## STAGE HISTORY OF CORIOLANUS

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE

BY J. V. DENNEY.

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The Play as an Acting Drama.

The play of "Coriolanus" is never acted as Shakespeare wrote it. To begin with, is much too long for the exigences of the modern stage. At least two-fifths must be omitted in any modern representation of the play. Again, for nearly 150 years theatrical managers did not have confidence in Shakespeare's work in Coriolanus" and conjoined with his work the work of other playwrights. During the whole period, say, from the time of the reformation (1660, and, for all we know, even from Shakespeare's own time) down to the year 1830, "Corlolanus" was not brought out once even nominally, as Shakespeare's play. In 1749 a play on the Shakespeare's play. In 1762 a play on the same subject was produced in Covent Garden, written by James Thomson, the poet, the author of "The Seasons," and "The Castle of Indolence." It is a sort of combination of Shakespeare's play and Thomson's play, compiled in the main by Thomson's play, compiled in the main by Thomson's play, compiled in the main by Thomson's play, and invested and specific and in the states of Sheridan the dramatist), and improved and amended by John Philip Kemble, that has had

most vegue upon the singe.

"Corlolanus" is likewise too complex in its construction, too indirect in its dramatic movement, to be a very effective play for acting, except under conditions that admit of great spectacular and scent display. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that when Kemble produced it he introduced a procession, not definite ly provided for by Shakespeare, in which 269 people took part, vestals, lictors, swordbearers standard-bearers, etc., besides the regular dramatis personne of 35 members, and besides also crowds to represent citi-

zens, speciators, etc.

It is evident, then, that the full measure of enjoyment which "Coriolanus" affords play can rarely be obtained from seeing it acted. In reading "Coriolanus" scarcely a line seems possible to be spared and yet as we have seen, two-fifths of it at least has to be cut out in acting. On the other hand, the greatness of the two principal characters of the play, Coriola-nus and Volumnia, can only be guessed at by a reader who has never seen them

mpersonated by genius.

The honors of "Corlolanus" as an acting play belong to John Philip Kemble and his sister, the great Mrs. Siddons. It is doubtful if ever an actor has appeared upon the stage whose impersonation of the Roman character has been so complete as were the Roman impersonations of John Kemble. And of all of Kemble's Roman characters, Brutus, Cato, Corlolanus, etc., his Coriolanus was chief. Coriolanus indeed Kemble's greatest, grandest His tall and imposing figure, his countenance, noble and dignified, his sol-emn and grave demeanor, his easy yet commanding gestures, his stately and impressive elecution, were the complete realization of all the external requisites of the part. But, in addition, he evinced, by his development of the all-absorbing passion dominant in Coriolanus' character, such energy and force as made his

Mrs. Siddons' Volumnia was second only to her Constance and her Lady Macbeth The great tragedletine was notably strong in pantomime, and the part of Volumnia especially as John Kemble provided for it in his version of "Coriolanus," allowed the display of very considerable panto mimic power. Let us listen for a moment to what an eyewitness, the trage dian Charles Mayne Young, wrote of her as she appeared in the triumphal proesssion in "Coriolanus" above referred to

stage, in 1789, in the triumphal entry of her son, Coriolanus, when her dumb show drew plaudits that shook the building (Drury Lane). She came alone, march ing and beating time to the music, rolling iff that be not too strong a term to describe her motion) from side to side, swelling with the triumph of her son. Such was the intoxication of joy which flashed from her eyes and lit whole face, that the effect was irresisti hie. She seemed to me to reap all the glory of that procession to herself. I could not take my eyes from her. Coriolams, banner and pageant, all went for nothing after she had walked to her

