WILL HE SIGN THE TARIFF BILL?

Question Asked of Taft for Form's Sake — Predecessors Have at Times Vetoed, Pocketed or Signed With Wry Faces.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright 1909 by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Washington, D. C., June 26. — When the Payne-Aldrich bill reaches the White House on its way through the machinery of the legislative mill it will meet the biggest man physically who ever approved or disapproved a tariff bill, and he will consider the most bulky tariff act ever signed or vetoed. It is believed that when it is completed it will contain more words than any other tariff law ever enacted—surpassing in length even the Wilson-Gorman law itself. If Mr. Taft signs it he will be following the precedent of all but two of his predecessors in the White House, those two being Tyler and Cleveland. Tyler vetoed two tariff bills and Cleveland allowed a tariff measure to become a law without his signature— a "pocket veto." When William McKinley signed the Dingley bill he put the finishing touch to the law which was destined to raise more revenue than any other tariff law ever enacted. He was the only president who gave his name to one tariff law and his signature of approval to another, although there have been several instances where men who were afterward president had taken an important part in the passage of tariff acts.

Why Tyler Affixed Veto.

John Tyler was the first president to veto a tariff bill, and his two vetoes in succession stirred congress as it has seldom been stirred. When the Harrison-Tyler administration came into power the finances of the country were in a very bad shape. The Clay compromise tariff had been in force for a number of years, with its provisions for an automatic reduction of duties to a revenue basis—20 per cent. Conservative historians agree that the Clay compromise tariff was not responsible for the hard times of 1837 and after, though some of them assert that a different measure might have prevented some of the evils of the period. Harrison having died within a few weeks after his inauguration, Tyler assumed the presidency. Congress was called into extra session to meet the growing seriousness of the treasury conditions. Its first duty seemed to be to enact a bill which would prevent the final and most important reductions of the Clay compromise act from going into effect. Instead of doing so, it first passed the distribution act, which provided for distribution among the states of funds received from the sale of public lands, a proviso being inserted, however, to stop such distribution in the event that the moneys were needed for public expenses or that the rates of the Clay compromise had to be increased.

There was a large treasury deficit from month to month, but the Whigs were opposed to keeping, to meet current expenses, the money received from the sale of public land. They wanted it distributed among the states, no matter how much money the general government had to borrow to meet its obligations. They therefore repealed that proviso of the distribution act that restricted the distribution to times when the finances of the government warranted it. The result was that Tyler vetoed the whole bill rather than permit the public land fund to be distributed when it was so much needed by the treasury.

Couldn't Coerce President.

The Whigs were very angry when Tyler's veto came in, and they set to work to frame a complete tariff as soon as they found they could not muster the votes required to pass the bill over the presidential veto. Again they inserted a clause repealing the proviso that the moneys received from the sale of public lands should not be distributed except when warranted by treasury conditions. And again the presidential foot went down on the whole bill, rather than to allow that provision to become a law. Congress very well knew that Tyler would refuse to sign a law repealing the proviso as an independent measure, so they sought to couple it with the tariff and make him do what otherwise he would not do, or refrain from doing that which otherwise he would do. It furnishes the best example of attempted coercion of the executive that American legislative history affords.

Tyler's Victory Complete.

If congressional anger seethed when the first bill came back vetoed, it boiled over when the second veto came back. The veto message was referred to a special committee, of which John Quincy Adams, a former president, was chairman. This committee proceeded to arraign Tyler in language that bordered on violence. It did not score him for his vetoes alone, but warmed up to its work and took him to task for a hundred alleged sins and shortcomings. It went so far as to offer an amendment to the constitution giving congress the power of passing over a veto by a majority vote. The committee charged him with "high crimes and misdemeanors, worthy of impeachment," and congress adopted the report. Tyler sent in a protest, but this was ignored. It is to be said for Tyler that during these strenuous times he never forgot the courtesy due the legislative branch of the government. As soon as congress recovered from its wrath it passed a tariff bill without the repeal of the distribution act proviso in it. Tyler signed it. That was the "Whig tariff of 1842," pointed to by protectionists as a model tariff law.

