The Daily Astorian.

ASTORIA, OREGON:

SUNDAY ..... FEBRUARY 15, 1885

ISSUED EVERY MORNING.
(Monday excepted)

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Gospel service in the Y. M. C. A. hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The senatorial question is the gulf stream in present Oregon politics.

The *Oregon* is due from San Francisco this morning. The *Queen* sails to-morrow.

The editor of the Walla Walla *Statesman* has gone to Khartoum to interview El Mahdi.

The president signed the bill forfeiting the Astoria railroad land grant on February 3rd.

The *James A. Garfield* is reported on the way from San Francisco to load at the Clatsop mills.

The Astoria and Winnemucca railroad bill has been reported in the house. It will probably pass.

The legislative session expires next Thursday. There is some talk of a five days' extra session.

Regular services at Grace church to-day at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. At the morning service the subject of the sermon will be "Drifting."

From the way some of the legislators at Salem talk 'twould seem as though their conscience had become entangled with their nervous system.

Carl Adler's Crystal Palace will be the center of attraction this week. His magnificent stock of goods is a credit to that enterprising merchant.

At the masquerade at Occidental hall last night, Minnie Childs in the character of St. Valentine, and J. L. Osgood, as the Commercial Traveler were awarded the prizes.

Rev. A. L. Lindsley, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Portland, will preach at both morning and evening services at the Presbyterian church in this city to-day. Seats free.

The receipt of valentines at the postoffice yesterday was not as great as that of former years; dealers say that the chief demand, however, was for the finer and more tasteful varieties.

The Oregon State Temperance Alliance set down hard on "Col" Hawkins by refusing him a seat on the platform. That notorious bilk will be down here before long to take up a collection for the cause.

The bill to provide a boatman for the accommodation of the health officer at Astoria has passed both houses of the legislature. The billet is worth $500 a year and the incumbent will not be overworked as a general thing.

Read Cooper's new adv't. No need to send to Portland or San Francisco for anything in his line while he keeps such a large stock. He believes in printer's ink and his steadily increasing business gives evidence of the favor which his enterprise receives.

The *Vidette* thinks we should have a tugboat at the mouth of the Columbia. Cert! There are three or four here now and half a dozen more should be provided right away. That paper also thinks that if vessels were towed in free it would be better. So it would: so it would.

The steamer *Alki*, which has been chartered by the Oregon Improvement Company to carry coal between Seattle and the Columbia river, is loading at Seattle. The *Alki* is a wooden vessel of about 1200 tons burden and is commanded by Captain John Gage, formerly in the barkentine *Portland*, and late of the steam schooner *Bella*.

The Democratic territorial committee of Washington territory has passed a resolution favoring the appointment of Senator James H. Slater to the position of commissioner of the general land office at Washington. The Democrats of the legislature now in session, have unanimously recommended him for the position of commissioner of Indian affairs. The *Standard* has information that Idaho and Montana will follow the example of Washington territory, and press his appointment for the position named.

The Chinese were busy yesterday sounding the hewgag and beating the tomtom. They burned a little powder on the sly and sent their Caucasian friends jars of ginger, big oranges, boxes of candy, nuts and silk handkerchiefs. The Chinese flag waved from the Chenamus street joss house, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the work of exorcising seventy-seven thousand devils ended and all present were purified. According to their figuring this is the second day of the year 6,247 and who shall say that their figures are wrong.

Not Yet Officially Notified.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 13, 1885.

J. F. HALLORAN:

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. you are hereby informed that I have not yet received official information of the passage of the October forfeiting of the O. C. Grant, and therefore I have no knowledge of the full text of the bill, and cannot therefore give any information. But I will notify you when I receive official information, so that you can put it into your paper.

Yours respectfully,
L. T. BARIN,
Register.

Concert.

The Congregational church choir will give a concert next Tuesday evening at the church, assisted by some of the leading musical talent of Astoria; also by Prof. Francis. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental solos, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses, overtures, etc. Tickets are placed at 50 cents; proceeds for the benefit of the church. Tickets for sale at Griffin & Reed's.

