VOL. XV.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1883.

NO. 7.

Correspondence.

Matters of Interst to Farmers.

OAK GROVE, Or., March 26, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Spring seeding is about at an end, and there never has been better spring weather in Oregon than we have enjoyed this year in March. Farmers generally have made good use of the fine weather, and got through on 23d inst., but not enough to wet the ground through. We notice in the FARMER of the 23d inst., in response to inquiries, that most of the correspondents in their answers think that the yield will surpass that of last year. With favorable weather from now till harvest it may possibly equal last year's harvest, but as guessing seems to be the rage just now, we will guess that it is sure to fall elow last year, for the reason that tew fields were bothered by wild oats last year, while this year it is plainly to be seen that some fields are going to be completely taken by wild oats. Fall sown grain is not so apt to be ruined by wild oats as spring sown, as the oats grow too rapidly for the wheat plant, and choke the wheat out. We saved about forty acres, partially, of fall sowing, but the prospect looks slim now for even twenty bushels per acre; it stands too thin, two-thirds of it having frozen out, but we de-sired to save the variety for seed. But there is no denying the fact that the farmers are getting very uneasy about the much needed rain, for should we have a failure of crops this year it would break many farmers com-pletely up, as most of them had to go in debt for their seed. They have not been able to pletely up, as most of them had to go in deter-for their seed. They have not been able to save anything from the proceeds of their crops, as the prices have ruled low, and all the farmer has to buy is exceedingly high, from a thrasher down to a pair of boots or a pound of sugar. A thrasher is put on board of the cars in the East at \$400; we have to \$800. Labor, on account of scarcity, is very high in harvest, as we have to pay \$3 to \$3.25 day for team and wagon, \$2 for field ds, sack sawers, strawbuck, etc., last r. We think there is more clear money in stock raising than in wheat, in our present situation, as the expenses are not to be compared with grain raising. Let us surrender grain raising to the Upper Country until they wear out the alkali, when they will be glad to seed to grass again. The Holstein cattle are wanted in this country. Why don't some

enterprising stockman import them largely?
They are superior to any other on the farm and for dairy purposes. They are hardy, good size, good enough for beef and the best of e shall not have time this summer for present law;" that is to say amounts to a clear profit of about 29 per cent. on the capital invested in them. Is it any farmer complains, as he has to sell his produce in competition with the whole world. The motto of this Republic used to be: Protect the poor man; the rich man is ale to protect himself; but Congress has of shall likely hear it thunder. Respectfully.

What I Know About Hog Raising.

WHITAKER, Or., March 1, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer.

As the raising of hogs is in the order, I, for one, am convinced that wheat fed to the right kinn of hog will pay one dollar per bushel and leaves the hog farmer a fine lot of manure. As to feeding, I agree with Mr. Cross. Wheat and oats mixed is a good feed, as we have no cheap corn to fall back on. As to breed, I prefer the Essex for the general farmer. They are prolific and very hardy; have no weakness for chickens, mutton or such like, but are distinctly a grain and vegetable hog. Raise your chickens at the same trough. The ham of this hog is very fine and the Essex is the largest of the small breeds. My second choice is the Poland China. This hog although too large for our purpose in Oregon, is not a blood hog. The sight or smell of blood does not act him crazy, and among the large breeds he is the quietest among other stock and fattens the easiest. My third choice is the Berkshire. He is a butchers log. The smell of flesh or blood sets him on the lookout and wor unto any chicken or the lookout and woe unto any chicken or lamb or other weaking that may happen around. A gentleman here a few days sgo had a mare to get down in her stall, the stable does have door being open his hogs injured her so she had to be killed to end her misery; his name

Mr. Cross says the last lot of h gs he bought of me only averaged about eighty pounds. That was the best I could do with a mixture of the Berkshire and little White China, but since I have been breeding the Lord Western Essex, my spring pigs average from 80 to 200 pounds, from four to nine months old, as my pigs come any time from March to August, and we fatten every thing off every fall, as no man can make anything out of hogs in Oregon by keeping them over. This is where the Essex stock comes in. As to the insinuation that the pigs exuse of the fine weather, and got through on quick time; even low land is as dry now as is usual in May. But rain is badly needed now, though we had a little shower on the 23d inst., but not enough to wet the ground responsible for their age to the parties I sold to, and Mr. Cross is no gentleman or he would not make such an assertion. Mr. Cross instituated this same thing to a prominent gentleman from Lane county, and he, nevertheless bought two of those pigs at the fair and one since he returned home, and I sold to his neighbors five or six more, in all some nine head so that insignation must have helped head, so that insinuation must have helped some, but I am inclined to the belief that with all Mr. Cross's appliances for fattening hogs, his pork costs him more than it brings in the market, so a prominent butcher tolls me who deals in pork. I ask pardon for bringing in this personality between Mr. Cross and myself, as the public are not interested in anything but the best breed of hogs for Oregon, as we should produce sufficient pork to supply our own market all will admit, but from the fact that Mr. Cross never writes of hog raising but he sees my little Essex in the fence a strong rival to his pet breed. No use, Mr. Cross, the public will see through it. Altogether too thin. In my next I may have something to say as to what Mr. Cross's neighbors think of the hogs.