Johnson and the Law of 1867.

Perhaps the most anxious moments United States tariff makers have ever seen were in 1867, on March 4, just before the hands of the senate clock reached the hour of 12. Andrew Johnson was president. A general bill revising the tariff had been lost at the preceding session, owing to a lack of parliamentary strategy on the part of its managers. At this session it was decided to take up wool and woolens alone. The bill had a stormy time in the two houses, and was finally passed in the very last half day of the session. No one was sure what Johnson would do. In fact, it was reported that he was likely to veto the bill. It was rumored that powerful interests had been at work to secure a veto, and as the moments passed without news from the president's room off the senate corridor the situation was tense. At last, within less than a single minute of the time when the bill would die by constitutional limitation, Johnson attached his signature and the measure became a law. Only once since then has a bill enacted by congress had such a narrow margin of time in which to become a law.

That was in the case of the tariff act of 1883. The passage of that bill was secured under the most remarkable rule that any legislative body has ever seen, and which came from the fertile brain of Thomas B. Reed, then a member of the house. The rule provided that all rules affecting nonconcurrence could be suspended by a majority vote, and, further, that a motion to disagree to the senate amendments could be put under conditions that if it carried the disagreement would be ordered; if it failed such failure should in no wise affect the bill. This rule was roundly denounced, but it saved the day. Congress had completed the bill by the morning of March 4. If President Arthur did not sign it that morning it was lost, and the hope of any change would be gone, since on the hour when the clock struck 12 the Republicans would have to surrender control of the house to the Democrats. Arthur attached the presidential approval to the bill just in time to prevent its retirement through constitutional limitation to the limbo of unsuccessful measures.

Aldrich as Tariff Maker.

It is a strange coincidence that one of the members of the party responsible for this law, who voted against its passage, should be the author of the next tariff law to be enacted. That member was William McKinley. He voted against the act of 1883 because he thought it not sufficiently protective. Yet the act which he was destined to father was entitled, "A bill to reduce the revenue, to equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes." When the McKinley bill, with which Nelson W. Aldrich had even more to do than the man whose name it bears, was passed, it was Benjamin Harrison who signed it. Aldrich has had much to do with three bills—the McKinley bill, the Dingley bill, and the present measure. Yet his name was never applied to either of the first two. It is interesting to speculate as to whether it will be connected with the present measure. Gorman played the same role toward the Wilson bill that Aldrich has played toward the three measures mentioned, and his name lives in the hyphenated Wilson-Gorman law. The measure now pending is no more like the Payne bill than the Wilson-Gorman law was like the Wilson bill. Will the present measure, if signed, follow Republican precedent and bear the name of the ways and means chairman?

What Will Taft Do?

Harrison approved the McKinley bill on October 1, 1890, to go into effect just six days hence, except the sugar schedules. There was little ceremony when he signed the measure. It was not until 1897 that the White House witnessed the signing of another tariff law, when McKinley signed the Dingley bill, thus completing his remarkable record of voting against one tariff law of his party, fathering another, and as president attaching his approval signature to a third.

Cleveland's refusal to sign the Wilson-Gorman law and the "My Dear Catchings" letter in which he set forth his reasons, given to the public simultaneously with the return of the measure to congress, is familiar history. His branding of the course of the senate Democrats as one involving "perfidy and dishonor," stands as the most remarkable curtain lecture ever delivered to his party by a president of the United States.

If William H. Taft should veto the present measure it would be the first time in the history of the nation that a president has vetoed a tariff law because of the schedules themselves. Tyler vetoed his two bills for matters entirely apart from the tariff itself. Both would have been signed but for extraneous matters. Cleveland did not veto his measure. Prior to the Jacksonian regime the president never vetoed any act except on the grounds of unconstitutionality. If Taft should veto the pending measure it will probably be many a year before a party in congress will risk another such veto.

