MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

ne Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof-Horticulture, Viticulture and Fiori-



HE WAY I GROW all kinds of roots: Plow under all the manure in the fall you can. Then plow deep in the spring. If your land is shallow, with a clay subsoil, it will take lots of fertilizing to bring it up. As

land is in good the the spring, plow and drag. Then back furrow into a dead furrow. That will leave a ditch on either side. Now put the near horse in the furrow and set over your plow to the left of the furrow. Catching your eyes in a spot on the corner, and holding it over the furrows, the horse walks in them back on the other side. When you get the land as wide as convenient, take another dead furrow, and then the center between until you get it all done. If you will look ahead of you, you can make straight rows. If you have coarse manure, it will bother you some, but when you get done it will repay you. Then take the smoothing harrow and run over the rows lengthwise. Let the driver walk in the furrow. Go over it three or four times, and all of the lumps are in the ditch, the ridges will be a nice oval, and the fine soil on top will be firmed. Sow your seeds in the center of the ridge. As soon as you get it ready, follow up the drag with your drill, so as not to let the ground dry before your seeddrill rollers firm it over. Put in plenty of seed. You can cut them out, but can't always transplant them. I sow beets, mangolds and carrots as soon as the ground is fit. Ruta bagas on the 20th of June. The seeds on the ridge will start before the ditches. When the weeds start, I take a one-horse plow, put on a rolling coulter, and a slow iorse, fix on the clevis so as to hitch low, and go on each side of the row, taking off one inch, except next to the roots. There I take off three-quarters of an inch, and throw it into the ditch. You can't do fine work with a fast-walking horse, as you don't want to leave more than two inches to handweed. Then, if near town, get some boys, but don't put them to weeding slone. Thin mangolds ten inches to one foot apart. Beets for table use, six inches; carrots, five inches. Then cultivate, throwing the ground from the center up to the roots, and when the weeds start, back with the plow. The one weeding and thinning will be alest all. We go over later, but it is a quick job. The cultivator should be run through often, after every rain if possible. Some other time I will give

my method of digging roots. F. D. Burtch. Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Michigan's Fruit Institute. (From Farmers' Review Special Report.)

On Wednesday morning Mr. Morrill continued his talk upon peach growing, discussing the "Cultivation and Care of the Orchard." He advocated giving up the land to the trees after the first year, but favored using the land for one year for some cultivated crop that would draw upon the land after the first of August, as it would aid in ripening the trees. The orchard should be plowed in the spring as shallow as posible, and should receive a frequent dragging up to the middle of August. By the use of a smoothing harrow or weeder, fifteen or twenty acres can be gone over in a day, and the dust mulch thus formed will do much to hold the moisture through a season of drouth. The first spring he recommended that the strong shoots be headed back, so as to give the weaker ones a chance to develop, all surplus branches being removed. After the first year cut back the new growth from one-half to twothirds, beginning at the top and trimming out all weak and dead shoots along the branches. By thus shortening the shoots the danger of breaking down of the branches will be lessened and it will be much easier to thin and pick the fruit. Unless pains are taken to remove the extra shoots it will be better not to head back, as the tree top will be too thick. Do the pruning early in the spring, before the buds start, to prevent the exhaustion of the tree by developing an excess of polien.

The thinning of the fruit should be done before pit formation begins, as, if delayed until the pit hardens, it will be a serious drain upon the trees. By thinning the fruit at this time so that they will stand six or eight inches apart, the full vigor will be thrown into those remaining and the crop will be larger and of much greater value than if not thinned. A large tree will often need to have from 3,000 to 4,000 peaches taken from it. To properly prune and thin an eight-year-old peach orchard takes about seventeen and one-

half days per acre. Mineral manures are particularly desirable for peach orchards. Stable manure is not desirable for good peach land, but may be used to advantage spon light sands. Wood ashes and nd bone make a complete fertilizer r the peach. They make the fruit e that the loss in high winds is greatsened. In some soils there seems be an abundance of potash and wood es are reported as producing no ef-

By mounding up the trees in the fall the formation of ice about the collar can be prevented, and if it is leveled own in July any eggs or young borers in be readily destroyed. If washes are thou shall be saved.

FARM AND GARDEN. used care should be taken that they are properly prepared, as much loss has been caused by the application of washes that were highly commended, but proved so strong as to destroy the trees.