G. W. Hunt.

Letter from Polk County.

POLK COUNTY, March 19, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer:

Having a few spare m ments of time, we vill try to scribble a few lines for your many eaders. Seeding in the hills is about done, and we already see that we are sure to have a heavy crop of wild oats, if nothing else. Every grain of wild oats in the ground seems to sprout this spring, for we find sprouts eight inches deep in the ground. Cultivating the seed in is evidently the best this spring, as it roots many of the oats out. Rain is badly needed and farmers are beginning to feel un-We again see an interesting letter in the FARMER of the 16th inst. from A. B. Marquam, in answer to our letter of February 23d. We entirely agree with M. on the first part of his letter, but that simply means a tariff for revenue and incidentally, protection. But he jumps too high when he says, "We are not far from having such a tariff in our scribbling items for the FARMER, permit us a competition can come in. When Mr. M. few word for the last time. Congress has labored and brought forth (by absorption) a stell rails, per ton. Is that near the line mouse. As you will remember, we said that where competition can come in? Who but the they were simply trying how not to do it. Of consumer and shipper pays for those dear course, internal revenue on bank checks is a rails? However, we see it has been reduced to course, internal revenue on bank checks is a rails? However, we see it has been reduced to great burden to the poor man; so also the \$17 per ton, but it should have been reduced duty on tobacco and cigars and cigarettes. Is to \$10 per ton. Take sugar for instance, and it not a great wonder they did not reduce the is Mr. M. aware that he pays for every pound revenue on whisky? We believe the majority water and suzer. Sugar is no longer to get a few pounds more somewhere else. But let us apply the same rule to other States and see how it works. It is well known that we consume about thirty-nine pounds of sugar per capita per annum. On every dollars worth of this sugar we pay 55 cents duty; besides, we pay an annual bounty of 7,911,384 to forty-nine sugar refineries amounts to a clear profis and high in parts of California, and why are they not protected equal to sugar and steel rails? Is there not danger of California turn-ing into a desert? We must have revenue and let that incidentally give protection to home manufacturies, but a large majority of the people of Occasion will never again, in time of people of Oregon will never again, in time of peace, indorse protection. Our pockets speak louder than words. Protection, as we have it, may be good in theory, but we desire to be excused from the practical part of it. It simply gives one party a club to strike an un-Very respectfully, GEO. H. EILERS.

A Dakota Farm.

STRABANE, D. T., March 10, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Thinking it might interest you to give a other portions you can unite with the slight description of our mode of farming in Dakota, I have taken the liberty to do so. We do all our breaking between the 15th of Thinking it might interest you to give a We do all our breaking between the 15th of May and the 15th of July; if done at any other season the sod will not rot. As soon as we get done breaking we plow it again, which is called backsetting. We break from an inch and one-half to two inches and one deep, taking three inches more when back-setting, and very seldom raise a crop the first have not seen a self-rake reaper since een here. We use self-binders altobave been here. My wheat averaged twenty-five gether. My wheat averaged twen bushels to the acre last year; oats, fifty els to the acre. This is not a good corn country as the season is too short. very severe winter, storming half the time, and are having to-day as I write this letter the worst blizzard of the season. Yours respectfully. Charles Stoven. respectfully,

Letter from Tangent.

TANGEST, Or., March 26, 1883. Editor Willamitte Farmer :

The fall sown grain in this part of the country was entirely cleaned out by the cold in it.

is J. A. Patten, and the hogs were of the Berkshire breedMr. Cross says the last lot of hogs he beautiful spring weather, which the farmers beautiful spring weather, which the farmers have made use of to the utmost of their ability in reseeding their frozen out fields, which they have nearly completed, besides considerable otherplowing; and a good many are get tting anxious for rain, whi h commenced y terday in a gentle mist from the north, and it terday in a gentle mist from the norm, and still continues without intermission. The balm trees are out in nearly full leaf; the plum, cherry and peach trees are in full bloom, and everything betokens an early spring and a fruitful and prosperous sesson.