The following is another account of the

"Now, in this procession, and one of the central figures in it, Mrs. Siddons had to walk. Had she been content to follow in the beaten track of those who had gone before her she would have marched across the stage, from right to left, with the solemn, stately, nimost funereal step conventional. But at the time, as she often did, she forget her own identity. She was no longer Sarah Siddons, tied down to the directions of the prompter's book. She broke through all traditions She recollected that, for the nonce, she was Volumnia, the proud mother of a proud and conquering hero. So that, instead of dropping each foot at equi-distance in its place, with mechanical exactifude, and in cadence subservient to the orchestra-deaf to the guidance of her woman's car, but sensitive to the throbbings of her haughty mother's heart, with flashing eye and proudest smile, and head erect and hands pressed firmly on her bosom, as if to repress by manual force its triumphant swellingsshe towered above all around, and rolled, and almost recied, across the stage, her very soul, as it were, dilating and riot-ing in its exuitation, until her action lost all grace, and yet became so true to na-ture, so picturesque and so descriptive that the pit and gallery sprung to their feet, electrified by the transcendent exe-cution of the conception."

The above descriptions refer to a time

when Mrs. Siddons was only 35 years old, and her brother (who took the part of Coriolanus) 33. Some critics thought that the Volumnia of the occasion looked more like the sister than the mother of Coriolanus. But this fault was easily over-looked in the excellence of the impersonntion as a whole,

As to Kemble's Corlolanus, the testimony as to its greatness is equally strong Macready, who saw it many times, speaks of it in his "Reminiscences" as "peerless." Genest, the well-known historian of the British stage, calls it "his great-cet part." Sir Walter Scott, who was not only an admirer of Kemble's, but also an intimate friend of his, spoke of his Brutus, his Cuto and his Coriolanus as being "his best parts," but placed his Coriolanus first. "You know what a com-plete model of the Roman he is," he wcote to a friend on the occasion of Kemble's retirement. The Kembles—John, Charles and Mrs.

Siddons-were frequently called "The Three Graces." Both the brothers pos-sessed much of the classical beauty of their greater sister. When John Kemble first appeared on the London stage the general remark was, "How very like his sister." But Charles Kemble was hand-somer even than his brother. Leigh Hunt said of him that "his face and figure were ideal" and that "he was the nearest approach to Shakespeare's gentlemen and heroes of romance" he had ever seen. The three constituted a trio such as no

was again brought out by him in Covent Garden in 1896. It was also the great play in his repertoire in his last year upon the stage (1817), when, however, the part of Volumnia (Mrs. Biddons having retired from the stage) was taken by Mrs. Faucit, the mother of Helen Faucit. Also

23, 1817. Of that last appearance John Howard Payne, the dramatist and player (author of "Home, Sweet Home"), wrote:
"I can never forget Kemble's Corloof "Home, Sweet Home"), wrote:
"I can never forget Kemble's Coriolanus. His entree was the most brilliant
I ever witnessed. His person derived a majesty from a scarlet robe, which he rence Barrett. With Booth, McCullough

was wholly used, but Corlolanus was not one of Kenn's successes. It was much ess meritorious than his Brutus, one thing. Kenn's inferior figure was no Coriolanus, and played it well. Barry
Cornwall, the poet, declared of it, quoting Shakespeare: "This is the noblest Roman of them all!" Macready also played it in an elaborate revival of the power Lane in 1838 when year play in Drury Lane in 1838, when very much attention was given to the scenery and staging. The first night of this revival was the great dramatic event of the time. Dickens and Bulwer Lytton warm friends of Macreedy's, both of them, were present. Samuel Phelps also presented the play in Sadler's Wells in It was the play he chose for his last appearance in Covent Garden, in his "ever-memorable farewell to the stage," June the part of Corlolanus. Charles Kemble, then a veteran of 73, was present on the first night of this revival, and several times during the play pronounced Phelps



Roman energy of his deportment, the scraphic grace of his gesture and the ovements of his perfect self-possession displayed the great mind, daring to com-mand, and disdaining to solicit, admiration. His form derived an additional eleaudience rose, waved their hats and huz-zaed, and the cheering must have lasted more than five minutes."

Hazlitt, the critic, gives a more detailed account of that memorable evening: "Mr. Kemble took his leave of the stage on Monday night, in the character of Coriolanus. On his first coming forward to prononunce his farewell address he was received with a shout like thunder.