Ten Thousand Dollars Worth

Of brilliant, flashing, dazzling diamonds on exhibition for the next ten days at Adler's Crystal Palace.

Furnished Rooms To Let.

Apply to MRS. MUNSON.

THE CITY CHARTER.

That was not very creditable to the city of Astoria in the legislature when the difference of opinion down here culminated last week in a squabble at Salem. No doubt there are many who now realize that for the common good it would have been better every way to have had a conference here and agreed on some definite plan, even if compromise were necessary, than to call the attention of the whole state to the fact that we couldn't agree on a little proposition regarding municipal law. That's what it had to come to finally, and it would have been more satisfactory every way to have settled our little differences here quietly and easily.

It is also to be regretted that the matter has been dragged into politics, and that the question of whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican determines which way he should or would vote on it. The men that drafted the chamber bill were Democrats and Republicans, there were men that aided in drafting the council bill Republicans as well as well as Democrats. Party lines have no business in relation to such a measure as this. As well make it a test whether a man be a Presbyterian, or High church, or low church, or no church. As it stands the question becomes purely a political one. A dispatch received last evening says that the fight was renewed in the senate chamber yesterday morning. The council bill which has been passed by the house was before the senate. Mr. Leinenweber appeared and asked for the courtesy of the senate to allow him to speak regarding the bill. This Mr. Reed refused, and after some jawing on both sides it was agreed that the bill be made a special order to-morrow morning. The way it is now it would appear to be only a question of party strength. The matter has been hanging fire now long enough and should be disposed of some way. It is just possible that we could worry along for a season under the present charter, without serious inconvenience to public good or individual prosperity.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
OREGON CITY, OR., Feb. 12, 1885.

C. J. Trenchard, Esq., County Clerk, Astoria, Clatsop County:

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. I have to say that there are now in this office about 1,500 patents ready for delivery. It would be quite a job to make out a list of patents in this office for a county. They are kept in packages by number and not as location by counties. If the holder of a certificate or receipt will send the same to this office, stating his or her postoffice address, the patent for it will, if it is here, be transmitted to such holder by mail without expense. If the patent is not here the certificate or receipt will be returned to the sender. As a general thing the patent is received here about eight months or a year after date of the certificate or receipt, so parties who have made proof within such time should not send their certificates or receipts unless they have received notice from this office that the patent is here. However, an inquiry as to whether a patent may be here will always meet with ready response, as I wish to have the patents promptly fall into the hands of the persons properly entitled to them.

The W ½ of SW ¼ of sec. 32, T 8 N, R 9 W is covered by Stephen Baker's preemption D. S. No. 4361, filed July 2, 1883.

Respectfully, L. T. BARIN,
Register.

SAM WYNN SKIPS OUT.

It was announced yesterday, says the *Standard*, that Sam Wynn, the notorious sailor boarding-house keeper and shanghaier, had skipped the town, leaving various unpaid debts behind him. An investigation was made by a *Standard* reporter who heard the rumor, which was found to be true. Sam came to this city about four months ago, and engaged in business at the corner of Second and D streets. He brought with him several runners, who were always on the lookout for poor Jack tars, and when once secured Jack was not let out of their clutches until he was stripped and his advance money captured. A large number of sailors have been taken into his den and robbed of every cent they possessed, and kicked out into the street. Sam, by smooth talking succeded in beguiling a number of merchants into crediting him until the amount total ran into the thousands. Thursday a meeting of his dupes was held, and Sam was notified that if he did not pay up at once he would be sued for the amount of his several debts. He at once came to the conclusion that Portland was too warm a place so he took the boat for Kalama, taking with him his spare cash. His wife packed up all the furniture in the house, and, before she could be prevented, left yesterday morning on the train for the Sound, bag and baggage. Wynn owed Harris, the First street tailor, $300, which was secured by a chattel mortgage on the furniture, but Harris is left out in the cold as when Sam's wife left she took the household goods with her, leaving nothing for the hungry creditors. A. Abrahms was duped to the tune of $89, and two Chinese cooks for $70 apiece, and H. Dennison, the ship chandler, is reported to be loser about $50. Wynn is supposed to have gone to Woodby Island on the Sound where he has a ranch.

