

The Daily Astorian

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XL. NO. 76.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

AT COST
EVERYTHING

AT COST

at HERMAN WISE'S,
The Reliable Clothier and Hatter,

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE

— AT —

Parker & Hanson's

Will be continued for a few days until further notice. Everything

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

— AND —

PRICES - WILL - BE - CUT

To Suit the Condition and the times.

W. W. PARKER, Assignee.

DON'T DELAY!

DON'T DELAY!

The Dinsmore Bankrupt Store

Will be open for only a short time longer. This is your last chance to buy at your own price. Everything must be sold.

Look at Our Prices. They Will Surprise You

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| 40-inch all wool Black Cashmere worth \$1.00 | 50c per yard |
| 40 inch Black Henrietta " \$1.00 | 55c per yard |
| 40-inch all wool Black Serge " \$1.10 | 60c per yard |
| 54-inch Ladies Cloth " \$1.25 | 80c per yard |
| Black Gros Grain Silk " \$1.75 | 90c per yard |
| " " " " \$2.25 | \$1.15 per yard |

The Cyclone in Clothing Still Continues

Our \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$9.00 Men's Suits for.....\$5.00
 Our \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50 and \$12.50 Men's Suits for.....\$7.50
 Our \$13.50, \$16.00 \$17.00 and \$20.00 Men's Suits for.....\$10.00
 Best quality overalls worth 75c.....50c
 Shoes and rubber goods at half price.
 A \$380 Cash Register for sale cheap.

Fixtures For Sale.

Store For Rent

THE APPOINTED SENATORS' CASE

Principal Points of the Majority Report.

PENDLETON'S POSTMASTER NAMED

Some Presidential Nominations.—A Desperate Murderer at Large.—Ferry's Successor.

Associated Press.
 Washington, March 27.—The report of the majority and minority committees on the contested election case of Lee Mantle, the senator appointed by the governor of Montana, was made to the senate today. Hoar submitting the report of the majority in favor of seating Mantle, and Vance, chairman of the committee, reported against seating him. There were two other cases, those of Beckwith, appointed by the governor of Wyoming, and Allen, appointed by the governor of Washington.

Inasmuch as the facts are the same in the test to be made in the case of the senator upon whose credentials the report is made, it is not unlikely that as this is decided, so will be the others.

In reply to the assertion that failure by the legislator elect a senator is a refusal by the state to be represented, the majority make a two-fold answer:

First. That the constitution of the United States did not mean to permit a state to be unrepresented.

Second. Inability of the state legislature, when there is more than one candidate, to agree upon a senator, is by no means equivalent to a refusal of the state to elect one.

The majority set out in argument with the clear, unqualified purpose of the constitution to keep the senate full and the fact that every other purpose of the constitution relating to such matters is accomplished by holding that the power in question resides in the governor.

The minority report will be presented tomorrow.

The senate confirmed the nomination of John B. Riskey, minister to Denmark; Silas W. Lamoreau, of Wisconsin, commissioner general of the land office; Horace H. Lorton, of Tennessee, for United States circuit judge for the Sixth circuit.

The United States supreme court has decided that the United States could not condemn the property of private corporations without considering in the proceedings the earning capacity thereof.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 27.—The President sent the following nominations to the senate: Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, for solicitor of the treasury; W. H. Seaman, of Wisconsin, for United States district judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; Albert B. Fill, of New Mexico, for associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; Samuel T. Fisher, of Massachusetts, assistant commissioner of patents; Samuel F. Morse, of Indiana, consul general to Paris; Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, consul at Glasgow; Geo. J. Dennis, of California, United States attorney for the Southern district of California; Francisco Estudillo, of California, agent for the Indian mission, Talaver, consolidated, agency, California; for postmaster at Pendleton, Oregon, James F. Johnston.

A MATRICIDE AT LIBERTY.

Jackson, Mich., March 27.—R. Irving Latimer, under sentence of imprisonment for life for the murder of his mother in January, 1889, is at liberty, armed with a rifle, and it is not believed he can be captured alive. He had been allowed some privileges by Gill, the night keeper, and took advantage of them to drug him and gate-keeper, Haight, thus securing the keys. Haight died from the effects of the poison. Gill is under arrest as an accomplice in the escape.