On his retiring after it, the applause was long before it subsided entirely away. It is nearly 20 years since we first saw Mr. Kemble in the same charagter;

John Philip Kemble as Coriolanus.

vet how short the interval seems. The things, but not the first time we saw Mrs. Kemble, nor shall we easily forget the last. Corlolanus, the character in which he took his leave of the stage, was one of the first in which we remember to have seen him, and it was one in which we were not sorry to part with him, for we wished to see him appear like himself to the last. Nor was he wanting to himself on this occasion. He played the part as well as he ever did-with as much freshness and vigor. There was no abatement of spirit and energy, none of grace and dignity. His look, his action, his expression of the character were the same | General Lee called Longstreet his "strong

managed with inimitable dignity. The and Barrett the part was not of primary the importance. But with Forrest Coriolanus was one of his best roles. "Lear, Othello and Coriolanus," says Lawrence Barrett, in his biographical sketch of Forrest, "were Forrest's greatest Shakespearean parts." But while other Lears and other vation of perhaps two inches from his Othellos have arisen, "Coriolanus," Mr. sandals. In every part of the house the Barrett goes on to say, "died with him,

Questions for Research and Review. 1. What are the characteristics of the citizens as a political class? What is their importance as compared with the same class in "Julius Caesar"? 2. What great political problem does the play present? What evidences of

Shakespeare's political wisdom and knowledge of political motives? 3. Do we get our knowledge of Corlo lanus, early in the play, mainly from what he says and does, or from what others say of him? 4. Does Menenius (in act 2, scene 1) underestimate the power of the tribunes to

intrigue and bring things to pass? What is their character?
5. What is foreshadowed in the words of Coriolanus (act 3, scene 1), "I wish I had a cause to seek him there"?

6. What must have taken place at the home of Coriolanus between scenes 1 and 7. Does Coriolanus understand the people as well as Volumnia does in act 3, scene 2? Is her reasoning sound? 8. How is our judgment held in sus-

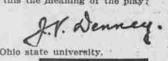
pense between policy and integrity throughout the play? 9. Does Menenius at any point in act 4. scene 6, lose in your esteem? What is his most characteristic speech in act 5,

11. What is probably contained in the letter which Coriolanus gives to Mene-nius in act 5, scene 2? Does Menenius (in act 5, scene 4) fulfill former coneptions of his character?

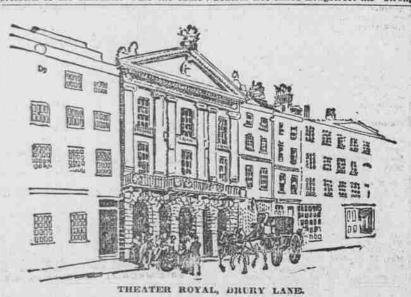
12. Which character seems of superior strength in act 5, scene 3-Coriolanus or Volumnia? As a man would Volumnia have proved greater than Coriolanus? Does she win him to her will by pre-senting the same kind of motive as in act

13. What previous contrasting scene loes act 5, scene 5, recall? 14. Is the death of Corlolanus necessary to the play? As necessary as the death of Lear or Othello? 15. What impression as to strength of character does Virgilia produce? What kind of husband must Corlolanus have

"Think'st thou it honorable for a noble man still to remember wrongs?" is this the meaning of the play?



Army Sobriquets. PORTLAND, Jan. 17 .- (To the Editor.) —I am aware, as you say in this morn-ing's Oregonian, that General Jubal A. Early was General Lee's "Bad Old Man." In that portion of the Northern army in which I was privileged to serve, our boys also called Longstreet General Lee's "Bad Old Man," and soldiers who had anything to do with his command at Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Chickamauga and the Wilderness will readily enough own up that Longstreet was, indeed, a "Bad Old Man" for our side. Maybe General Longstreet did not like the title; possibly that is why he gave it to General Early



as they ever were. They could not be right arm" after the death of "Stonewall" finer."