Graduating Class at St. Lawrence Academy

St. Lawrence academy held its third annual commencement exercises last night at which time the diplomas and prize awards were made to those completing the course and taking first rank in the different competitive examinations.

The address to the graduates and students of the academy was made by Archbishop Christie. In addition to the address, the students had prepared a very interesting program which was successfully given. Albert J. Carmody won the $25 prize for the best examination in Irish history, he having passed a better examination than any of the other contestants in any of the Catholic schools of the city. Miss Mary C. Masterson won the medal given by the Knights of Columbus for proficiency in United States history. Miss Marie E. Meagher won the Hughes medal for general proficiency in the course of study offered by the academy. Diplomas were awarded to the following graduates, shown in the accompanying illustration in the following order:

Last row, left to right—Helen Hall Cardiff, Edward Charles Joubert, Mary Elizabeth Meagher, Albert James Carmody, Marie Ellen Thompson.

Second row—Frances Catherine Hohenleitner, Barbara Elizabeth Twitchell, Grace Letitia Twitchell, Agnes Catherine Finn, Mary Camille Masterson, Anita Mary Champagne.

Front row—Hazel Cynthia Fritz, Adelaide Beatrice Sheasgreen.

James Hennessy Murphy, who on behalf of the Ancient Order of Hibernians presented the first prize in Irish history to A. J. Carmody of the St. Lawrence academy, spoke on the philosophy of Irish history and the interfusion of the forces and impulses of the Irish spirit in our American life, paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Archbishop Christie in the archdiocese of Oregon the past 10 years, which was enthusiastically applauded and brought a touching response from Archbishop Christie.

Mr. Murphy's address was a thoughtful and finished effort, and the earnestness and fine delivery of the speaker made a deep impression of his hearers.

W. O. W. MEET AT BAKER IN 1913

Delegates to Grand Circle Are Chosen at Pendleton —Officers Elected.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., June 26.—The fifth quadriennial convention of the Women of Woodcraft for the district comprising all of eastern Oregon and Klickitat county, Wash., closed its session in Pendleton last night, after having elected district officers and delegates to the grand circle, Women of Woodcraft, which meets next month in Portland. Following the business session the visiting delegates were the guests at a reception in their honor given in Society hall by the Alpha and Pendleton circles of this place.

The honor of the district guardian was given to Sumpter and district clerk to Pendleton. Following are the officers elected:

District guardian, Mrs. E. Richen of Sumpter; district clerk, Mary E. Johnson of Pendleton; advisor, Ella Dawson, The Dalles; magician, Louvena Hause, Goldendale; attendant, Olivia Baker, Pendleton; inner sentinel, Etta Carmichael, Weston; outer sentinel, H. M. Sloan, Pendleton.

The following delegates will represent the tenth district of eastern Oregon and Klickitat county, Wash., at the grand circle meeting, which meets once every four years and which will be held next month in Portland: Mrs. Ella Porter, Baker City; Mrs. Sarah Hale, Pendleton, and Mrs. Edna Dunlop, Vale. Three alternate delegates were also elected as follows: Mrs. Ella Dawson, The Dalles; Mrs. Adda Waltz, Baker City, and Mrs. Caroline Nepple, Baker City.

The convention selected Baker City as the next place of meeting, in June four years hence.

Following the adjournment of the formal business session, the visiting delegates were the guests of the Alpha and Pendleton circles of this place at a reception given in Society hall.

Delegates From Many Sections.