THE ASTORIA LAND GRANT.

The Northern Pacific has no Prior Claim to Lands South of the Columbia.

ASTORIA, Feb. 13, 1885.

ED. ASTORIAN: Since the Astoria land grant has been declared forfeited by congress it becomes of interest to know how far the forfeited lands extend.

A fear has been expressed that the Northern Pacific would claim some of the lands on the south side of the Columbia. This is not possible, for the reason that the Oregon Central land grant was made May 4, 1870; while the grant to the Northern Pacific (for its Portland and Tacoma branch) was not made until May 31, 1870. The Oregon Central, therefore, is the older grant and was entitled to the over-lapping grant, and this is the decision already made by the secretary of the interior.

The land grant will not pass to the Northern Pacific because grants to other railroad companies along the route are specifically deducted in the terms of its charter.

"How much land in Washington territory will be thrown open by this Astoria land grant forfeiture?" I can not say, for the northern limits of the Oregon Central land grant were never fixed by the land commissioners. I would suppose, however, a large part of Pacific, Wahkiakum and Cowlitz counties would be forfeited.

When we consider also what a very large country is now thrown open to settlement in Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook counties in Oregon, we can well say that thousands of families can find homes in the forfeited lands of the Astoria grant.

Yours, CLATSOP.

MR. LEINENWEBER'S APPORTIONMENT BILL.

We have received a copy of Mr. Leinenweber's apportionment bill and a statement from that gentleman regarding his action in relation to that measure. In the bill that Mr. L. prepared he was just to every section of the state and asked no more that we were entitled to in Clatsop, viz: one joint senator with Columbia, and two representatives, which every one sees was little enough.

When the bill came up in the senate a motion had been made to indefinitely postpone further consideration of it, simply to prevent discussion. This motion was carried. When it came up in the house on the 12th on its third reading, immediately after it was read a member from Baker county jumped up and moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Leinenweber arose and begged to be heard relative to the bill. He was ruled out of order and the motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by one majority. Upon the vote being announced, Mr. L., who was exceedingly nettled, as any high spirited man smarting under the injustice heaped upon his county would be under the same circumstances, arose and said that taxation without representation wouldn't work any better in Clatsop county in 1885 than it did on the Atlantic coast in 1775, and that in view of the action taken he would withdraw from the deliberations of the legislature. This aroused commotion, and the speaker excitedly asked if Mr. L. was prepared to put his assertions into writing. Mr. L. aswered, "Yes." On this a number of the representatives then surrounded his chair, asking him not to put his threat into execution, and after a little while, under suspension of the rules, the motion to indefinitely postpone was reconsidered, the bill was brought back and was made a special order for a committee of the whole, Mr. L. thus carrying his point. His sole object in this matter was to remedy existing inequality and injustice and his efforts merit the support of every one who believes with him that taxation without representation is unfair.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

In the state senate on Friday when the Astoria charter bill came up, Reed moved indefinite postponement.

Dorris opposed, stating the house had passed the bill, and it was offered by the city council, who were supposed to represent as well as a senator the wishes of the people of Astoria.

Reed indignantly asked if he did not represent the people of Astoria.

Hare and Carson opposed and Myers, Bilyeu, Weatherford and Dorris favored the bill.

Simon said it was evidently a party measure and urged a party vote.

Bilyeu disclaimed such motive and deprecated the action of the senator for using such means to defeat the bill. Pending action the senate adjourned.

The rule prohibiting passengers from entering the pilothouses of western river steamers has been amended by the board of supervising inspectors, and the privilege allowed during daylight only.—*Marine Journal.*

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.