John Kemble was then in his fist year.

His career, taken all in all (with the pos-sible exception of Macready's), was the most honorable and successful in the history of the British stage. Of great players in the part of Corlo-lanus since John Kemble there have be n

other family has ever given to the stage.
"Coriolanus" was first brought out by
John Kemble in Drury Lane in 1788. It
for the first time the text of Shakespeare

Jackson. There were many doubles in both of those heroic old armies. There were "Pap" Thomas and "Pap" Cutler, "Uncle" John Sedgwick and "Uncle" Jim Wadsworth, and so on and so on. J. A. WATROUS.

If you wake in the morning with a bit-ter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

### FARMING IN ALASKA

Insufficient Appropriations for the Work-The Botanical Survey-Preservation of Crops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A. C. True, the chief of the experiment stations un-der the agricultural department, has submitted the following report to Secretary Wilson on the subject of experiment sta-

tions in Alaska;
The appropriation "To enable the sec of agriculture to investigate and retary report to congress upon the agricultural resources of Alaska, with special refer-ence to the desirability and feasibility of the establishment of agricultural exper-iment stations in said territory and the selection of suitable locations for such stations," became available July 1, 1898. With the aid of a small portion of the first appropriation for these investigaions, which remained unexpended after the report to congress on the preliminary survey of the agricultural conditions and summer of 1897, had been prepared, Pro-fessor C. C. Georgeson was appointed special agent in charge of Alaska investigations and sent to that territory in the spring of 1898, arriving at Sitka, May It was arranged that headquarters for the work of this office in Alaska should be established at Sitka, and it was hoped that quarters might be ob-tained in the government building there, but this did not prove feasible. After some difficulty a temporary lease of a small house was secured. This building was poorly suited to the requirements of our work. Arrangements were at once made with a number of persons having gardens in Sitka, by which Professor Georgeson was enabled to make experi-mental plantings of seed of over 100 va-versibles, early grayers and rieties of vegetables, grain, grasses and flax, which he had taken with him for that purpose. Seeds were distributed in a number of different localities in Alaska, and measures were instituted to obtain information regarding the crops, meth-ods of culture, keeping of animals and agricultural possibilities of different re-

On June 7, 1898, Dr. W. H. Evans, bot-anist of this office, proceeded to Alaska and continued the botanical survey of the coast region, which he had begun the previous summer.

The work in charge of Professor Georgeson during the summer of 1898 was in

he following lines: First-Experiments in growing different varieties of cereals, forage plants, flax and vegetables in gardens placed at his disposal by citizens of Sitka, In spite of the late planting, oats, barley, flax, potatoes and a number of different kinds of vegetables of good quality were ma-tured, and clover and grasses made an excellent growth. Useful data were also obtained from these experiments regard-ing the effect of different soil conditions on the germination of seed and the

Second—Experiments similar to those at Sitka, but more restricted in variety, were made at Skagway, with the aid of Mr. George Sexton, a resident of that

crowth of plants.

Third-Observations and records of the soil temperatures were made at Sitka and Skagway, and arrangements for similar observations were made at a few other

Fourth-Samples of soils were collected at Sikka and at Kenai, in Cook inlet, of which moisture and other determinations were made under the direction of the chief of the division of soils of this department

Fifth-Circulars of inquiry regarding ag ricultural conditions in different parts of Alaska, including both the coast region and the interior, were sent out, and a number of replies were received and re-

Sixth-A number of places in the coast region of Alaska were visited, and surveys and reservations of land for experimental purposes were made at Sitka, Kadiak island, and Kenat, in Cook inlet. The botanical survey conducted by Dr. Evans was of shorter duration than that scene 1?

10. Why does Shakespeare cause us to lack of transportation facilities, comparatively few places were visited. A considerable number of new specimens of the flora of the coast region were, how-ever, collected. Several species were found which may prove of considerable value as sand binders, for which there is great need in many localities in the United States.