About 60 delegates were in attendance from a wide range of territory, some of them coming from as far north as Goldendale, as far west as The Dalles and Hood River and also from Crook county. Following is a list of the ladies of Woodcraft in attendance and the district which they represented:

Etta Carmichael, Weston; Mary McDowell, Prineville; Pearl C. Anderson, Amy M. Ghowet, Cynthia Davis, Elgin; Dora S. Jett, Baker City; John E. Pearl, Pendleton; Emma Scaffner, Callie Simpson, Weston; W. B. Hale, Pendleton; Addie Waltz, Baker City; Sarah Catching, Pendleton; Elizabeth Elsworth, La Grande; Mary D. Kingsley, Condon; Annie I. Urquart, Moro; Ethel Kelsey, Fossil; Cornelia Ford, The Dalles; Ella Dawson, The Dalles; Ella M. Porter, Baker; E. Richen, Sumpter; Kennie Ganger, Hood River; Rosa E. Morfitt, Malheur; Elizabeth Rooper, Antelope; Lena Howard Louvena Hause, Goldendale; W. B. Hayden, Centerville; Agnes Nelson, Pendleton; Lisette Leddle, Goldendale; Mary A. Harris, Goldendale; Maud Stanfield, Adams; Sarah McBrian, Pendleton; Jennie E. Barrett, Weston; Elizabeth McFarren, Heppner; Mary Knight, Pendleton; Mary Johnson, Pendleton; Lauren F. Lampkin, Pendleton; Sarah Tuttle, Elgin; Caroline Napple, Baker; Iva Bowman, Monument; May Hodgdon, Baker; Pearl Moore, Haines; Allie Dalton, North Powder; Edna E. Dunlap, Vale; Eva Walker, Pendleton; Rosa B. Richards, Heppner; Lauretta Yeagen, Heppner; Laura L. Barker, Condon; Olivia Baker, Pendleton; Sarah F. Hale, Pendleton; Helen Morton, Hood River; Jesse R. Littleton, Baker Cty.

AUTO DROPS 200 FEET; PASSENGERS ESCAPE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Redding, Cal., June 26.—Five autoists bound from Sacramento to Seattle narrowly escaped death when their machine left a grade near the Baird fishery and fell over a 200-foot embankment. The occupants of the machine were R. P. Burr, Mrs. R. P. Burr, Ruth Burr, J. C. Burr and A. D. Battensoy All of the members of the party except Mrs. Burr were thrown out before the machine went over the precipice. Mrs. Burr remained in the car while it turned a somersault down the face of the cliff, and like her companions escaped with a few minor bruises. That she came out of the accident alive appeared to be a miracle. Henry Pard, in another automobile, was following the party and he rendered necessary aid to the wrecked tourists.

CONTEST WAGED FOR WATER RIGHT CONTROL

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Baker City, Or., June 26.—It is reported that W. A. Thatcher and associates are sending out 15 surveyors for the purpose of running lines and doing preliminary work on the Lower Powder river project, 12 miles east of Baker City.

There is a bitter contest on before the Evans-Almiral people and W. A. Thatcher and associates for the acquiring of water rights under the Carey act. The Evans-Almiral people have secured a contract with the state for the irrigation of the lands which have been withdrawn by the government; the W. A. Thatcher people made a prior filing on the water necessary to irrigate the land. As the matter now stands one side has the water while the other has the contract to irrigate the land. The Evans-Almiral people recently purchased the Thief Valley reservoir site for $32,000.

The Evans-Almiral people have had a force of 30 surveyors in the field for over three weeks under the direction of Chief Engineer O. C. Finklenberg.

AT THE THEATRES

Vaudeville at Pantages.

Merriment is served out in liberal quantities at the Pantages. This bill, which is strong in big features, closes with the last performance on Sunday evening. The headline act is Wise & Milton's big musical comedy. Brown & Cooper, the comedians, and the automobiling Wheelers come in for a big share of the applause.

Last Time Tonight.

Tonight are the last two performances of "Uncle Heinie's Vacation" at the Lyric. First performance at 8 o'clock and second at 9:15. There are a dozen musical hits and lots of fun and girls.

"At Gay Coney Island."

Next week, beginning with the Sunday matinee, the Imperial musical comedy company will present "At Gay Coney Island" at the Lyric. There'll be a brand new song entitled "Portland Town," introducing a new member of the cast.