ASSIGNED IN ANTICIPATION.

Nashville, March 27.—The bank of Commerce assigned in anticipation of a run. The deposits amounted to only about fifty thousand dollars. The failure of certain persons largely indebted to the bank to meet obligations, put the bank in a position not to be able to stand a run. The assets of the bank are about one hundred thousand dollars.

STRIKERS' CASES BEING HEARD.

Toledo, March 27.—The hearing of the numerous injunctions and other cases against Chief Arthur and Sargent and railroad engineers and others, grow out of the strike on the Ann Arbor railroad, began in the United States court this morning.

THE WOUNDED MAN IMPROVING.

Portland, Or., March 27.—The condition of C. J. Smith, who was shot and seriously wounded Saturday night by C. H. Gove, continues to improve. The coroner's inquest was held over Gove

today. The jury returned a verdict that Gove committed suicide in a fit of mental aberration. Mrs. Gove did not attend the inquest.

PLEADS GUILTY AND PAYS COSTS.

Raleigh, N. C., March 27.—It has been arranged that S. O. Wilson, chairman of the peoples' party state committee, indicted for belonging to a secret oath-bound organization, shall plead guilty, pay costs and not be subject to any penalty.

UNACCOUNTABLE SUICIDE.

Chicago, March 27.—Horace C. Donahue, a well known and wealthy publisher, suicided today by cutting his throat with a razor, in the presence of his wife. No cause for the deed is known.

JULES FERRY'S SUCCESSOR.

Paris, March 27.—Challemel La Cour has been elected president of the senate to succeed the late Jules Ferry.

A COYOTE HUNTER'S \$5000.

John E. Snell tells us that the law which pays a bounty on every scalp removed from the scull of a coyote in California has been the resource of all his present little fortune, and he is grieved at the probability that the law makers at Sacramento will repeal the statute at this session of the Legislature.

When the coyote bounty law went into effect, in March, 1891, John Snell was a waiter in a San Bernardino hotel. He had a taste for gunning, and knew the mountains and the favorite resorts of the coyote in Southern California. So he started out early for coyote scalps. He has made a business of hunting and scalping the beasts ever since, but for some months the supply of coyotes has been so small under the operation of the bounty law, that he has not made more than \$80 or \$90 a month, and that, with necessarily large expenses, has made the net profit very small.

Mr. Snell tells us that his two years' work in the coyote-scalping business made him about \$3700 richer. He has shot, trapped, poisoned and maimed coyotes in every county south of Visalia. He has had two partners in the business at various times, but most of the time he has worked alone.

He has tramped and ridden on horseback several thousand miles in quest of coyotes. He made the most money in scalps in San Diego county, and the next most in Ventura county. For the first six months in the occupation he got on an average two scalps a day.

In one day, in the Temescal mountains, he got fourteen scalps, and in one week his receipts from bounties on scalps deposited with the Clerk of Los Angeles county were over \$100. But those were the palmy days of the coyote-scalp industry, and when the law first went into effect. For the past ten months the number of coyotes has been growing smaller fast, and for several days at a time Snell has not so much as seen one of the animals, and the few that remain have become so scarce and fearful of the presence of hunters that it now takes a quick rifle shot to lay one of them low. His gross receipts for scalps have been over \$5000.

THE EARLY OWL.

An owl once lived in a hollow tree, and he was as wise as wise could be. The branch of learning he didn't know.

Could scarce on the tree of knowledge grow.

He knew the tree from branch to root, An owl like that can afford to hoot.

And he hooted—until, alas one day, He chanced to hear, in a casual way, An insignificant little bird

Make use of a term he had never heard,

He was flying to bed in the dawning light.

When he heard her singing with all her might,

"Hurry! hurry! for the early worm!"

"Dear me," said the owl, "what a singular term!

I would look it up if it weren't so late."

I must rise at dusk to investigate, Early to bed and early to rise,

Makes an owl healthy, and stealthy and wise!"