Reports on their work were prepared by Professor Georgeson and Dr. Evans, un der the supervision of the director of this office, and were transmitted to congress

n January, 1899. As the results of these investigations were sufficiently favorable to justify the continuance of agricultural investigations in Alaska, congress made a third appro printion for this work for the currentiscal year, increasing the amount from \$10,000 to \$12,000, of which sum \$7000 was made immediately available. The secre-tary of agriculture was authorized to expend this fund "to investigate and report to congress upon the agricultural resources and capabilities of Alaska, and to establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in said territory, in experiment stations in said territory, in-cluding the erection of buildings and all other expenses essential to the mainte-nance of such stations." As the terms of this appropriation indicated that ex-periment stations were to be regularly maintained in Alaska, as in other parts maintained in Alaska, as in other parts of the United States, plans were made for putting our work in that territory on a permanent basis. As it was decided that, on the whole, Sitka, the capital of Alaska, would be the most convenient place in which to establish an office and laboratory, and from which to supervise investigations along the coast, as well as in the interior, and to disseminate information regarding these investigations to different parts of the territory, it was deemed essential that a building should be coastal at that place which mice, serve erected at that place which might serve as headquarters for these investigations. Plans were thefore drawn for a building which should contain offices, labora-tories, and quarters for the special agent in charge. The plans provided for a simple but substantial wooden building, con-taining ten rooms, to be built at a cost of about \$5000. Castle Hill, a lot in Sitka which a number of years ago was set aside as a site for government buildings, which

were afterwards located elsewhere, wan selected as the site for the experiment station headquarters, having been reserved for this purpose by an order of the presi-dent. As the amount of the appropriation was not sufficient to warrant an expend ture for this building large enough to com-plete it, it was decided to make a contract which would provide for the inclos-ing of the building, completing the roof, and finishing the lower story during the present year. Bids were therefore called for on these terms, and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. George E. Jones, of Juneau, Alaska, for the sum of \$3700. The building is now well ad-vanced, and it is expected that the work contracted for will be finished by the mid-

dle of September. The regular force for the Alaska investigations was increased by the ap-pointment of two assistants and one labor er and provision was made for engaging the services of other temporary assistants and laborers as occasion demanded, and four work oxen were purchased.

Arrangements were made for the clear-ing of land for experimental purposes at Slika and at Kenal (in Cook inlet), on the reservations made for that purpose the previous summer. Preliminary investigations were also begun at Kadiak. Seeds were distributed to a number of persons in different localities in Alaska, who agreed to report the results of trials with them. The weather bureau having determined to

was arranged that Professor Georgeson DEMOCRATS EXPECT GAINS should have supervision of meteoro points in the coast region, and that the officers in charge of the weather bureau should assist this office in obtaining in-

formation regarding the agricultural cap-abilities of the interior.

Besides the erection of the headquarters building and the clearing of land, Profes-sor Georgeson was instructed to continue experiments with different crops at Sitks. to study the soil and its treatment, and, if pracicable, to make experiments in the preservation of forage crops in the sile.

The following extracts from the progress report made by Professor Georgeson un-

der date of August 17, 1899, will serve to show what is being done in these lines during the present season:

"I arrived at Sitka April 6, with my two assistants, one laborer, four work oxen, and the implements purchased for use here. At that date there was sill snow on the ground everywhere, except spots having a southern exposure, and occasional snow of the month, and we had frequent and heavy rain storms. Little work could be are calculating on electing democrats in done in the way of preparing and seeding ground until the latter part of April, and conditions were not favorable for outdoor work before the middle of May. The scason was abnormally backward and cold, a condition which was not peculiar in Alas-ka, but prevailed over the entire United possibilities of Alaska, made during the States. Early planting was uscless, as the seed did not germinate. However, we fin-ished seeding our experimental crops, May 18. June averaged 10 deg. colder than June of last year, and growth was slow until the latter part of that month. July and the first half of August have been favor-able, and at this writing the grains are nearly as far advanced as they were last year at this time. In fact, some of the earlier varieties of barley have begun to

