

WE CARRY THE CHOICEST OF

**T**

GREEN AND BLACK

**LIPTONS TETLEYS**  
**GATTS CEYLON****SCHILLINGS--Eng. Breakfast, Japan, Oolong.**Sole Agents for Bakers Barrington Hall  
Steel Cut Coffee.**A. V. ALLEN,****AN ASTORIAN SENDS  
MESSAGE****WELL INFORMED STUDENT AT  
EUGENE WRITES CLEVER LET-  
TER THAT SHOULD ENGAGE  
EVERY CITIZEN'S INTEREST.**

The following letter, written by a well known Astorian, now at the state university, tells its own story of reason and convictions and is published in full, that it may work its own way to the consciousness and interest of those with whom such matters have patent bearing:

U. O., Eugene, Ore., April 6th 1907.  
To the Editor of the Morning Astorian.

"Dear Sir:—At the time the university appropriation was passed by the legislature Feb. last, the students here from Astoria were very much pleased to note a favorable comment on the same in the columns of your paper.

Now there is a movement on foot in one or two parts of the state to hold up this appropriation by using the Referendum, and there has, as far as I have been able to find out, not been advanced any very valid reasons for doing so.

Let us look at the appropriation granted to their various State Universities by some of our neighboring sis-

ter states. The University State College, \$400,000; the University of Idaho, \$250,000; while the University of California gets \$1,000,000. The University of Oregon has this year asked for \$250,000, and the legislature after investigating personally into the needs of the institution, not only granted the full amount asked for, but passed the appropriation bill over the Governor's veto by only six dissenting votes. Hitherto the maximum amount granted the University has been only \$60,000 annually, and that compared to what other state universities are getting is indeed very small. The State of Oregon is not so far behind her sister state in wealth and resources as the above would seem to indicate.

"All departments at the University are crowded and will be still more so next year, as a large entering class is assured. The salaries paid here to professors and instructors are among the lowest paid by any state university anywhere in the Union; so the money is by no means squandered.

"Two of the main arguments advanced by those who would invoke the Referendum are: first, that this appropriation would materially increase the burden of the taxpayer; second, that it would be better policy to distribute this money among the various grammar and high schools of the state and not make our educational system 'too heavy.'

"In answer to the first of these arguments it might be well to ask the gentlemen who is strongly advocate the Referendum, to take their paper and pencil for a few minutes, and they would probably then be surprised to learn that should the appropriation be withheld, the burden of the taxpayers would be diminished by the insignificant amount of a little less than twenty (20) cents on every thousand dollars worth of taxable property.

"As for the second argument, it appears even less well founded. Were this sum of money, involved in the appropriation distributed among the various grammar and high schools throughout the state, the share of each school would amount to only a few dollars, the effect of which would be scarcely felt at all. Furthermore, the University and not the lower schools, sets the pace in the educational system of a state. The University, by increasing its entrance requirements will raise the standard of the high schools which in turn will react in a similar manner upon the grammar schools.

"The last legislature determined to make it possible for the University of Oregon to improve her educational facilities, so that in a few years her rank in the point of efficiency, would be second to none.

"Believing that you will work against the Referendum and that you stand for liberal and higher education, where by the sons and daughters of Oregon may the better fit themselves to serve the commonwealth, I am, Yours truly,

LAURIDS LAURIDSEN.

Morning Astorian, 60 cents a month,  
delivered by carrier.

**SENATOR SPOONER**

(Continued from page 1)

Of course such high commendation from such a source made me very proud of my State and I acknowledged his praise in the most fitting terms at my command. He pined me with questions about the conditions of affairs, especially political, in Indiana.