So he slept like an honest owl all day, And rose in the early twilight gray,

And went to work in the dusky light, To look for the early worm at night.

He searched the country for miles around,

But the early worm was not to be found;

So he went to bed in the dawning light

And looked for the "worm" again next night,

And again and again and again and again,

He sought and he sought, but all in vain,

Till he must have looked for a year and a day,

For the early worm in the twilight gray.

At last in despair he gave up the search,

As he heard to remark as he sat on his perch,

By the side of his nests in the hollow tree:

"The thing is as plain as night to me—

Nothing can shake my conviction firm,

There's no such thing as the early worm."

The tugboat Tyee is being improved by a new funnel and other general repairs.

WHAT DOES IT IMPLY

The Oregonian's Bold Call for an Astoria Railroad.

WHY WE SHOULD HAVE IT

Portland's Big Paper Gives Some Decided Views on the General Situation and Advocates Speedy Extension.

Sunday's Oregonian contains the following leading article in its editorial columns:

There is need of two railroads from Portland to Astoria, one along the water level of the Columbia, the other by an interior line. The main function of the river line would be accommodation of general traffic from the distant interior; of the inner line, the development of the large country lying between Portland and Astoria on a route traversing the country of the tributaries of the Tualatin, the Nehalem, and the rivers entering Young's bay at Astoria. These two lines of road are the undertakings now most necessary for Northwestern Oregon. They would add immense strength to Portland's position; they would secure to Astoria her just advantages as a seaport; the river line would be a powerful additional factor in maintaining the competition of the Columbia, as a channel of commerce, against ports both to the north and south, and the interior line would develop a large and excellent country which is full of all kinds of resources, yet remains inaccessible and undeveloped, because it has no line of transport.

By the general development, and by the city of Portland, the navigation of the rivers has been greatly improved, and will be improved yet further. Shipments will always come to Portland, and still better channels will always be provided and always maintained. But the railroad is still necessary for complete commercial efficiency, for highest and fullest development; and the growth of Astoria as a seaport would be the strongest possible auxiliary to the metropolitan ascendancy of Portland.

Railroads would give to Astoria the position and character of a seaport, or, rather, would enable her to realize the advantages of that position and character; and railroads to Astoria, not only would not cut off Portland from the sea, but would give to Portland, as a railroad center, the assistance of Astoria's strength as a seaport. We shall get the best and greatest results only by calling into existence all the forces which the situation will afford, and, through their reciprocal relations, working them towards the general and common object.

Railroads to Astoria would make that place a "common point" with other seaboard cities. The effect of this up on the traffic of the great valley of the Columbia would be immense. Portland would accommodate herself to it at once, and would more easily and fully control the commerce of this vast watershed than she has ever done. The company that should build to Astoria along the water level, is the Union Pacific.

The position of this company's lines in the Columbia valley, the great extent of its mileage and number of branches point to it as the line which naturally should be extended to Astoria. The opening of the Columbia river at the Cascades and Dalles, with inauguration of new lines of transport through to Astoria from the interior, which cannot now be remote, will be an additional reason for the construction of this line from Portland to Astoria by the Union Pacific. No line to Puget Sound will answer its purpose, because it would be longer, would have considerable grades, and would be much more expensive to operate than a line along the water level of the Columbia, but, above all, the Union Pacific can best serve itself by establishing and holding its position as the railway of the Columbia basin, as the railway of Oregon and Idaho and Eastern Washington; for its powerful rivals are already at Puget Sound, with their lines across the mountains, and the Union cannot compete at Puget Sound with their direct routes. But if it will establish itself in Oregon, as it may, it will have a great field, mainly its own. By the extension to Astoria it can concentrate upon its own lines the business of the Columbia region, and hold it. The time will come, and it cannot be distant, when this fact will be seen by the management of the Union Pacific.

