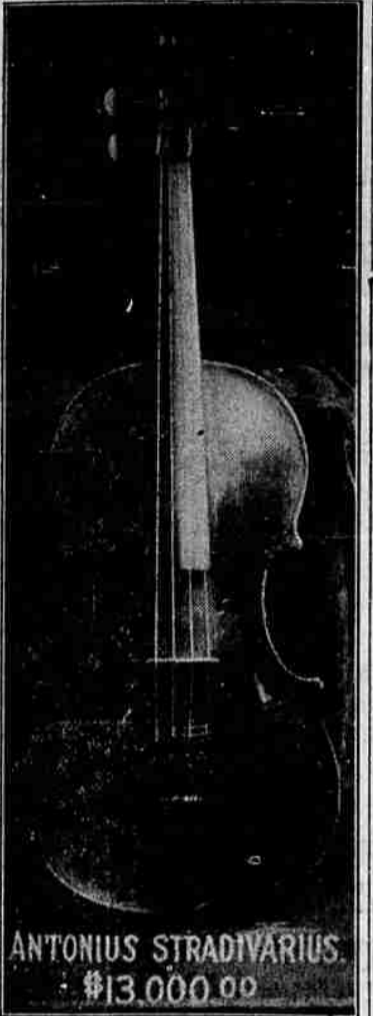


GREAT DANE WONDERFUL

GERMAN PAPERS TELLS HOW GREAT HE IS.
L. D. S. Attraction This Week Centers About Master.

When the New York metropolitan company, featuring Skovgaard, the Danish master of violin, comes to La Grande December 31st, this city will hear a master violinist that has held vast throngs spellbound. L. Schnirner, writing in the Volkszeitung, Es-

SKOVGAARD'S VIOLIN HAS MAGIC THRILL



Instrument Which Critics Call Wonderful and Grand.

sen Germany paints a wonderful picture of the artist who with four or five others, appears here this week under auspices of the L. D. S. church. The seat sale begins at Van Buren's tomorrow, at popular prices. Here is what the Essen critic says:

To just that degree in which art becomes spiritual does it become untranslatable in any other terms but itself. One may describe a motion picture, but even a Pater cannot de-

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scribe a Mona Lisa. The psychopathic music of Strauss may be depicted in ugly words, but not a Mozart melody, not even though a Huneker undertakes the symbols.

After the laudatory vocabulary of meager adjectives is completed, the reviewer of Axel Skovgaard's recital at the Academy of Music yesterday falls back to the commonplace reflection, long since uttered by Alice, that thank God, "even a cat (meaning critic) can look at a king!"

Sitting in row "H" of the Academy of Music yesterday I made up my mind that I would throttle this typewriter with its own blue ribbon if it assembled "doublestops," "harmonics," "runs," "trills," "arpeggios," "thirds," "sixths" or any other such expression by which the hired reviewer pretends he compasses his job of discussing music.

Tender and Intangible. When Skovgaard played the slow movement to the Mendelssohn concerto, the "Zigeunerweisen" by Sarasate, the "Humoresque" by Dvorak, Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois" or any of the rest of his program, it did not seem as though such music could even be printed, so intangible were its tender or noble impulses.

While Skovgaard played you dreamed. Perhaps it was the "Pizzicato grazioso" from his own fantasy or the Chopin Nocturne, or Corelli's "La Folia." You were content to dream. The abstraction beauty released from Skovgaard's bow, supplied the wings, and you saw a world of chaos become a world of beauty, and all your hopes were realized, and all your hopes were good. If he on the stage was conscious of the techniques of his art, you were not, nor would you thank me for reminding you of them, and all the feeble things that you knew, or thought you knew, about Corelli and Tartini and early nineteenth century or late eighteenth century music seemed silly, since

Skovgaard's message laid hold of no period or place. The music was re-created, and you felt somehow, that the composer, indeed, had very little to do with it.

Most Impersonal of Artists. I think the statement will not be challenged that Skovgaard's playing of yesterday marks him as the most impersonal of artists, as well as, and on that account, the most individual—impersonal because most unselfishly devoted to the soul of the song and most individual because of this passionate devotion.