John Luren.

Results of the Freeze on Grasses.

WHITEAKER, Or., March 19, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer :

Farmers are nearly done sowing wheat; it is too dry for plowing; agriculturists are rather blue over the prospect ahead; times are good, however, and money plenty. One feature of the freeze you have not mentioned is, our grasses are badly froze out—mesquit nearly all gone; orchard grass nearly half; but the timothy is mostly saved; Kentucy blue grass stool it bravely; this grass will be more appreciated by and by; but the wild oats can e from the lower surface right along; we hoped they were all killed. G. W. H.

North American Review.

In the North American Review for April, the scriptural and the legal aspects of Divorce are presented respectively by the Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, well known for his insistance on the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and by Judge John A. Jameson, a jurist whose long experience with divorce cases in Chicago, both on the judicial bench and at the bar, lends to his observations a very special value. Dr. P. Bender, a Canadian, who has studied to some purpose the political, social and economic conditions of his country, under tle title, "A Caradian view of Annexation," makes a forcible presentation of the reasons which incline many citizens of the Dominion to regard with favor the idea of absorption by the United States. Senator John A. Logan sets forth the need which exists for "National Aid to Public Schools" in the several States and Territories. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby writes of "The Dangerous Classes" that menace the perpetuity of civil order and the peace of the community, meaning the manipulators of corporation stocks, and the men who, having amassed enormous wealth, use it f r nefarious purposes. James C. Welling, President of Columbian University, treats of "Race Elucation," the problem that confronts the philosophic statesman, of the presfronts the philosophic statesman, of the pres-ence in our body politic of a strong Negro contingent. "The Water Supply of Cities" is discussed by Charles F. Wingate, "Ethical Systems" by Prof. F. H. Hedge, "Street Begging" by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, and "Criticism and Christianity" by O. B. Froth-ingham. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers gener-ally

THE last issue of the Commercial Reporter and Journal of Commerce, of Portland, comes to us enlarged to an eight column folio. Mr. B rn, the proprietor, has, by untiring energy and a thorough knowledge of commercial matters, raised the Reporter to such a stand ard as it never before realized. As an authority, it is perfectly reliable, and has the confidence and support of the mercantile ommunity. It will be a long time before another commercial paper can enter the field, and expect to win enough laurels to pay salt.

CRACKED ON MIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

The Earl of Dalhousie, of London, England, has presented his compliments to the editor of this paper and wants to know if a man can marry his dead wife's sister. He has also propounded the same inquiry to the goveruous of the several States, with a view to finding out what Americans think about such a transaction. Dalhousie wants to introduce a bill in parliament to legalize such marriages if he can cite the sentiment of the United States in favor of it. If Dalsie wants to marry his dead wife's sister he had better come to this country, where he can do any-thing he wishes, even be a city councilman of Portland, which is a position not to be snorted at. In some portions of the country you can marry your live wife's sister; in and live with you. The sentiment of the country on the subject is unreliable. It depends a great deal on who the parties are, how he votes, and what church he belongs to. If he is a "hale fellow well met," he is talked about behind his back but is not held up to about behind his back but is not held up to public scorn; if he votes the democratic ticket, an effort is made to indict him, and his rime never out laws; if he belongs to the Presbyterian church, why, it is just nuts for the other congregations. Then, Dalsie, if you want to fall in on your sister-in-law and your wife wont have it, or refuses to die can do this; you can put your wife in Bacon's portion of Sherlock's block, and let her work oxes in the Palace theatre, while your sisterlaw stays at home and does house work That is the way some people do it, and the law and public sentiment does not effect them. There is no place like the United States in times of peace, and if law are made that do not suit, people no not pay any atten-tion to them. Come over Dalme and bring your sister in law with you. Don't fool around Parliament because there is nothing

Up-River Navigation-Its Prospects.

The Columbia river presents more and greater obstacles to free navigation than any other river of equal magnitude on the American Continent. Appropriations have been made and work is still in progress to overcome these obstacles on the lower river, and by that means render its navigation more free and less expensive. A project is now in contemplation by the O. R. & N. Co. in the spring to run a line of steamboats from Priest Rapids to Kettle Falls. The route is beset came unprofitable, and the new lands of successive new States became the came unprofitable, and the new lands of successive new States became the came of this context. with some difficulties between the points named; there is very rapid wates at Rock Island, some 20 miles above Priest Rapids.

