from Pennsylvania took the man as his standard of manhood.

Bynum Has His Say. After half an hour of uproar, Bynum secured the floor amid comparative quiet, and said the Campbell affidavit was to the effect that Wilson and he had said \$15 a month was enough for any glass blower. In this district where he was known, the affidavit had not been circulated, but it had been circulated in Wilson's district. He had telegraphed to the West Virginia papers denouncing Campbell as a liar and a perjurer.

"Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania constituted himself a sewer through which this attack of Campbell made its way into the r. c. l."

Cheadle, of Indiana, made the point of order that the language was out of order.

The chair thought the word "sewer" in this connection was hardly parliamentary.

Bynum—I withdrew it then, and say "conduit pipe." I have simply to say what I did the other day, knowing full well the meaning of the words, and that I was responsible for them. I denounce Campbell as a liar and a perjurer. I want to say now that I accept, and am willing to believe, that I have as great confidence in the character of Campbell as I have in the character of the gentleman who makes this attack upon me. [Excitement and uproar.]

The Words Taken Down. Cutcheon demanded that the words be taken down, while Morgan, of Mississippi, stood in front of the chairman's desk and urged that both the letter and the speech be stricken from the record. He feared they might lead to trouble outside of the house.

The offensive words were taken down, and the house reported from the clerk's desk.

Cutcheon moved that the committee rise and report the words to the house for action. This was agreed to, 120 to 79.

The words having been reported to the house, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made the point of order that there was nothing in the report of the committee to show that there had been no intervening business before their utterance and report to the house.

The speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that he must be governed by the report made to him by the chairman of the committee, and must assume that the committee acted according to the rules.

Breckinridge appealed.

On motion of Stubble, of Iowa, the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 126, nays 105.

A Motion to Censure. Cutcheon then offered the following: Resolved, That the member from Indiana, William D. Bynum, in language used by him in committee of the whole, and taken down and reported to the house, read at the clerk's desk, has been guilty of a violation of the rules and privileges of the house, and merits the censure of the house for the same.

Resolved, That said William D. Bynum be now brought to the bar of the house by the sergeant-at-arms, and there the censure of the house be administered by the speaker.

Cutcheon demanded the previous question, amid suggestions of "game law" from the democrats.

Springer made the point of order that before a resolution of censure could be adopted, the speaker must decide that the language was unparliamentary.

Cutcheon said he copied the resolution from the last resolution of the kind ever presented in the house. That resolution was offered by Herbert and directed against John Van Vornis, of New York, in the forty-seventh congress. The resolution had not been acted upon because Van Vornis made a full apology to the house and the gentleman attacked. If the gentleman would make as ample and manly a retraction of his words, he (Cutcheon) would withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Blount remarked that the language of the gentleman from New York was without any provocation whatever.

The Combat Respects. The speaker overruled the point of order.

Greenhalge of Massachusetts asked unanimous consent that Bynum be permitted to make an explanation, but Martin, of Indiana, objected.

Springer made the point of order that the language used was not unparliamentary.

The speaker overruled the point.

Springer appealed and the appeal was tabled—yeas 121, nays 98.

Outwaite moved an adjournment.

Cutcheon demanded the yeas and nays on his demand for the previous question, and as he did so Springer rose with a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on rules, with certain instructions.

The speaker ignoring Springer's motion, declared the yeas and nays ordered.

Springer protested, saying the speaker heard the motion and need not pretend that he had not.

McMillin called attention to the fact that the yeas and nays on the previous question were not ordered.

The speaker thereupon recognized Springer, who moved to refer the resolution to the committee on rules, with instructions to inquire whether the language used by Bynum was out of order, and whether there was not sufficient justification for its use.

Henderson, of Iowa, made a point of order against the motion, and the point being entertained by the speaker, Springer appealed. Tabled.

The previous question was ordered on the resolution, and resulted: Yeas, 123; nays, 29.

he uttered into the house. He had no hope that the majority would do anything except punish Bynum. The majority had not forgotten that Bynum had characterized the action of the speaker as it deserved to be characterized, and it was for that that the gentleman from Michigan was made a public prosecutor. [Democratic applause and republican hisses.]

Canon said in the absence of the withdrawal of the offensive words by Bynum, the duty of the house was plain.

McKinley regretted the occurrence deeply, but the only thing left for the gentleman from Indiana to do was to say to the house that he had violated its rules, and violated the decorum which belonged to this parliamentary body. [Republican applause.]

Bynum at the Bar. Springer demanded a division of the resolution, and the first resolution declaring that Bynum merited the censure of the house was adopted, yeas 126, nays 103.

The second resolution providing for the presence of Bynum before the bar of the house, was also adopted, yeas 126, nays 103. [McKenna, of California, voting in the negative.]