Too great care cannot be given to searching for and destroying trees affected with the yellows. Trees with a single branch showing the disease are often kept until the fruit is gathered, but this is unsafe, as it may spread the disease to the surrounding trees. If removed as soon as any indication of the disease can be seen in the fruit it is likely that no harm will follow to the surrounding trees. It is possible that if properly employed Bordeaux mixture may prevent the spread of this dread disease, as many peach growers who have sprayed their trees to prevent curl leaf and rot report that they have not had yellows, while there has been a considerable loss where trees have not been sprayed.

The third talk of Mr. Morrill was upon "Marketing Peaches." The sucessful fruit-grower of today must, in addition to a practical knowledge of the business, have a knowledge of the sciences that relate to the soil and plants. He must, above all, be a good salesman. All is profit above the fixed charges, and as these are largely the cost of production, much can be often added to the profit if they can be cheapened. Yet costly methods are often most profitable, as trees are machines, and require a certain power when not doing work, and if, by giving little better care a considerable increase in production is secured, the difference will be profit,

Some Good Suggestions. I have been engaged in poultry raisng but a few years. I have kept the White Brahmas, White Leghorns and the Buff Cochins. Now I have only the Plymouth Rocks, and this breed suits me best. My hen house is only a common one, but it is comfortable. I have fed ground wheat and oats and scraps from the table, with plenty of sweet milk and pure water. I think that sweet skim milk is much better than sour milk for chickens. Our markets have been rather low during the past year. In the winter we give warm feed in the morning, and we never fail to get eggs. In raising broods I have good success when I watch the broods closely. It does not pay to neglect them. As to early maturity, I think that there are no birds that mature earlier than the Plymouth Rocks.

I live on a farm, and, like all farmers' wives, have to raise the poultry. I have had in my poultry raising the three kinds of fowls I have mentioned above. I like the Plymouth Rocks very much. Their eggs hatch well, and the little chicks try to take care of themselves early. They mature early, and when young are very deceiving in their veight. The hens are good layers if they have any care at all. I kept sixty hens last year, and during that time sold of chickens and eggs \$140-worth, and had some die. My greatest trouble has been the little mites, and I have never found anything that would rid the roosts of them entirely. The only method that seems to have any effect is to keep the hen-house as clean as possible, and when the hen has set about ten days take out the nest and clean it and replace it. Then, on wash days we throw all the suds into the hen-house and onto the roosts. I use lime in the same way. For chicken cholera I use condensed lye, putting a little in the food. I use about two tablespoonfuls to three gallons of feed, using enough water to swell the feed well. Wheat, oats and corn will do to be fed in this manner. We find this also a good thing to keep off hog cholera. In the years 1894 and 1895 we had hog cholera all around us, but by giving them feed impregnated with lye and changing the hogs from one field to another about once in two weeks, we kept them from getting the cholera. In feeding this to chickens, of course it will not do to feed it often, and it should not be placed where they can get it at will. Once a month or once

Winter Wheat in Iowa.

in six weeks is often enough.-Mrs. J.

L. Perrine in Farmers' Review.

A bulletin of the Iowa experiment station says: Extensive variety tests of winter wheat have in times past been conducted at this station and the result reported in previous bulletins. The only variety of winter wheat thus far found to be adapted to this locality is the Turkish Red. The yield of this variety has not been less than twentyfive bushels per acre on the experiment station grounds and in 1894 and 1895 the yield reached 48 and 54.7 bushels respectively. The yield of winter wheat has invariably exceeded that of the spring wheat grown here and the quality has been uniformly better.

Cost of Harvesting Sugar Beets .- A record of all labor put on digging the beets was kept with the following resuit: Five and one-half days' team work, at 75 cents per day, \$4.12; twenty-two days' man labor, at \$1.50 per day, \$33, making a total cost of \$37.12 for digging 22.44 tons of heets, or \$1.65 per ton. The beets were taken from the ground by plowing a deep furrow with the landslide as near the beets as possible without cutting them. They were then easily thrown in piles.-Colorado Experiment Station.

Money Lost or Made, -- Some of the ranchmen of Texas are claiming that they have lost a good deal of money during the past year by purchasing cattle to feed. Now that they have got them fut they will not bring enough to pay for the investmentt. We hope this is a too gloomy view of the situation. Doubtless the above is the experience of some, but it is also more than probable that some others have made money. A single experience does not give the true average for the total.