turn yellow. "The crops consist of many varieties of barley, oats, spring wheat and spring rye, also buckwheat, flax, field peas, vetches, grasses and other forage crops. We have also growing an extended list of vegetables but only a sample, so to speak, of each variety. The grains receive our chief attention. All kinds of hardy vegetables have passed the experimental stage in the coast region of Alaska; they can be grown to perfection. The grains have, on the other hand, never been tried here before, and it is as yet problematical what kinds can be grown here successfully. I find a wide difference in the adaptation of different varieties of the same grain, and for a few years to come the pioneer work of testing varieties will be of importance, till we ascertain which, if any, can be relied on to mature. Including everything, we have upwards of 200 separate plats growing and under observation the pres-

"The land occupied by these crops consists of garden patches scattered all over the town. All told, we occupy 12 such patches. They have, with two exceptions, been tendered rent free by the people who own them. Some of them are new ground, others had been in seed for several years, since they were cultivated; in either case the soil could not be put in the best condition for cropping the present year. The meager growth on new soil which was observed last year is again shown, but a dressing of quicklime on the soil at the proves the growth of barley, oats, buck-wheat and peas materially.

"At this writing the prospects are that all the barley, flax, buckwheat and peas and several of the earlier varieties of oats will mature, but wheat and spring rye are incertain.'

Much difficulty was experienced in ob taining suitable laborers to assist in the work at Sitka, and the task of clearing and draining the land proved more formidable than was expected. Some four acres of new ground on the station reservation have, however, been cleared and partially drained. A road has also been built along one side of the farm and up to the station building on Castle Hill. It was expected that log buildings, as quariers for one assistant and for the oxen and implements, would be erected on the reservation this season, but this has been found impracticable and temporary quarters have been secured in the town of Sitka. Through the courtesy of Hon. J. G. Brady, governor of the territory, an arrangement was made to fill a silo on his place and feed the station oxen at his barn during the coming

work at Kenai has been in immediate charge of Mr. H. P. Nellson, who, with the aid of one laborer, has accomplished a relatively large and the second of the plished a relatively large amount of work. Professor Georgeson has visited this place and reported on the work there under date of August 3, 1899. There being no cultivated land available for use, it was neces sary to use new ground.

In spite of the fact that new ground is not favorable to the growth of crops, the vegetables and grains were doing well. The grains were short but healthy, and they will probably mature seed. The season has been unusually dry there this year and the crops were in need of rain. About three acres of land have been cleared at Kenal and a combined log barn and implement shed exceed. and implement shed erected. A log silo has also been constructed and filled with native grasses. Several tons of hay have been made from the grasses growing in the vicinity. Provision has thus been made for the maintenance during the winter of the yoke of oxen used in connection with the station work at Kenal.

At Kadiak the preliminary investiga At Radiak the preliminary investiga-tions have included the growing of vege-tables and grain. The season has been unusually dry, which makes it doubtful whether the crops will mature before kill-

ing frosts come. A complete and satisfactory report of operations in Alaska during the present season can not, of course, be made at this time, but our present advices indi-cate that the work is proceeding in a sat-isfactory manner and that no greater difficulties have been encountered than might have been expected. Necessarily a rela-tively large amount of time has been given to the erection of buildings and clear-ing of land during the present season, but it is believed we shall have considerable useful information regarding agricultural conditions in Alaska to report at the end of the season, in addition to that reported last year. The remoteness of the region, the inadequate and expen-sive means of transportation, and an insufficient and high-priced supply of labor materially increase the cost of agricultur-al investigations in Alaska. The work in al investigations in Alaska. The work in Alaska, moreover, does not receive any financial aid such as is directly or indirectly given to the stations in other parts of the country, either by the state governments or by the colleges with which the stations are connected. In view of these facts and the need of additional funds for the completion and equipment of the station headquarters, it is hoped that the appropriation for the Alaska station the appropriation for the Alaska station will be increased next year to the same amount as is given to each of the other stations, \$15,000, and that half of the appropriation will be made immediately available.