Seats Selling for Ethel Barrymore.

Seats are now selling at box office of the Bungalow theatre for the charming American actress, Ethel Barrymore, and her splendid company of players in the delightful comedy, "Lady Frederick." This brilliant and popular favorite will be seen for three nights beginning next Monday, June 28. No matinee.

Last Time "Merry Widow" Tonight.

Tonight at 8:15 o'clock, at the Bungalow theatre, the last performance of Henry W. Savage's New York production of the operatic sensation of the world, "The Merry Widow," will be given. Seats are now selling at box office.

John Drew Next Week.

The favorite and famous American actor, John Drew, and his excellent company of players, including Rose Coghlan and Mary Boland, will present the comedy, "Jack Straw," at the Bungalow theatre next Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, July 1, 2 and 3, with a special price matinee Saturday. The advance seat sale will open next Tuesday.

Special Feature at the Oaks.

A special engagement of Bert Morphy, "the man who sings to beat the band," is announced for four days only at the Oaks, commencing Saturday afternoon, June 26. Mr. Morphy has been referred to by the eastern press as the human calliope and the musical tornado.

Sunday at the Grand.

The present vaudeville program at the Grand will be continued until tomorrow night with the usual Sunday performances. This week's bill is called strenuous vaudeville, for there are more acts in which trained muscles are used than any other that has been presented recently.

Bill Closing at Orpheum.

One performance tonight and two tomorrow closes the bill for this week at the Orpheum. Do not miss one of these opportunities of witnessing this very clever performance, for it is an unusually good bill and is proving very popular with the patrons of the house.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT PORTOLA FESTIVAL

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, June 26.—Great Britain will send three warships to participate in the international naval pageant at the San Francisco Portola celebration, which will begin October 19, according to a cablegram from Charles C. Moore received today. Moore is in Europe in the interest of the Portola celebration. The ships that England will send to this port, according to his advices, are the Shearwater, Bedford and Algerine.

Owns Half of Private Car.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Sacramento, Cal., June 26.—Judge C. E. Mack is the owner of a half interest in the palatial private car built by the late Senator Leland Stanford at a cost of $27,000. To satisfy creditors the car was placed at auction in the Southern Pacific company's yards in this city yesterday. The price paid for the share was $1100. It is thought Mack was acting for Richard Kerwin, who is the owner of the other half interest in the railroad palace.

Rich Men's Gifts Are Poor

Beside this: "I want to go on record as saying that I regard Electric Bitters as one of the greatest gifts that God has made to Woman," writes Mrs. O. Rhinevault, of Vestal Center, N. Y. "I can never forget what it has done for me." This glorious medicine gives a woman buoyant spirits, vigor of body and jubilant health. It quickly cures Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Headache, Backache, Fainting and Dizzy Spells; soon builds up the weak, ailing and sickly. Try them, 50c at Woodard, Clarke & Co.

FASHIONS OF ALL AGES DISPLAYED

London, June 26.—The Fair of Fashions, a costume exhibition modeled on the lines of the similar show recently held in Paris, was opened today in the Royal Horticultural hall. The show is the first of its kind to be held in London, and is already attracting much attention, particularly among women. The exhibits include the latest and most exquisite confections of the famous modistes and milliners of Paris, Vienna, New York and other centers of fashion. In a separate but noe the less interesting department of the fair are to be seen the styles of bygone days in frocks, hats, lingerie, shoes and other details of the toilette. Thousands of dollars' worth of jewels and rare laces are comprised among the exhibits, and some of the antique costumes also are of priceless value. The exhibition will continue through next week.

Memorial to Paul Dunbar.

Dayton, Ohio, June 26. — Woodland cemetery, the last resting place of Paul Laurence Dunbar, was the scene today of the dedication of a monument to the young negro poet, who died of consumption at his home in this city, February 9, 1906. The unveiling was accompanied by interesting exercises carried out under the direction of the Dunbar Memorial association. The memorial is a granite boulder with a bronze plate. On this is engraved a verse from Dunbar's "Death Song."