Helieve on the Lord Jesus Christ, and

make it a very pretty and poetical SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

source of pocket money, as well as an artistic delight. From its fragrant blue depths she can gather many a silver dollar in the course of a summer, as its treasures find a ready sale among women who love dainty things. In Southern California good-sized lavender beds keep many women supplied with spending money, for the long, slender stems in blossom sell readily for a cent apiece, and those whose purse of plenty and hours of leisure admit of luxurious bits of fancy work, see a poetical fitness in working up the lovely old-fashioned flower into choice and dainty articles. For birthday and holiday gifts, and for church fairs and bazaars nothing could be sweeter than pretty things that can be made from lavender stalks.

From a Bed of Lavender.

who owns a bed of lavender may

A beauty-loving little woman has recently fashioned some exquisite articles of fancy work, which are useful, too, in a very dainty way, using as her material long, smooth lavender stalks in bloom and many yards of lavendercolored baby-ribbon. With taste and skill her deft fingers wove in and out, between the slender stalks, shining rows of ribbon, until at last there lay a shimmering lavender-tinted and lavender-scented fan-large and substantial enough for actual use, but so fairylike and delicate that one would be conwhich might be used, but should not.

The fragrant blue blossoms were first folded down upon their stems, and firmly in between the stems which covered them, the blossoms being in the center. This makes a firm, smooth handle, which tapers toward the fan part. This is broad and flat like the with scissors into proper shape to make a rounding edge. This flat surface, from about two inches above the handle, is closely woven with the babyat the top, as is also a rosette of loops at the smallest part of the handle.

Another very popular way of using lavender is the making of "lavender sticks." These are similar to the handle of the fan described, and three or four are joined together in a cluster, kingdom of God. I hope, and pray by large, full bows of baby-ribbon of any delicate color. They are hung than three. I know evangelists who against lace curtains or over chairbacks, and the pungent, spics odor from the hidden blossoms fills the

room. As a gift for some dear old lady, whose earliest years are somehow associated with the sweet, old-fashioned lavender, nothing can be more dainty and appropriate than a lavender fan. Gently swaying the lightsome, airy thing, tender thoughts of long-past girlhood will come to her as the familiar fragrance floats out upon the air. Memories of that sweet pleasure of "going to meeting," with a sprig of lavender laid primly upon the snowy folded handkerchief, or pressed be-tween the leaves of the bible, will come to her with tenderest meaning, and visions of mother's lavender bed will be with her all day long.

Many a dainty woman loves the scent of lavender in her bedroom and upon her clothing and household belongings, and bunches of this fragrant herb, inclosed in some very fine fabric, tied with lavender ribbons, given to a fastidious friend to lay away in her bureau or wardrobe, would be a useful gift. Love of delicate odors is an evidence of refinement, and the very act of scenting a garment presupposes its immalculate cleanliness. Then how pretty and dainty it is to scatter blossoms from the lavender bed throughout one's posdaily life.-Ladies' Home Journal.

First Requisite of Success.

The first requisite of success in poulare doing, and just what returns they on the human arm, while the other deare getting. We would like monthly pends upon almightiness, reports from as many of our readers as keep any records. Give us not only the reports of what eggs are being obtained from the flock, but also cost of Greenland be evangelized? The possikeep, and any incidents connected with | bility is that after a few more hundred the work.

in Colorado have been examining the walrus and bear, and that the innabiforest regions of the state to determine tants will come down by invitation into what extent they hold back the to tolerable climates, or those climates snow from melting in the spring. It is may soften; and, as it has been posia new idea to many people, and yet tively demonstrated that the Arctic reentirely reasonable. It is found that the gion was once a blooming garden and forests retard the melting of the anows a fruitful field, those regions may and so cause the waters to flow down gradually over a much longer period of time than is the case where the trees are cut away. They thus have a tendency to prevent floods in the spring and droughts in the summer. It is very evident that we will soon have to follow the example of France and begin the reforesting of our mountains.

Tea in India.-The mhabitants of India long ago found that tea growing was an important industry, especially as the tea sold readily to foreigners. of flowers have been found in the Arc-It was like money, could always be disposed of. The consumption of tea for climate, and it is found that the by the people of India is only onefortieth of a pound per head, while in England the rate is five pounds per head, or 200 times as much. It is largely a commentary on the prosperity of the western laborer over the laborer of India.