Husband's Real Estate Rights. PORTLAND, Jan. 16 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you please answer the following question? Can a married woman dispose of real estate which is in her own name without her husband's signature or con sent, and has he a life dowry in the same

if not signed by him?

C. C. MARTON, 343 North Sixteenth Street.

Some authorities hold that under a statute like that of this state a wife may the funds for this work permitted. A con-siderable number of farm implements and that it is prudent to have the husband execute a deed, but generally it is held also sign the instrument. The husband has a curtesy right in the real property, not a dower, and the rule is that it is against public policy to make any contract during his life to cut off this curtesy.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, The weather bureau having determined to move the headquarters of its Aluska service from Sitks to Eagle, in the interior, it allays all pain, cures wind colle and diarrheea.

COUNTING CONGRESSIONAL CHICK-ENS REFORE HATCHED.

Factors They Overlook in Making Their Hopeful Estimates-Party That Visited the Southwest.

are making every calculation for a vig-orous congressional campaign this year, and have stated their hope of carrying the next house of representatives, or at least having a fusion majority in that body. They feel considerably encouraged over the fact that the republicans have but 13 majority in the house at the present time, and that there is a possibility of carrying all the districts in the East which returned democrats to the present congress, and are hasing their hope upon carrying Western districts. The democratic point of view is that the gold-standard bill will lose a number of congressional districts in the West, and that it will make no difference in the election of democrats in the East who were elected in 1893 upon platforms which did not deciare for silver, and ig-nored the money question entirely. These democrats must have forgotten that in the districts that have been redeemed from free silver and which have a populist representation in the present congress are those in which the fight was made squarely upon the gold standard as the most They are also looking forward to regain-

ing the senate, and will make especial efforts to elect legislatures in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska. In Nebraska two senators are to be elecbut one is now a populist to all political intents and and, to all political intents and purposes, a democrat, and the other a republican. The democrats are there-fore hoping to defeat Warren, Carter, Shoup, Wolcott and The Shoup, Walcott and Thurston, especially Wolcott and Thurston. They believe that the silver question and Bryan idea is yet prominent enough in these states to brins about democratic or fusion results on account of the passage of the gold-stand ard bill. The present republican majority in the senate is 12, and with Kyle, of South Dakota, acting with the republicans, is 14, and the defeat of five repub-lican senators would make a difference of but 10 votes, and the democrats would yet be unable to regain control of the senate in the next election. The democrate, however, are making an

error in not taking into consideration the wrong position which the party will take upon the subject of expansion. The fact that the republicans will be right and the democrats wrong upon this great question when the national conventions make their declarations will not only be pufficient to return republicans in most of the states named, but in some of them i is expected that it will overcome the sil-ver sentiment and result in republican victory. Nebraska has been carried by the republicans before, and it is believed that upon a legislative fight it will be carried again, even if it should vote for Bryan Wyoming is not believed to be doubtfu on silver, and especially upon the expan-sion idea, n Montana, Carter is very likely to be re-elected because of the bitter factional fight growing out of the election of Clark for senator by the democrats. Wherever a Clark man is nominated for the legislature the Daly faction is pretty sure to knife him, and when a Daly man is nominated the Clark faction will do the same. This ought to result in the election of republicans in Montana in many of the legislative districts hereto-fore carried by the democrats, More than this, a large section of Montana is not interested in the production of silver at all, and in those sections the republi-cans have won heretofore, which will give them a good start in the race. While no doubt a very vigorous campaign is going to be made by the democrats this year to carry congress, even if it loses the presidency, it will be almost impossible for them to have success when they are wrong on the money question and wrong