His questions, I remember, were to the point and displayed his thorough knowledge of practical politics. During the conversation he told me he regarded Senator Morton as the most consummate political general in the whole country. When it is remembered that they were not on the best terms this was indeed very high praise, and, as I afterward learned, Mr. Conkling was not much given to praising any one. I was with him for more than an hour, and when I left him I felt that I had been conversing with a really great man. He was a great man—great as a lawyer, superlatively great as an orator. I do not care for his vanity which became more and more evident as he grew older in years; his fascinating power made you lose sight of such a little foible. I met him two or three times during that visit to Washington, and at the last meeting he expressed a hope that should I at any time be in the State of New York, near his residence I should call on him, and he tendered his assistance if I at any time desire to enter the public service, a tender he afterward made good, during the administration of President Grant.

I did not meet him again until the spring of 1872, when I was once more in Washington. He was standing in the rotunda of the capitol as I approached, with no thought that he would recall either my face or name.

He was conversing with a member of the New York delegation, but looking up he saw me, and at once spoke my name. He was as kind as suave as he had been at my first meeting with him, and ask me if there was anything he could do for me. I spent a couple of hours in his company that evening, and left him more charmed and fascinated than ever. I listened to one of his great speeches on the financial question and acknowledged that his reputation as an orator by no means surpassed his deserts.

My best recollections of him, however, are connected with the campaign of 1880. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that he was bitterly disappointed in the defeat of General Grant for the nomination in 1880, and resented that of Garfield. As the campaign progressed the outlook for the Republican party was very gloomy, and it was thought necessary in Indiana to bring every influence to bear to win the State for Garfield.

At the opening of the campaign Conkling held aloof and it was charged that he was sulking in his tent, like Achilles before Troy. What influence induced him finally to throw his great weight in the scale I do not know, but I do know that he had much to do with the success of his party in Indiana. At that time Indiana elected its State officers in October, and it was felt necessary to carry the State at that election, and among others Speakers Conkling was induced to visit the State. If my memory is right he made only four speeches in Indiana.

I heard three of them. His manner, while speaking, was as cold as an icicle, and it was evident from the start he cared nothing for Garfield, in fact, had rather a contempt for him, but his oratory was so graceful, his words charged with so much logic; and his phrases so eloquently turned that his audiences were thrown into the wildest enthusiasm, and wherever he spoke his party made large gains. Usually there must be some glow of enthusiasm about a speaker to awaken much among his hearers, but that was not the case with Conkling in the campaign of 1880.

In many respects he had changed very much from the man who had so cordially greeted me a dozen years before.

Then he was frank and free in his talk with newspaper men, and had no objections to being quoted. In 1880 he would not submit to an interview, no matter who asked for it. At the hotels he kept closely to his room, receiving all callers with great urbanity, but if the caller was a stranger he was sure to ask if he was connected with the press. If he was, he was told he was welcome to his room, but it must be with the distinct promise that not a word of what was said should be published. I traveled with him to three of his appointments. He would talk freely about any matter that was before Congress; about foreign affairs; about the country at large, but not one word would he say about the political campaign then pending, or about the future of his party. If Grant was the topic he would grow eloquent in telling of his greatness as a commander and as a President. I remember mentioning Senator Morton, in one of the conversations, when Mr. Conkling said, in rather a musing manner: "A great man, a very great man; the hardest working man I ever knew in public life. His reported last words,

**The General Condemnation of So-Called Patent  
or Secret Medicines**

of an injurious character, which indulge in extravagant and unfounded pretensions to cure all manner of ills, and the

**National Legislation Enacted to Restrict Their Sale**  
have established more clearly than could have been accomplished in any other way

**The Value and Importance of Ethical Remedies.**  
Remedies which physicians sanction for family use, as they act most beneficially and are gentle yet prompt in effect, and called ethical, because they are of

**Known Excellence and Quality and of Known Component Parts.**  
To gain the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the world and the approval of the most eminent physicians, it is essential that the component parts be known to and approved by them, and, therefore, the California Fig Syrup Company has published for many years past in its advertisements and upon every package a full statement thereof. The perfect purity and uniformity of product which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character are assured by the California Fig Syrup Company's original method of manufacture, known to the Company only.