Then, leaning on the arm of Holman, Bynum appeared at the bar, accompanied by all his democratic associates who could find room in the limited space, and who were loud in their applause.

The speaker obtained order and requested the gentlemen to take their seats.

Springer, acting as spokesman for his party, declined to do so. Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes then said: "Mr. Bynum, by a resolution of the house of representatives you are required to appear before the bar of the house to receive the censure of that body through its speaker."

The speaker again requested the members to take their seats, and again the democrats refused to comply. The speaker then said calmly: "The house of representatives perceives that it is impossible for the chair to enforce order on account of the action of certain members. The chair will therefore proceed to do its duty under the present condition of order. Mr. William D. Bynum, you are arraigned at the bar of the house for having transgressed its rules by your remarks. For this offense the house desires that you should be censured at its bar. In the name of the house, therefore, I pronounce upon you its censure. The sergeant-at-arms will now release you."

Bynum—Under such circumstances I accept the censure of the house as a decoration of honor. [Democratic applause.]

There was some disposition manifested by the republicans to take umbrage at this remark, but before it was understood perfectly the house adjourned until 10:30.

This ended one of the most exciting incidents of the session.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Mount Wilson Observatory Bill Passed—The Grant Statue.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the senate today, Stewart gave notice that he would address the senate Wednesday on the silver bill.

Bills on the calendar were taken up and the following among others passed: To pay the assignees of John Roach \$38,840 for extra work on the monitor Puritan, and \$20,274 for the care of the monitor Roanoke.

Senate bill to pay \$20,000 to the daughters of Joseph Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in compensation of his public services.

Senate bill releasing to Harvard college and the University of California the right of the United States to forty acres of land for observatory purposes at the summit of Wilson's peak, near Pasadena, California.

The senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a bronze equestrian statue of General Grant having been reached, Hoar suggested that an equestrian statue was hardly proper in honor of General Grant. Equestrian statues almost enumbered the city of Washington; he had hoped that when the great bridge across the Potomac at Arlington crossing the boundary line between two sections of the country was erected, as it would be, a suitable memorial would be placed upon it to Lincoln and Grant.

Edmunds hoped that however inadequate in the long and final sense this equestrian statue might be, and however much congress might desire by some memorial bridge or arch to pay further respect to Grant's memory, this simple thing would be done now. He moved to omit the word equestrian, and this was agreed to.

The bill was further amended by increasing the appropriation to \$300,000 and passed. After executive session the senate adjourned.

A Penny Saved is Twopence Earned. A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from diseased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT.

Notice. As it has come to my notice that a shyster lawyer of this city has stated that Hon. M. F. Coronel dare not come to town, for there is a warrant out against him for perjury, the public in general are now notified that the said Hon. M. F. Coronel has just returned from his trip to Mexico, and can be found at his residence whenever called upon. C. L. Cruz, relative. Los Angeles, May 17, 1890.

Removal of M. Levy & Co. The old-established wholesale liquor house of M. Levy & Co. has removed from North Main street to more commodious quarters at 312 and 314 North Los Angeles street.

When on the High Seas. On the rail, on a steamboat, aboard a fishing smack, or yachting on the coast, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be found a reliable means of averting and relieving ailments to which travelers, mariners and emigrants are peculiarly subject. Sea captains, ship doctors, voyagers or sojourners in the tropics, and all about to encounter unaccustomed, an uncustomed or dangerous climate, should not neglect to avail themselves of this safeguard of well ascertained and long-tried merit. Constipation, biliousness, malarial fever, indigestion, rheumatism and affections of the bladder and kidneys are among the ailments which it eradicates, and it may be resorted to not only with confidence in its remedial efficacy, but also in its perfect freedom from every objectionable ingredient, since it is derived from the purest and most salutary sources. It counteracts the effects of unwholesome food and water.

Cool and Pleasant. Thermometer at noon registered 62.3 at the Hotel de Coronado, making the boating, fishing and bath bathing delightful and enjoyable to the many participating in the sports at this famous resort.

The New Era. No. 6 Court st., fine wines and liquors of all kinds. Use "German Family" soap.

Use Siddall's Yeast Cakes.

The Condensed Milk Made by the new factory, Buena Park, is the richest and purest in the market. Every grocery store has got it, and every person should ask for the "California Brand" of condensed milk. Remember it is absolutely pure, and besides being a home product, it is the best.

MARRIED. SUMNER-CHAMBERS—May 17th, by the Rev. Elias Birdsall at Garvanza Episcopal church, Cecil G. K. Sumner, of Los Angeles, to Phemia Dorathia S. Chambers, of Lamanda Park.

DIED. BIRNETT, of the 17th st., Miss M. Emma Bennett. Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. McClellan, No. 1919 Grand avenue (Barnard park).

For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS Use St. Jacobs Oil Cures PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO.-MO.

Beauty is But Skin Deep.