### The delegation which has recently re-

turned from a trip through the Western states and territories are telling som good stories, and here is one of them the mann, of the general land office. It said that the trip was pretty well advetised, and at every station where any considerable stop was made, there always a large delegation, most of then with complaints to be preferred agains Hermann. There were men who had trou ble with arid lands and desert-land claims Others were those who did not like the way the forest reservations had been administered. There were others who made a great point upon the way the land offi-cers had treated them, and in fact the ommissioner found himself in hot water and getting constant complaint wherever he went. The senators and represents tives, as well as the governors of the territories who were in the party, soon learned what was going on, and the would settle back while Commissione Hermann made his replies as best he could. They do say that Mr. Hermann was glib enough to get around every com plaint, and made more promises than he will be able to redeem if he should con tinue as commissioner for another four years of McKinley's administration.

Of course these men are dissatisfied People in the land districts are always disatisfied. No one can run a forest reservation to suit everybody, and it is absolutely impossible to render decisions in the land office so as to be satisfactory to both sides, when contests are was with such bitterness. More than the many of the things complained of Com-missioner Hermann was in no way responsible for. He had to administer the law as he found it. It was not within his power to make regulations would satisfy the timber men and at the same time the sheepmen on the fores reservations. But it is amusing, neverthe less, to know that he was confronte with delegations wherever he went, an the people of Oregon, who know Mr. Hermann so well, can appreciate how the congressional delegation enjoyed themselves, at his expense, especially when he smoothed them all down in his own peculiar, oily manner. "They didn't get away with Hermann, not a single one of them." said one of the senators of the party. "While we had a good laugh at the expense of Hermann every time. yet we could not help but admire the man for the way in which he answered every charge that was made against his admir istration of the land office."

Protection for Boise Assny Office. The secretary of the treasury has rec mmended to congress that an appropris tion of \$2000 be made for constructing steel doors with combination locks to the vault of the United States assay office

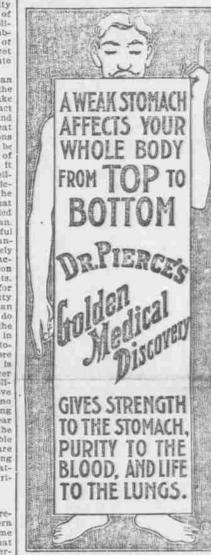
What virtue there is in bare cleanliness!

Pears' soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; but it brings the color of health, and health itself. Give it time.

at Boise, Idaho, and for the purchase of a burgiar and fireproof safe for the le that institution. The present safe is a old fashioned one, while the entran the vault is closed by a wooden dotimes large quantities of buillor on hand at that assay office, and proper facilities should be furnished to insure its watery as well as that of the office records. There is but one watchman employed in this office, and the safety of the bullion at night is, in a great measure, dependen upon the vigilance of this one man, which is an injustice to the assayer in charge The director of the mint strongly rec-ommends this appropriation for the Bulse WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The democrats assay office, and the members of the Idaho delegation in congress are going to take the matter up, and hope to secure the necessary appropriation at an early date.

Hiegal Marriages of Divorcees PORTLAND, Jan. 16.—(To the Editor.)— In a marriage legal of solemnized in an-other state than Oregon inside of six months from the time one or both of the parties have obtained a divorce state.

The state supreme court has held that my person divorced in Oregon who marries again in either this or any other state within the period of six months, is not, so far as the laws of Oregon are concerned legally united in matrimony. The tectaton was rendered in the case of Mo-Lennon vs. McLennon, II Oregon, page 483. This was a case of marriage in Vancouv a by one of the parties to a divorce in Oregon before the expiration of the six months specified in the statute. It was ontended that as the first marriage was dissolved by the divorce proceedings in this date, the restriction entailed by the Oregon statute forbidding either from marrying again within six months would not be effective in Washington. The court held that the divorce was not fully granted in Oregon until after six months from the iate of the decree, and hence the bonds of the first marriage had not until then seen fully dissolved. The supreme court of Kansas has held the same in a case urising in like manner under the Oregon



# EANOR M. TIPPELL, 3711 Powellton Ave., Philadelphia, writes:

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