There are other ethical remedies approved by physicians, but the product of the California Fig Syrup Company possesses the advantage over all other family laxatives that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts, without disturbing the natural functions or any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of Syrup of Figs, and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs; and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for Syrup of Figs, or by the full name, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, and the same heretofore known by the name, Syrup of Figs, which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. U. S. A. New York, N. Y.  
London, England.

"I am worn out," told the whole story, for he really wore himself out in serving the country."

I remember that in the three speeches I heard him make in that campaign he never mentioned Garfield's name, nor did I hear him mention it during the several conversations I had with him. I was in Washington at the opening of the session of Congress in December, 1880, and again met Mr. Conkling. I had been an enthusiastic Garfield man after his nomination, and forgot Mr. Conkling's feelings toward him, and in one of the conversations I had with him asked what kind of an administration Mr. Garfield would give the country. He hesitated some little time before replying, and when he did reply it was rather sentimentally: "He will prove," said he, "a very great disappointment. No man can tie to him. He is a creature of impulse; Blaine will control him Blaine man in the party. He will disappoint the country, and more than all will disappoint his party." In the same conversation he said to me that Indiana was responsible for Garfield's nomination, very largely, and if the party was broken over it, must bear a large part of the blame. In explanation of this he said that had Indiana stood by Grant, the great General would have been the nominee, and Indiana's support of Blaine in the convention he charged against General Harrison, closing with the remark: "If your great Senator, Morton, had lived he would have thrown Indiana to Grant. He was one of Grant's chief advisers during his two terms, and knew him, and would have supported him. Indiana will never have another Morton."

I never saw the great New Yorker after this. When next I visited Washington he was out of the Senate, a soured, disappointed man. He was greatly blamed for resigning from the Senate, but his mistake was not in resigning, but in seeking to be returned. He knew Garfield, and knew the influence that would control his administration, and knew that to remain in the Senate would result only in continued humiliations and a possible break from his party. Conkling did not lose by getting out of the Senate, but New York and the country at large were the losers.

"Sculpture is the simplest thing in the world," says a rustic; "all you have to do is to take a big chunk of marble and a hammer and chisel, make up your mind what you are about to do, and then chip off the marble you don't want." (Success Magazine.)

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *J. C. Watson*

**Judges of SNAPPY  
EXCLUSIVE styles  
in GOOD headgear  
are giving their ap-  
proval to JALOFF'S  
millinery.**



SEE the line and learn WHY.

**JALOFF'S**  
New Store.

120 Eleventh St., Between Commercial and Bond



**MILLINERY**  
Suits,  
Cloaks,  
Skirts,  
Waists,  
Etc.,

**FATHER DIELMAN'S FUNERAL.**

Largest Gathering Of Astoria People  
In Years Honor Father Dielman.

The greatest concourse of Astoria people in many years attended the funeral of the late Father Dielman at St. Mary's church yesterday morning. Archbishop Christie assisted by Father Waters and several visiting priests, conducted the services. Flowers in profusion there were, symbols of the regard in which the grand old man was held, by all who knew him, Catholic and Protestant alike.

The church was filled to its capacity with people of both faiths. The inter-

ment was at Greenwood and a large gathering attended the rites there.

The visiting priests who assisted the Archbishop were Father Levesque of Woodburn Oregon; Father Verwiltgen, of Vancouver, Washington; Father Gallagher, President of Columbia College, Portland; Father De Roa, of St. Josephs German church, Portland; Father Hughes of St. Lawrence Parish, Portland; Father Moriarty of New York; Father Thompson of Portland; Father Murphy of Portland; Father Daly of Portland and Father Waters of Astoria. The active pallbearers were E. P. Noonan, Chris Leleneuber, T. A. Leahy, J. J. Leonard, James Robinson, and W. P. O'Brien.

**Our "Table Queen"**

—And—  
**"Butter Loaf" Bread**

Does not dry out and get stale the  
next day after it is cut.

Its great Success is due to its great merits

No Bigger or Better Loaf in town for the Price

**ROYAL BAKERY**

505 Duane Street.  
275 W. Bond Street.