The new rage is for tucking, and it cannot be executed with sufficient fineness for the fastidious tastes of the cultivated. Cotton and linen underwear displays an enormous amount of exquisite tuckings, some of it executed in clusters, and alternating with needlework insertion, some done in alternate wide and clustered lines, and still other garments in what is known as the "all-over" style, which is always pretty, when neatly executed, and always admired. Very new and delicate effects are produced by groups of lengthwise tucking, alternating with a flat strip and very delicately stitched on in a diamond pattern. Lace insertions and lace trimming have given way to this new tucking and needlework mania, particularly the tucking and stitching on of flat strips, cut out in some little olive, Greek, leafy, or diamond design.

Tucking is not only more used than ever before for drawers, chemises, nightdresses and combination garments, but it is also in high vogue for cotton skirts, both dresses and petticoats, and is especially used in the place of fluted ruffles, which have been so long employed, that fluting has become an accomplishment of the most ordinary laundress. Ruffles are now only put upon the back of the skirt, ascending in a series to the waist, and these are no longer fluted, but simply gathered and ironed plain. Gray underskirts, made of a thin drilling, are flounced in this way, and gathered in slightly half the way down, with a casing and drawing strings. These quite save the necessity for the disagreeable bustle or "improver."

Most useful skirts for spring wear and for traveling are made of plain gray or black satteen. The black are particularly good for wear with black silk and wool dresses, and are pleasant wear in summer with grenadines. A pretty way of making them is with hem and tucks in front and at the foot, knife kiltings at the back, the upper part plain, as the material lays flat and should be worn with a ruffled skirt underneath.

LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.

The narrow rim of linen cuffs and collar has held its own for many years, and though it is asserted at times that cuffs have disappeared, that ruffles have taken their place, or that the edge of the sleeve is left bare for the glove to be drawn over. It is noticed that cuffs and collars still remain, are still in demand and show their dainty edge beyond the dark line of the sleeves, exactly as they have done for years past. The truth is that there is nothing that is so suitable as a finish, or that gives so much distinction to a neat tailor made cloth dress, as a narrow rim of linen cuff and collar, and there is no ruffle, lace or plaiting of linen, or muslin that is a proper substitute. Ruffles are untidy upon the edge of a serviceable sleeve, and soon look soiled and worn. White lace shows every blemish and is too frail as a finish to a thick cloth dress. As for the bare edge, it is very unbecoming when gloves are taken off, and demand the use always of gloves of a peculiar length and make, which are not always obtainable for every one. Besides, as remarked before, when the gloves are removed there is the objection of the dark unfinished edge and bare extended wrist, the sleeves now always leaves the arm uncovered at its least attractive lower extremity.

The linen cuff undoubtedly has its disadvantages; it is stiff, it is usually made too deep, and too large, and the sleeve is often so narrow that it is with difficulty it is adjusted and kept in place. A button, or fastening by which it could be more easily held in place, is a great desideratum; but it is not so easy to adapt an instrument so simple, as it would have to be, to the varying requirements. Men have their shirt sleeves to affix their cuffs to, besides which their sleeves are much wider at the wrists. The best way we know of at present is to open the sleeve a short distance up the back and close it with three small button holes. This affords an opening by which the cuff can be kept in place without any trouble whatever. There is a good deal in the selection of the right kind of cuffs. The newest and best for a narrow sleeve are the "Jersey" cuffs, which are not more than half the depth of the old fashioned cuffs, are reversible; a small closely linked button, or hook and eye button, the latter small and flat, or elongated, would be advantageous, the large wooden, round or oval sleeve button being very much in the way. The present narrow straight collar, fastened with a button and attached to a small single yoke, is exactly suited to the high, narrow standing collar, which remains fashionable as ever, and is more generally becoming than any other finish for cloth and wool dresses.

JENNY JUNE.