His performance—what an awkward word!—of the American song "Way Down Upon the Suwannee River" was an illustration. So benignly did the genius of the player stoop over the obvious phrases of the melody, it became vibrant with the imposed beauty, a thing transfixed by the eloquence that gave it utterance, like a commonplace spoken in the soft voice of one you love, or Svendsen's Romance, I defy anybody, if the name of the composer were rubbed from the program, even to suspect Svendsen and his brilliant fascinations in the romantic romance. The last phrases were sung from Skovgaard's violin with a tone such as only fairies in "Midsummer Night's Dream" have instruments to duplicate—a tone so high it was next to silence, and so pure it seemed a prayer.

Overwhelmed with Applause. He had to play it over again. Indeed he played many of his offerings over again, and at last, following the final printed number he played the Dvorak "Humoresque." Spite of innumerable mutilations, for the piece now serves to introduce vaudeville sketches and replaced Lange's "Flower Song" when the plot turns sadly, Skovgaard made it new and restored its innocent wistfulness. It was like the scene of heliotrope, or something holy and tender and unuttered. When he began the phrases he was overwhelmed with applause from the crowded house. He had to await till the enthusiasts, who like myself, had been fearful of his reluctance to play it, expressed their gratitude, and then he played it, and then we were supposed to go home.

Great Ovation. I have seen some ovations in the Academy of Music, such as that which Adeline Patti, most beloved of singers, was given, but never such an outpouring of hearts substituted for an expected outpouring of audience. The latter, did not outpour at all, but remained where it was and turned its heart inside out. Nothing but the removal of the piano would have sent us home, and as that wasn't done we stayed while Skovgaard came forth and bowed till we lost count.

Fully ten minutes later we were still there applauding and shouting, and then Skovgaard gave up, surrendered, capitulated. He came out with his accompanist and repeated his final number "Caprice Viennois," which in the same mood as the "Humoresque" sent us out with full hearts again and a sense of spiritual betterment, singular and singularly sweet. In the annals of our concert-goings yesterday's revelations of nobility, dignity, tenderness and beauty will never, I think be forgotten.

ONLY TWO HOURS DAYLIGHT

That's the Present Limit of Sunshine in Juneau.

Two hours of daylight, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning, is about all of the real sunshine that creeps into the lives of those living in Juneau, Alaska, according to a letter written by Stacy H. Reeves to the Salem Capital Journal. Up in that Arctic region, the sun peeps over the mountains about 11 o'clock, moves along close to the horizon for a couple of hours and then keeps out of sight for the remaining 22.

Business in Juneau is good, writes Mr. Reeves. All the old timers say it is better than ever before for the winter season, and the five big hotels and all the rooming houses are filled and there is not an unoccupied house in the city.

Living is about one-fourth higher than in Oregon. Staple groceries are about the same as Oregon prices but vegetables and fresh meats cost more. Coal costs \$9 a ton, writes Mr. Reeves, and the average family will use fully half a ton a month.

Apartments rent for from \$25 to \$50 a month and furnished houses are from \$40 to \$75 a month. Single rooms cost from \$15 to \$30 a month while \$6 a week is paid for average table board. Laundry work costs about one-fourth more than prices in Salem.

"For the laboring man, I believe if he has a job in the states, he had better stay with it," writes Mr. Reeves. "Employment in the mines at from \$3.75 to \$4.25 a day is about all a man can depend on. Without something in view, such as going into business, or having a position that will pay higher than in the states, I believe a man is better off in Oregon."

"Clerks in grocery stores get from \$65 to \$90 a month while drygoods clerks get from \$75 to \$100. Girls get from \$50 to \$75 a month, but taking into consideration the cost of living, I believe the average man or woman is paid about as well in Salem."

For recreation, Juneau has the Arctic Brotherhood, a lodge something on the order of the Moose. Basketball and all kinds of gymnastic games are played as in the states. The Treadwell mine maintains fine club rooms for its employees. Dancing parties are quite frequent and they are all dress suit affairs, he writes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FORESTER

The annual report of the Forester of the Department of Agriculture made public today comments on the Government ownership of water-power sites and timber as exemplified by the National Forest system. The financial burdens resting on private owners of uncut timber are held to have forced the manufacture of lumber without regard to market demands, and with consequent demoralization of the lumber industry and wasteful use of timber resources; while facts and figures regarding the water power situation are given to prove that more rapid development of water power in the West is mainly prevented by the lack of consumers, rather than by the absence of suitable legislation.