"Statistics of the Dairy" is the title of a book just being issued by the department of agriculture. It is compiled by Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy

Cycling is next to nothing when prace ticed with the thermometer at one degree above zero.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"DIVISION OF THE SPOILS" LAST

Lesson Radiant with Coming Re wards for All Well Doers - "Shall Divide Spoils with the Strong"-Lasiah, 53:12.



N THE Collseum at Rome, where persecutors used to let out the half-staryed lions to eat up Christians, there is figure of a cross. And I rejoice to know that the upright piece of wood nailed to a trans-

verse piece has become the symbol not more of suffering than of victory. It is of Christ the conqueror, that my text | ture, transformed into the richest and speaks. As a kingly warrior, having healthiest of regions. The God who subdued an empire, might divide the palaces and mansions and cities and valleys and mountains among his officers, so Christ is going to divide up all the earth and all the heavens among his people and you I will have to take are blazing down in its timbers and our share if we are strong in faith and strong in our Christian loyalty, for my tent to admire its beauty as a fan text declares it: "He shall divide the spoil with the strong."

> The capture of this round planet for Christ is not so much of a job as you

baby-ribbon woven very closely and might imagine, when the Church takes off its coat and rolls up its sleeves for the work, as it will. There are sixteen hundred millions of people now in the world, and four hundred and fifty millions are Christians. Subtract four old-time palm-leaf fans that went with hundred and fifty millions who are our grandmothers to meeting. The Christions from the sixteen hundred stems are then expanded and trimmed millions, and there are eleven hundred and fifty millions left. Divide the eleven hundred and fifty millions who are not Christians by the four hundred and fifty who are Christians, and you ribbon, and a full cluster is fastened will find that we shall have to average less than three souls each, brought by us into the kingdom of God, to have the whole world redeemed. Certainly, with the church rising up to its full duty, no Christian will be willing to bring less than three souls into the Almighty God that I may bring more have already brought fifty thousand each for the kingdom of God. There are two hundred thousand people whose one and only and absorbing business in the world is to save souls. When you take these things into consideration, and that the Christians will have to average the bringing of only three souls each into the kingdom of our Lord, all impossibility vanishes from this omnipotent crusade. Why, I know a Sabbath School teacher who for many years has been engaged in training the young, and she has had five different classes, and they averaged seven to a class, and they were all converted, and five times seven are thirty-five, as near as I can calculate. So that she brought her three into the kingdom of God and had thirty-two to spare. My grandmother prayed her children into the the Lord's, you are perjurers. kingdom of Christ, and her grandchildren, and I hope all her great-grandchildren, for God remembers a prayer seventy-five years old, as though it were only a minute old; and so she brought her three into the kingdom of to spare. Besides that, through the telephone and the telegraph, this whole world, within a few years, will be brought within compass of ten minutes. Besides that, omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience are presiding in sessions and to let the good, old-fash- this matter of the world's betterment, ioned perfume become a part of one's and that takes the question of the world's salvation out of the impossibilities into the possibilites, and then cut of the possibilities into the probabilities, and then out of the probabilities try raising is to know what you are into the certainties. The building of doing. For this reason we wish to en- the Union Pacific Railroad from ocean courage our readers to send in their to ocean was a greater undertaking egg records. That indicates that they than the girdling of the earth with the have begun to find out just what they Gospel; for one enterprise depended up-

Do I really mean that all the earth will surrender to Christ? Yes. How about the uninviting portions? Will brave lives are dashed out among the icebergs, that great refrigerator, the Forests Held Snow .- The authorities | Polar region, will be given up to the change climate and again be a blooming garden and a fruitful field. It is proved beyond controversy, by German and American scientists, that the Arctic regions were the first portions of this world inhabitable; the world hot were, of course, the first to be cool enough for human foot and human lung. It was positively proved that the Arctic was the mother region from which all the flowers descended. Prof. Wallace says the remains of all styles can live only in warm climates. Now

that Arctic region, which has been

temonstrated by flora and fauna and

geological argument to have been as

da, may be turned back to its original

bloom and glory, or it will be shut up

as a museum of crystals for curiosity-

seekers once in awhile to visit. But

Arctic and Antarctic, in some shape, will

belong to the Redeemer's realm.