Mrs. Gervaise Graham's Face Bleach Makes the Skin Beautiful.

It is surely an unpardonable fault, if not a sin, for a woman to neglect her personal appearance. All women cannot be beautiful in every particular, but every woman may be cleanly, sweet, attractive and lovable. A few golden freckles or a sun-kissed cheek may not detract from beauty, but there is no excuse for the woman who, through ignorance or neglect, allows her face to retain for very long such hideous blemishes as sallowness, mothpaches, blackheads or pimples. It is not difficult to understand why the face grows dark or shows other blemishes, while all the rest of the body remains perfect in appearance. The face being the outlet of expression for the body, all the ill conditions hang their flag upon it. The face is constantly exposed to climatic changes, all the impurities that float in the air are free to settle upon it, and by mixing with the sebaceous secretion they enter and clog the pores. Again, the face has not the benefit of the constant friction which our clothing gives to other parts of the body. Injurious cosmetics are also too often the cause of a thick, murky complexion. These are acknowledged facts, and prove the necessity of proper care and attention to simply keep the complexion clear, or if it has already become imperfect, it requires proper treatment to restore it. Mrs. Gervaise Graham's Face Bleach removes sallowness, sunburns, freckles, mothpaches, pimples—indeed, all blemishes lodged in the skin, but does not bleach from the skin the natural rosy color. Freckles, mothpaches and other discolorations are dissolved; blackheads, fleshworts and all impurities of the pores are brought to the surface, where they dry and fall off with the old cuticle, which gradually flakes off by rubbing the face gently with a towel. The Face Bleach is also a perfect cure for a coarse or stippled skin, as the old cuticle is entirely but gradually removed. While the old skin is thus being disposed of, the new cuticle is forming soft and smooth, pure and clear, and fine as that of an infant.

Face Bleach is not a cosmetic, but a remedy which is to be discontinued when the disease is cured. It is frequently recommended by physicians to their patients. It contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate skin. From one to three bottles are required, according to the severity of the case. Price per bottle, \$1.50. For sale by all leading druggists, lady agents, or at Mrs. Graham's establishment, 103 Post Street, San Francisco. Send for book "How to be Beautiful."

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream.

Every lady does not require Face Bleach, but every lady does require something to cleanse, soften and purify the skin, more especially where soft water is not a constant supply. Water scarcely remove the impurities from the surface of the skin, and never penetrate and cleanse the pores as thoroughly as cucumber and elder flower cream. Some very eminent dermatologists do so far as to declare that women should never apply soap and water to the face if they wish to preserve their youthful appearance. Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream contains all the cleansing and purifying qualities possible; it also makes the skin beautifully soft, pure and of a satin-like texture and bloom, and keeps it free from wrinkles. It is composed of milk of almonds, cucumber juice and elder flower extract, and contains no vaseline, animal fat, glycerine or other substance which would darken or wither the skin, or cause a growth of hair on the face. No lady's toilet is complete without this meritorious article. Price per bottle, \$1. For sale by druggists, lady agents, and 103 Post Street, San Francisco. F. W. Braun & Co. are wholesale agents for Los Angeles for all of Mrs. Graham's preparations. e-mail 2-5-jl.

Special Prices for 90 Days.

Teeth extracted for... 25 cents. Teeth extracted with vitalized air... 50 cents. Teeth filled with silver... 75 cents. Teeth filled with amalgam... 50 cents. Teeth filled with gold... \$1 and up. Teeth cleaned... 75 cents. A set of teeth for... \$3.50. Best set of teeth... \$8.00. First-class work. These prices are good for 90 days only. DR. J. H. POLLOCK And Associate Dentists. Northwest Corner Spring and First streets, entrance on First street. m5-3m

MODERN DENTISTRY.

Gold and Porcelain Crowns. Teeth filled and extracted without pain, by the use of gas or vitalized air. Teeth extracted for... 25 cents. Teeth extracted with vitalized air... 50 cents. Teeth filled with silver... 75 cents. Teeth filled with amalgam... 50 cents. Teeth filled with gold... \$1 and up. Teeth cleaned... 75 cents. A set of teeth for... \$3.50. Best set of teeth... \$8.00. First-class work. These prices are good for 90 days only. DR. J. H. POLLOCK And Associate Dentists. Northwest Corner Spring and First streets, entrance on First street. m5-3m

F. HANIMAN, P. O. Box 537. LOS ANGELES FISHING COMPANY.

Wholesale and retail dealers in FISH, GAME AND POULTRY. All kinds of OYSTERS always on hand. Stalls 8, 11, 13, 16, 18 and 20, Market Mall, Los Angeles, Cal. ap18-6m

A. B. GREENEWALD.

Direct Importer of Havana and Key West Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. CORNER SPRING AND FIRST STS. Sole Agent for the Famous Las Palmas Cigar Havana Cigar. mal8-1m