The next difficulty met with is at the mouth of the Chelan, another very rapid place in the river; but none of them are so difficult but met with a partial failure. Any attempt to met with a partial failure. Any attempt to make the control of the Rorth Island and a specific place in the river; but none of them are so difficult but met with a partial failure. Any attempt to make the control of the Rorth Island and the Rorth what navigation is possible by boats of power. The navigation of the Columbia, to the highest point named, would open up for settlement a large district of country that in its natural state is well adapted for the raising of cattle, horses and sheep. The east side of the Columbia, is, in the full sense of the word, a bunch grass country. Its adaptation to the growth of cereals is to a large degree favorable, and its accomplishment by no means difficult, except as to the provisement of timber for building and fencing. There is some timber in places, such as alder, birch and cotton or balm wood; but its growth is confined to narrow strips along the Columbia river and above the mouth of the Chelan. The mounabove the mouth of the Chelan. The mountains, however, just close to the river on the west side, and are covered with the finest kinds of timber, from Priest Rapids to the mouth of the Chelan, a distance of over fifty miles. The bottom land that is level and suitable for cultivation for that fifty miles below the mouth of the Wenatchie, is only about twelver or thirteen miles long, with an average width of one and a half miles. It average width of one and a half miles. average width of one and a half miles. It possesses one of the finest climates to be found in the Territory, and will grow all kinds of tender fruits and vegetables, such as peaches and grapes, all kinds of melons and tomatoes, all of which ripen fully as early as the fruits and vegetables do in the valley. The hills on the west side of the Columbia river, from Priest Ranids to the mouth of the Wentenie Priest Rapids to the mouth of the Wenatchie large bands of horses, cattle and sheep are driven from the Kittitass and Yakima valleys to make their own living during the winter months. For many years the stock so win-tered came out in good order in the spring, with but one exception, and that was two pendent on catching what they could find, perished by reason of the heavy crust on the snow. The whole of the country from Priest Rapids up to the Wenatchie slopes to the east, and in consequence is shut off from the cold winds that prevail so generally from the west, by the great altitude to which the samt rises between the Kittitas valley and the Columbia river. The east side of the river, from the confluence of the Snake up to the mouth of the Chelan, is devoid of timber, but covered with a heavy growth of bunch grass. The quality of the soil is good on all the val-ley hills from White Bluff up to the Okanan, except where the mountain heights are too steep to admit of cultivation. The hills. too, in the vicinity of Crab creek, are com-posed of a rich black soil, which the writer believes would be first r te for the production of winter wheat. The whole region, however, here described is in the dry belt of country, in

which irrigation is more or less a necessity.

The country along the mouth of the Chelan is embraced in the Moses reservation, which extends north to the British line. So long as the reservation is held for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians, there can be no material development of that portion of this fertile region. It is true the country is not used by Moses nor any of his little band. He, as well as the majority of his subjects, spend the most of their time in Yakima county, wholly removed from the land awarded them by the Howard-Moses treaty. Moses has no use for the reservation and don't want to live on it. Why is it held from settlement and cultivation by the whites, is an enigma that can only be solved on the ground that those in authority are ignorant of the true state of facts in the state of facts. facts in reference to the life and habits of Moses the Great and his band. The facts in regard are known to the military officers who have lived at Fort Chelan and Camp Spokan, it is reasonable to suppose that the existing state of affairs have los g since been communi-cated to Washington authorities; but no steps have been taken to alter the condition of things in that valuable country. The navigagive Colville an outlet for her products, that would be a vast benefit to that isolated re-gion. It is highly probable that the Moses reservation will ere long pass from his possession, and be thrown open to settlement for the whites. It must necessarily take several years to bring the country into cultivation, and until that occurs, the business through that channel must be limited; but something of that kind is needed to give the country start, as well as to hasten a more rapid development. The main reliance for business on the upper river must come from the east side, at this time, but little progress as yet of trade established, as they are powerful auxiliaries in the development of any country.

which irrigation is more or less a necess

We have frequently urged the farmers of Eastern Washington to raise something beduring the past year or two, when riding over the country or conversing with our farmer

the raising of quite large field of excellent corn in various portions of the Walla Walla valley. The Helens Herald, in discussing this subject, claims that nothing is better established by our own experience than the exhausting effects of continuous wheat growing. It is within the memory of those living that that the Genessee and Black river values of the continuous wheat growing that the continuous of the continuous leys of New York were the best wheat pro cessive new States became the center of this production, till it has now reached the valley of the Red River of the North Iowa has

make these or any other crops our chief staple and sole reliance would operate disastrously upon our fortunes.