full of vegetation and life as our Flor-

What about other unproductive or epulsive regions? All the deserts will be irrigated, the waters will be forced up to the great American desert between here and the Pacific by machinery now known or yet to be invented, and, as Great Salt Lake City has no rain and could not raise an apple or a bushel of wheat in a hundred years without artificial help, but is now through such means one great garden, so all the unproductive parts of all the continents will be turned into harvest fields and orchards. A half-dozen De Lesseps will furnish the world with all the canals needed, and will change the course of rivers and open new lakes, and the great Sahara desert will be cut now planted the up into farms with an astonishing yield of bushels to the acre. The marsh will be drained of its waters and cured of its malaria. I saw what was for many years called the Black Swamp of Ohio, its chief crop chills and fevers, but now, by the tiles put into the ground to carry off the surplus moiswastes nothing, I think, means that this world, from pole to pole, has come to perfection of foliage and fruitage. For that reason he keeps the earth running through space, though so many fires so many meteoric terrors have threatened to dash it to pieces. As soon as the earth is completed Christ will divide it up among the good. The reason he does not divide it now is because it is not done. A kind father will not divide the apple among his children until the apple is ripe. In fulfilment of the New Testament promise, "The .neek shall inherit the earth," and the promise of the Old Testament, "He shall divide the spoil with the strong," the world will be apportioned to those

> worthy to possess it. It is not so now. In this country capable of holding, feeding, clothing and sheltering twelve hundred million people, and where we have only sixty million inhabitants, we have two million who cannot get honest work, and with their families an aggregation of five millions that are on the verge of starvation. Something wrong, most certainly. In some way, there will be a new apportionment. Many of the millionaire estates will crack to pieces on the dissipations of grand children, and then dissolve into the possession of the masses who now have an insuffi-

ciency. What, you say, will become of the expensive and elaborate buildings now devoted to debasing amusements? They will become schools, art galleries, museums, gymnasiums, and churches. The world is already getting disgusted with many of these amusements, and no wonder. What an importation of unclean theatrical stuff we have within the last few years had brought to our shores! And professors of religion patronizing such things! Having sold out to the devil, why don't you deliver the goods and go over to him publicly body, mind and soul, and withdraw your name from Christian churches and say: "Know all the world by these presents that I am a gatron of uncleanness and a child of hell!" Sworn to be

If you think these offenses are to go on forever, you do not know who the Lord is. God will not wait for the Day of Judgment. All these palaces of sin will become palaces of righteousness. They will come into the possession of God, and had more than one hundred those strong for virtue and strong for God. "He shall divide the spoil with

the strong." If my text be not a deception, but the eternal truth, then the time is coming when all the farms will be owned by Christian farmers, and all the commerce controlled by Christian merchants, and all the authority held by Christian officials, and all the ships commanded by Christian captains, and all the universities under the instruction of Christian professors: Christian kings, Christian presidents, Christian governors, Christian mayors, Christian common council. Yet, what a scouring out! what an upturning! what a demolition! what a resurrection must precede this new apportionment!

I do not underrate the enemy. Julius Caesar got his greatest victory by fully estimating the vastness of his foes, and prepared his men for their greatest triumph by saying: "Tomorrow King Juba will be here with thirty thousand horses, one hundred thousand skirmishers and three hundred elephants.' I do not underrate the vast forces of Sin and Death; but do you know who commands us? Jehovah-jireh. And the reserve corps behind us are all the armies of heaven and earth, with hurricane and thunderbolt. The good work of the world's redemption is going on every minute. Never so many splendid men and glorious women on the side of right as to-day. Never so many good people as now. Diogenes has been spoken of as a wise man because he went with a lantern at noonday, saying he was looking for an beyond human endurance, those regions | honest man. If he had turned his lantern toward himself he might have discovered a crank. Honest men by the ten thousand! Through the Interna-Arctic region was a tropical climate. tional Series of Sunday School leasons Prof. Heer, of Zurich, says the remains the next generation all through Christendom are going to be wiser than tic region, showing it was like Mexico any generation since the world stood. The kingdom is coming. God can do it. No housewife with a chamais cloth ever polished a silver teaspoon with more case than Christ will rub off from this of animal life are found in the Arctic | world the tarnish, and brighten it up regions, including those animals that till it glows like heaven; and then the glorious apportionment! for my text is reinforced by a score of other texts, when it says of Christ: "He shall divide the spail with the strong.