Oregon Life

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HARRIMAN CASE NOT REASSURING

Muscular Constriction in Spinal Region the Most Marked Symptom.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vienna, June 26.—Professor Streumpell, an eminent specialist of this city, is on his way to Semmering, the mountain health resort where E. H. Harriman is staying, for a consultation with the physicians who are attending the railroad magnate. According to reports that have been brought to this city, Harriman's condition is more serious than is generally known, and his physicians have exhibited signs of anxiety.

The peculiar stiffening and contraction of the spinal muscles which caused Harriman much pain and worry during his ocean voyage are little improved. The physicians believe that while this condition cannot be cured completely, it can be much relieved. Harriman is submitting to a succession of electrical and cold water treatments.

LOS ANGELES HOLDS SAN PEDRO IN LINE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, June 26.—It is announced today that the government will not accept the land offered by the city of San Pedro as a site for a torpedo station. According to the opinion given by the officials of the war department, the city had no legal right to make the offer of the land, nor has the government a right to accept it.

The tract comprises 145 acres of submerged land. It is thought the effort of the San Pedrans to secure the torpedo station was a move in the Los Angeles consolidation fight that has been in progress for more than a year.

Shortly after the offer was made the city council of Los Angeles passed a resolution opposing the acceptance of the land, and lodged a formal protest with the government. It is thought the southern California metropolis, anticipating future consolidation with the seaport town, wishes to reserve the tract as a site for warehouses and municipal wharves.

CLEARED OF BURGLARY ON HYPNOTISM PLEA

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Willows, Cal., June 26.—To the unique defense that he was under hypnotic influence when he robbed a room in the Royal hotel of this city, John Johnson owes the fact that he is not facing a penal term.

Johnson travels with a professional hypnotist, A. J. Leopold, and is one of his subjects at his exhibitions. His plea that he was under Leopold's influence when he entered the room caused the charge of burglary to be reduced to petty larceny and Johnson escaped with a 90 days' jail sentence.

PROTEST IN BEHALF OF G. A. R. VETERANS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Oakland, Cal., June 26.—Captain W. R. Thomas, leading Grand Army man and former mayor of Oakland, is preparing a communication to Commender Deubenspeck of the California G. A. R. that will voice the sentiments of the old soldiers of the bay cities regarding the treatment received by the inmates of the veterans' home at Sawtelle. Thomas is not backward in expressing his indignation. He said today:

"It is a burning shame that the old soldiers at the Sawtelle home are compelled to eat the bread of charity and live on food solicited by the Women's Relief Corps of Los Angeles. It's a disgrace to the American nation.

"The records show that the old soldiers are dying at the rate of 2500 a month. Soon they will all be gone, and now is the time to show some appreciation of the services they rendered."

The local posts are considering taking up the matter with Washington.

A week at Estacada will cure the blues.

A Crimean Veteran

Mr. Fred W. Bennett of West Carthage, N. Y., who is 70 years old, active and vigorous, a veteran of both the Crimean War and the War of the Rebellion, and who has traveled through many countries in South Europe, was cured of heart trouble by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, after doctors and other so-called remedies failed. Mr. Bennett says that as a medicine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey beats all for purity and quality.

MR. FRED W. BENNETT, 70 years old

Mr. Bennett writes: "I thought I would write and give you my opinion of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I have used liquor for the past 50 years, but not to excess. When in the English army, during the Crimean war, we were allowed three gills per day, and I know it was the means of saving thousands of men's lives during the winter of 1854-5. I came to this country in 1857 and went to work on a farm until 1863. Up till this time I had never seen a sick day, but after serving through the War of the Rebellion I had not been free from heart trouble.