Our wide, rich prairies are exhausted in a very few years by any system of culture that does not return to the earth a recompense for what is taken from it. Stock growing meets best the demands of a more prudent culture. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses make a return to the soil that prevents for a long time their

utter exhaustion that has come upon many of the once most fertile portions of the country. Virginia raised tobacco till her best soil has ecome her poorest and a change of industry

as become a necessity.

Instead of sending abroad so large a portion of our products, it is our better policy to have them consumed at home, and then all the waste and refuse is returned to enrich our own soil. In proportion as we can profitably use up our own products at home we shall be the gainer. We prefer that the starving people Europe would come here to be fed than that our corn and wheat should be sent abroad. our corn and wheat should be sent abroad. We wish and expect to see the day when all cotton product, gratly increased, shall be worked up at home. Internal commerce is better for us to cultivate than external commerce. In manufacturing what we grow we can make a greater profit than in the growing, and a home market is better in every way than a fraging one. W. W. Union

The Ouillants Country

than a foreign one .- W. W. Union.

A. J. Smith, in a recent letter to the Port Townsend Argus, wrote as follows of the Quilleute country, on the ccean coast of Washington Territory:

Quilleute is coming to the front. Settlers are coming in. Mr. Loon.iller, the blind man, who located here in September, has refused \$200 for his claim. Mr. Ford has been offered \$500 for his, but refused; he asks \$1,500 for h s quatter's right. The man who wa claim found one vacant that he likes better than Mr. Ford's. It is e-timated that there are 1,000 claims vacant in the Quilleute valley that are good farming lands, besides thousands get up our telegraph, so that we can send our returns in in time to be counted. The west end of Clallam county is the best part of the country. It has the best agricultural land, and the most of it. Quilleute is bound to be most populous and wealthy part of the country. The claims that have been taken are most. all prairie, black vegetable mould from two to all prairie, black vegetable mount from two to four feet deep, with a yellow clay subsoil. Most of the farming lands has been taken up, but there are four streams which form the Quilleute river, all of which have rich bottom lands, that are as good as any river bottom land in Western Washington. One of the newcomers has a river claim, and will put in ten acres of hops in the spring. Some other parties will engage in the same business. The parties will enuage in the same business. The lumbering interests here will be immense, and the company that gets the first foot hold will get a fortune. The coal fields when open will add wealth to the country already rich in agricultural resources. Our cattle are running in the timber and are doing well. The weath-er is warm and pleasant. The frogs in small er is warm and pleasant. The frows in small water places are croaking to-day as if April or May had come. Flowers are in bloom out-doors and unprotected. There are plenty of game and hish here. Also a good store, and prospect of another soon. The farmers had good crops the past season.

NEW EVERY WEEK. Oregon Kidney Tea.

From the multitude of certificates received from well known citizens who have been ben-cfitted by the use of this remedy, the preprie-tors, Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co., have contracted to publish two new ones each week for the year ending April 1, 1883, that all our readers may see the great benefits it has con-ferred on the afflicted.

PORTLAND, Or., July 31, 1879. While I was in Tillamook last winter, I was affected in my back and kidneys so that t was almost impossible for me to reach Port-land. When I got here I was induced to try the Origon Kidney Tra. I drank, at my meals, the tea made from it and it has effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was. E. Coux. all who are afflicted as I was.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Dec. 13, 1879. Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, and had pried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of the OREGON KINNEY TEA, which has apparently entirely entered worth. sides wheat, and we have been much gratified entirely cared both of us, as since taking it two weeks we have felt no symptoms of the disease. We can heartily recommend it to the country or conversing with our farmer others similarly afflicted, as we believe it will friends, to learn that our suggestions have do all that is claimed for it. M. L. White.

THE WELCOME RAIN

been practically and successfully tested by Reports from all sections of Oregon are to the effect that rain is falling. No apprehension was felt, for if there is anything sure in Oregon, it is rain. The grass, so parties from the Upper Country and from the South say, is growing fast, and stock is all doing well. Much spring grain is sown, and good returns will be realized. In some sections the gress was supposed to be killed, but, as a rule, since the rain commenced it has started again. Some few varieties have been killed. Below we append a report from the Willamette Valley counties of Oregon :

CORVALLIS, Benton Coounty, March 23.