> "But," you say, "that this is pleasant te think of for others, but before that time I shall have passed up into another existence, and I shall get no advantage from that new apportionment. Ah, you have only driven me to the

other more exciting and transporting consideration, and that is, that Christ is going to divide up heaven in the same way. There are old estates in the celestial world that have been in the possession of the inhabitants for thousands of years, and they shall remain as they are. There are old family mansions in heaven filled with whole generations of kindred, and they shall never be driven out. Many of the victors from earth have already got their palaces, and they are pointed out to those newly arrived. Soon after our getting there we will ask to be shown the Apostolic residences, and ask where does Paul live, and John; and shown the patriarchial residences, and shall say: "Where does Abraham live, or Jacob?" and shown the martyr residences and say: "Where does John Huss live, and Ridley?" We will want to see the boulevards where the chariots of conquerors roll. I will want to see the gardens where the princes walk. We will want to see Music Row, where Handel and Haydn and Mozart and Charles Wesley and Thomas Hastings and Bradbury have their homes, out of their windows, ever and anon, rolling some snatch of an earthly oratorio or hymn transported with the composer. We will want to see Revival Terrace, where Whitefield and Nettleton and Payson and Rowland Hill and Charles. Finney and other giants of soul reaping are resting from their almost supernatural labors, their doors thronged with converts just arrived, coming to report themselves. But brilliant as the sunset, and like

the leaves for number, are the celestiat homes yet to be awarded, when Christ to you, and millions of others, shall divide the spoil. What do you want there? You shall have it. An orchard? There it is; twelve manner of fruits, and fruit every month. Do you want river scenery? Take your choice on the banks of the river, in longer, wider, deeper roll than Danube or Amazon or Mississippi if mingled in one, and emptying into the sea of glass, mingled with fire. Do you want your kindred back again? Go out and meet your father and mother without the staff or the stoop, and your children in a dance of immortal glee. Do you want a throne? Select it from the million burnished elevations. Do you want a crown? Pick it out of that mountain of diamonded coronets. Do you want your old church friends of earth around you? Begin to hum an old revival tune and they will flock from all quarters to revel with you in sacred reminiscence. All the earth for those who are here on earth at the time of continental and planetary distribution, and all the heavens for those who are there,

But notice that there is only one Being in the universe who can and will distribute the trophies of earth and heaven. It is the Divine Warrior, the Commander-in-Chief of the Centuries, the Champion of Ages, the universal Conqueror, the Son of God, Jesus. You will take the spoils from his hand, or never take them at all. Have his friendship and you may defy all time and all eternity, but without it you are a pauper, though you had a universe at your command. We are told in Revelation that Jacob's twelve sons were so honored as to have the twelve gates of heaven named after them-over one gate of heaven Naphtali, over another of heaven Issachar, over another Dan, over another Gad, over another Zebulon, over another Judah, and so on. But Christ's name is written over all the gates, and on every panel of the gates; and have his help, his pardon. his intercession, his atonement, I must, or be a forlorn wretch for ever. My Lord and my God! make me and all who hear me this day, and all to whom these words shall come, thy repentant, believing, sworn, consecrated and ransomed followers for ever.

THE STAGE.

Fanny Davenport has a fortune invosted in real estate in New York and vicinity, from which she derives large income.

Julia Marlowe Taber will make her first visit to Italy during her European tour this year, which will cover June, July and August. In Henry Arthur Jones' new play, Mr.

Willard has a very strong character part, an imposter who makes hypnotism his profession. Clyde Fitch has contracted to pro-

vide Nat C. Goodwin next season with a comedy drama, with Nathan Hale, the American patriot, as hero, George Marion will create the part

of Dominico, the Italian fruit seller in William A. Brady's production of "A Daughter of the Tenements." Emma Eames is mentioned as the

leading soprano in the Mapleson grand opera company. The engagement in New York will begin October 21. Calve could draw a check for \$100,000

that would be honored. She possesses. much landed property in France, is heavily interested in stocks and bonds. "In Gay New York" is the title

Canary & Lederer have decided upon for their next annual review, which will be presented early in May, at the New York Casino. A Rome letter says: "Madame Pez-

zana has returned to the stage. Many persons consider her superior to Ristort, even in her prime. Duse's first. season was with this actress,

A wealthy Englishman living in Wiesbaden has tendered to the city a. donation of 20,000 marks, with a prosistance of dramatic authors for the arat performance of their works.

Frances E. Willard and Lucy Stene are college women and so is Vida. Soudder. But the American weman's college has produced no great novelists. casayiate, or writers in other lines. In direct contrast to this is the fact that nearly all our great men writers, historians and poets especially, are college graduates.