Water power permits taken out for National Forest projects, says the report, involve a total of 1,261,560 horsepower. Free permits cover 70,628 horsepower and the plants actually constructed or operating June 30 had an output capacity of 341,276 horsepower, the rentals paying \$39,000 during the year. The report comments on the water-power situation as follows:

"New legislation permitting the Government to grant a more secure tenure for the lands used, through the issuance of 50-year leases, would, without doubt, make the financing of power developments on the public lands both easier and cheaper, and is very desirable; but the main obstacle to more rapid development than that which is now taking place is not lack of a new law but lack of a broader market for power. It is at least doubtful if either an amended law or private ownership of the public power sites would result in any general or material increase in power development in the Western States in the immediate future. With rare and minor exceptions, existing power developments in these states are far in excess of market demands. The Forest Service is being constantly importuned to extend periods of construction on power permits on the plea that there would be no market available for the power if the project were developed. The per capita use of water power in electrical development in the three Pacific and the eight Mountain states is far in excess of that in any other section of the United States, and more than five times the average for the United States, as a whole. The development of the Pacific States is about 180 horsepower, per thousand of population, and in the Mountain states 120 horsepower, with a balanced average of 160 horsepower, New England, which is next in order has less than 40 horsepower per thousand of population, and the whole United States about 30 horsepower."

"The drop of thirty per cent in the demands for National Forest stumps," the report goes on to say, "as indicated by the falling off in new sales, is a significant index of the unstable market for lumber and the serious conditions now obtaining in the forest-using industries." These conditions which are now in subject of special study conducted by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "are related primarily to the carrying of enormous quantities of raw material, exploitable only during a long period of time, in private ownership. This load of uncut timber, with its far-reaching financial burdens, hampers or prevents the private operator from adapting his business to the changed competitive factors of more or less recent development. Hence a tendency toward a lumber output governed not by the requirement of the country, but by the financial necessities of the owners of stumps, with its resultant market demoralization and wasteful use of timber resources. Had the National Forests never been created, the conditions of trade depression and wasteful exploitation, detrimental alike to the interests of the lumber industry and the public, would have been markedly accentuated. The value of public ownership of a considerable part of the timber resources of the Nation has never been demonstrated more strikingly than by the results of private ownership now manifest."

Although large commercial sales fell off, due to the depressed condition of the lumber market, says the report, the number of sales to settlers, farmers, and small dealers at cost rates nearly doubled in number, while more than 40,000 free timber permits were issued, an increase of 549. The steady increase of this use, the Forester adds, indicates the importance of the National Forests to the communities in which they lie and the stability of the local demand for their products.

The report discusses in detail the work of the Forest Service during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, showing a general increase in all Forest activities except commercial timber sales. It predicts, however, a larger revenue from all sources for the fiscal year 1916, the general improvement in business conditions throughout the country having been already felt in the National Forests, as shown by an increase during the first three months of about \$119,000 over the earnings of the same period last year. During the fiscal year, the total revenues were \$2,481,469.35, an increase of \$43,759.14 over 1914. Of the \$5,662,094.13 provided by the regular appropriation for the Forest Service, says the report, \$5,281,000 was expended for protection, utilization, and improvements, the cost of

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protection being increased by an extraordinarily severe fire season which necessitated emergency expenditures that were partly provided for by a deficiency appropriation of \$349,243. An additional sum of about \$196,000 was spent under the law which permits 10 per cent of the Forest receipts to be employed in road development for the public benefit.

The expenditures include, says the report, the protection of resources which as yet can not be made to bring in cash returns, such as inaccessible timber, as well as those, such as watershed covering and recreational advantages, which yield great general benefits not, however, measurable in money values. In this connection, the report mentions that timber given free to settlers and others was worth more than \$206,000, while that sold under the law at cost was worth \$33,000 more than the Government got for it. The revenue also foregone

by allowing free use of certain grazing lands, adds the report, is estimated to exceed \$120,000, while a moderate charge for privileges that are free would bring in at least \$100,000 more. All this, says the Forester, has never been entered on the credit side of the Forest Service ledger.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1915. (Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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