—It was clear yesterday and to-day; but only a slight sprinkle this afternoon, hardly enough to lay the dust. Growing grain is not suffering. A moderate rain would be a benefit to unplowed land, much of which is already too dry to work well. At least two weeks will be required to finish seeding in Benton county, and the only injury to result from even a protracted storm would be delay in this work; barometer, 29.87.

HILLSBORO, Washington County, March 23.

It commenced raining here about 3 P. M. and continued until 5 P. M.; looks like giving us a good rain to-night. The shower was heavy, being about all that is needed for a week. Crops were not materially suffering as yet, though this, in some measure relieves the anxiety for the future.

McMINNVILLE, Yambill County, March 23. Very light sprinkle here at 2 P. M. It will be of very little benefit to crops; weather clear and very little indication of any more rain. Spring grain sown before the 12th of this month looks splendid. Three-fourths of the wheat to be sown this spring in this county is already in.

EUGENE CITY, Lane County, March 23 .-Light showers from 4 to 7 o'clock; not suffi-cient rain to greatly benefit crops. Grain has been growing fairly during the past few weeks. More complaint is made of the un-usual quantity of wild oats springing up than for lack of rain.

ALBANY, Linn County, March 23—Scarcely enough rain has fallen to lay the dust, and the sky is again clear. While rain would be beneficial to crops, still they will not suffer if we do not have any for a week or two onger.

OREGON CITY, Clackamas County, March 23 — Gentle rain fell during the afternoon and ceased about 5:30.

ROSEBURG, Douglas County, March 23 .-No rain as yet; indicati ns are very favorable.

SALEM, Marion County, March 23.-No rain has fallen here for the lat thirty

Michael Strogoff

This is the title of the play now running at New Market Theater. It is dramatized from one of Jules Verne's thrilling stories. This Washington. There are thirty-three voters and more coming. If united we will soon have our influence at the polls, that is, if we power to bring before Portland audiences good shows. The plot of Michael Strogoff is a thrilling one, and is as follows :

The story centers in the hero, Michael Strogoff, and this gives opportunity for the full display of the excellent histrionic talents the very first appearance of the captain of the Imperial messengers on the stage, to the last act in the drama, there is an intensity of manner in Grismer that makes every one fee the heavy business he has in hand, so that the real Michael Strogoff appears before the audience all the time. It is one of those rare cases where the man is entirely forgotten in the actor. There is not space in this article to follow him all through his series of trials in his wearisome, perilous journey over the ter-rible Ural mountains, and through hostile bands "to save Irkutsk." The meeting of his bands "to save Irkutsk." The meeting of his mother at the battle field of Kolyvan; the blow from the whip of the traitorous Ogereff; the doom of having his eyes burned out; the journey through fire and water to Irkutak; and above all the last terrific encounter in the grand duke's palace, were scenes that wrought e up to its highest degree of in-g. Miss Osborne as Strogoff's tense feeling. mother scores a brilliant success; has a great deal to say and do, and she both says and does it well. Brave as a warrior, full of patriotic fire and fervor and yet strong in her intense love for her son, she goes through her strong and difficult part without a fault. Miss Phoebe Davies as "Nadia Feodor" has not so much to do as in some other plays, but as is al = ays the case with her, it is well done. She al ays the case with her, it is well done. She is a very pretty young lady and her large lustrous eyes are particularly charming. She knows how to use them, too, in a way to add greatly to her dramatic power in her expressions of the varying emotions of fear, love, anguish and surprise. Mrs. Mabel Bert does better in this play than in her last week's performances. Miss Carol Crounce as the innkeeper, appears remarkably well. Clarence Wilkins as the villain "Ivan Ogereff," divided honors with Mr. Grismer, but having divided honors with Mr. Grismer, but having the disadvantage of an unpopular character, he did not gain the sympathy or interest of the audience like the other. His part was admirably performed, and in the last fight and the dying scene, the intensity of the feel-ing in the audience fairly gave way to rounds of applause for his realistic acting. As to the scenery and stage setting for this great play, not half enough can be said. To describe it would exceed the limits of this article.

Russia Salve is the universal remedy for

For a cough or cold there is no remedy equa to Amm a's Cough Syrup.