"I have had a great many different doctors, but all to no purpose. Then I commenced using the different brands of whiskey, from which I received little or no benefit. When I read of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey I commenced using it, about ten years ago, I don't have any more heart trouble, and for a man 70 years old I feel quite active. I think if people would use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, take less drugs and medicine, they would be greatly benefited, enjoy better health and would save money that is paid for doctoring. I have stated the plain facts in my own case and shall be glad to know that others are benefited by using your Pure Malt Whiskey."

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

as a tonic stimulant is one of the greatest strength-givers known to science. It aids in destroying disease germs, and by its building and healing properties assists in restoring tissues in a gradual, healthy, natural manner. It is a wonderful remedy in the treatment and cure of consumption, pneumonia, grippe, bronchitis, coughs, colds, malaria, low fevers; stomach troubles and all wasting, weakened, diseased conditions, if taken in time.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's an absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only—never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price $1.00. Write Medical Department, The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for a free illustrated medical booklet and free advice.

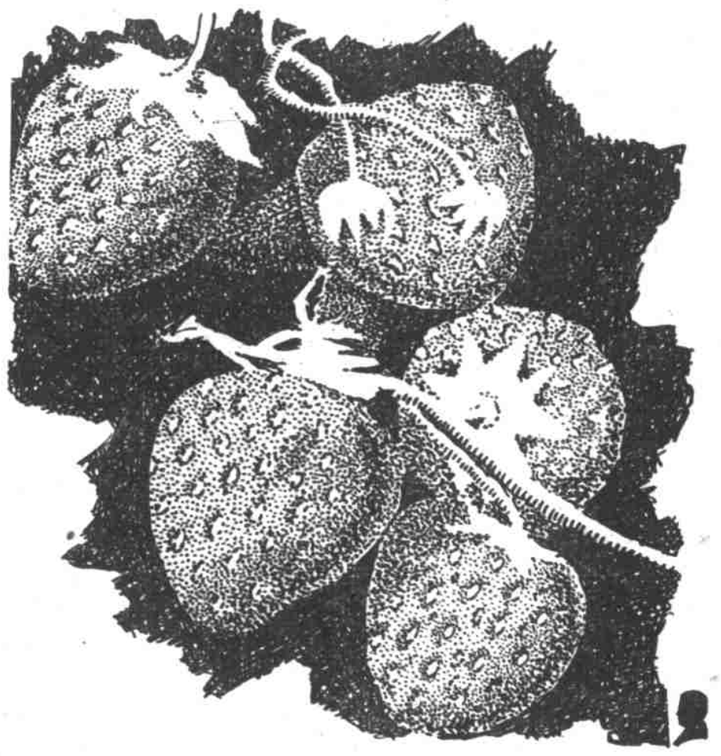
ELDER CLAUDIANES SENT TO ASYLUM

Oroville, Cal., June 26.—His mind weakened as a result of the recent trouble of his sons, A. C. Claudianes, father of Peter Claudianes, who was sentenced to San Quentin for life for dynamiting the Oakland home of James L. Gallagher, is to be sent to the state asylum at Napa. He was adjudged insane in this city yesterday.

The Tennessee legislature has provided for the establishment next year of a state geological survey.

YOU MAY TALK ABOUT

STRAWBERRIES



All you please, but they grow bigger, more luscious and mature earlier on SUBURBAN HOMES CLUB TRACT than anywhere else near the city of Portland. For instance, MR. SNUFFINS, who owns and cultivates the land adjoining us on the east, has actually picked and sold 5000 boxes of berries this size from 1¼ acres of land.

Plants Only One Year Old

Berries still growing; every picking seems to leave the plants as thick with berries as though no picking had been done. This small tract of land, cultivated for the first season in strawberries will actually net Mr. Snuffins over $300.

SUBURBAN HOMES CLUB TRACT

Has the same soil. The land is all piped under pressure with an ample quantity of water; something Mr. Snuffins' tract did not have. According to United States government reports, this phenomenal yield will increase at least 40 per cent.

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