At 10 o'clock Sunday morning there was a disturbance on board the ship City of Florence which resulted in the stabbing of an able seaman, Alex. McLean. The man now lies at the point of death at the city hospital. His deposition was taken Sunday afternoon before Judge Osburn. John Lowrie, the steward of the vessel, was on deck with some crockery in his right hand and a large carving knife in his left, when McLean came up to him and asked him why he had said that he (McLean) was

a "Sea Law lawyer." Lowrie denied the statement, but McLean, without waiting for an explanation, hit him a heavy blow on the face. In a moment Lowrie had plunged the knife five inches into McLean's body just below the heart, making a fearful gash and penetrating the abdominal cavity. McLean fell to the deck and the police boat was signalled by the crew. On the arrival of Deputy Marshal Stewart, Lowrie gave himself up very quietly, and was brought ashore and lodged in the city jail. McLean was removed to the hospital. In his deposition he stated that Lowrie's attack was entirely unprovoked. The weapon with which the blow was dealt has been on the ship for fifteen years, and has been sharpened down to a bare edge, that makes it, in all but the handle, a stiletto. Yesterday afternoon Lowrie was tried before Judge Osburn. Mr. G. C. Fulton appeared for the defense, and two sailors from the ship swore that McLean was the aggressor. On the evidence the judge found that Lowrie had acted in self defense and ordered his discharge.

The Mist says: "A system of water works in St. Helens is no longer a 'chestnut' but a reality. The machinery, and also the pipe for the mains are on the grounds; nor is this all; the building for the pumping machinery is fast approaching completion. The gentlemen who are putting in this plant have a spirit of progressiveness within them that is new in St. Helens. There is no doubt that the plant will be completed long before the expiration of the six months allotted by the contract for building the works." This "spirit of progressiveness" that the Mist speaks of, has helped to make great cities out of small villages before today. St. Helens is on the road to progress.

STORY OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Singular Interview at Jackson, Miss.

Yes, Joseph E. Johnston had crossed Pearl River on his retreat to the east, and it was known that Sherman would evacuate Jackson and pursue him as soon as possible. With great difficulty I had secured from the Federal authorities the assurance that my cotton factory would not be burned. But on the night when the evacuation was in progress I learned from reliable sources that a change had been made in the orders and that the torch was likely to be applied to the property any moment.

I resolved to seek an immediate interview with Gen. Sherman himself, entertaining, however, but slender hopes—especially at such an untimely hour, for it was past midnight—of reaching the presence of the Federal Chief. I had little trouble in ascertaining that his headquarters were in the residence in West Jackson, and before many minutes had passed I was at the front gate of the place, where, to my great surprise, I found no guards to check my progress. The house was quiet and unlighted, so far as I could discern. Somewhat puzzled I paused for a minute or two and said to myself: "Surely this is not the headquarters of a great United States army."

But seeing no one to inquire of I opened the gate, went up to the house and on to the porch. For some minutes I stood there listening, but I heard no sound within nor was there any guard to challenge my intrusion. Through a shaded transom I caught the reflection of a light. I tried the hall door, found it ajar, pushed it open and stepped inside. The place was silent—there was nothing to indicate occupancy by the military.

"I have come to the wrong house," I said. But observing that a dim light was reflected through the half-open door of a room opening into the hall, I advanced and entered the apartment. It had but a single occupant. He was sleeping upon a lounge, and my steps aroused him. He turned over and looked at me.

"What do you want?" he demanded. "I want to see Gen. W. T. Sherman." "I'm Gen. Sherman. What do you want?" I explained as briefly as possible. He said shortly in substance that his orders were to spare the factory—that they would be obeyed. He said that he wanted to go to sleep. He stretched himself and shut his eyes, and I walked out and returned up town. A few hours later the factory was in ashes.

"And you say that Gen. Sherman had no body guards?" "I say that I entered his bed room and left it without being challenged. In fact, without meeting a soul except the General himself."

This remarkable incident was told in Green's Bank, and the narrator was Joshua Green, its founder and President.

American women of wealth are quite as luxuriously housed and envied as the most favored of royalties. It will, therefore, doubtless soon be known that some of the Republic's daughters have a huge floor slab beneath their carpets in imitation of the orris root pad placed beneath the rug of a recent royal bride.