EX-SENATOR NESMITH OF OREGON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes as follows: "The news of ex-Senator Nesmith's insanity has caused great surprise among his friends here. Nesmith was a famous senator here during the war. He had a keen wit and was a most excellent story teller. Some of his sayings gave him a national reputation. He was a plain frontiersman who crossed the plains long before the days of Pacific railroads and settled in Oregon when it was a wilderness. He lived so long the free life of a pioneer that he never became reconciled to the confinement of town life.

"Continued sleeping under a roof used to give him what he called a "choky" feeling. To get relief he would take his blanket and fly to the woods, where he would often spend months camping out and sleeping upon the ground. He served out his senatorial term and was not reelected. The last day of his term he walked from the senate chamber to the railroad station where he had his baggage taken, and left Washington without saying good-bye to any one. He did not return to the city again until he was elected a member of the house in 1872. He served only one term then. He was thoroughly well liked by every one, and aside from a few eccentricities, never gave evidence of an unbalanced mind.

"Nesmith now labors under the delusion that the Democratic leaders of Oregon have had him kidnapped and confined for the sole purpose of preventing him from going into Cleveland's cabinet. It is believed in Portland that his insanity is incurable. He was the last of the type of primitive border men in congress. He had the courage to write in the biography of himself which he furnished to the congressional directory, "I received no education." Yet there was nothing uncouth in his language. He was excessively plain, his figures were often homely, but he was regarded as one of the very good speakers of the time. He was very clear and direct, and as fond as any Irishman of a fight."

MATRIMONIAL ARGUMENT.

The Subject of Divorce Brightens up the Crockery Trade.

"I see divorces are getting cheaper," placidly remarked Mr. Jarphly with significant satisfaction to Mrs. Martha Jarphly, at the breakfast table, yesterday morning."

"Are they?" said Mrs. Jarphly, with a tilt of her nose. "Well it's a good thing, and will be better yet if they only get cheap enough to be within the reach of some people I know," and the lady absent-mindedly centered her eyes on the milk pitcher, and smiled sweetly upon it.

There was a gage of battle, and Jeremiah Jarphly knew it. When Mrs. Jarphly smiled on the milk pitcher at the breakfast table, that meant war. Mr. Jarphly had recently written to Mr. Cleveland that he was a civil service reformer and would accept a postoffice, and Mr. Cleveland had not yet replied to his letter. That made him irritable.

"Half the men in the world are fools for getting married anyway," he muttered.

"And all the women are," replied Mrs. Jarphly, as she gave the milk pitcher another smile.

"There's a good many wives in the world that it's a torture for a man to live with," remarked Mr. Jarphly, as he drummed with a fork in retaliation for Mrs. Jarphly's smiling on the milk pitcher.

"What do men marry for, then?" sneered Mrs. Jarphly.

"How's a man going to tell whether he can live with a woman or not until he marries her?" cried Mr. Jarphly.

"Let him find out," answered his wife with womanly logic.

"Find out?" yelled Mr. Jarphly. "Find out! It's all courtship and taffy before marraige and vinegar and 'find out' afterward!"

"Whose fault is it?" asked his wife with asperity.

"It's the women's!"

"It's the the men's."

"Before marriage they show up all painted and varnished, and are too sweet for anything, and——"

"Yes, and the men keep sober and behave themselves, and flatter and deceive, and——"

"And look as mild, and talk as sweet, and——"

"And are as polite and attentive, and ——"

"And don't tell nothing about how they snore in their sleep, and——"

"And stay out at all hours, and——"

"And keep awake all night just to pick quarrels with their husbands when they come home, and——"

"And come home in a shameful condition, and——"

"And wear their hair in papers for him and in curls for other people, and——"

"And spend their money in disgracing their families instead of providing for them, and——"

"And jaw a man to death, and——"

"And make them slave from morning until night, and——"

"And think more of dress than of their wifely duties, and——"

"And go——"

"And don't——"

"And——"

"And——"

"Sta!"

"MAM!"

A short time afterward Johnnie Jarphly told a neighbor's little boy that his mother had a bilious attack and his father was busy mending crockery, and that, all things considered, he did not think he would attend school that day, but would go skating so as to be handy in case of illness.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*