## ON THE TURF.

ACED IN LESS THAN D MINUTES.

Records Lowered by Does His Great Work With a Strong Wind Andy McDowell the Enthusiasm Follows formance.

It in 1:58 1-4. hio, Oct. 6.—Flying sterday against the ing record of 2:01% by Westmont at Chi-Salisbury, the owner ove out Jib and a runched to a pneumatic nd the famous Califor yer were greeted with mmense audience

a turn around the Dowell, the only driver e a pacer in less than mounted the seat and He drove the team
little loop of the kite,
the audience knew
up they came to
As he passed unDowell nodded and
s on. The pacer was
rrife clip to the half,
de in 59 flat. Round
acer kept up his turn to
rrter pole, where he He drove the team rter pole, where he w signs of weakness. hot one still, and he with the runner and wire amid the hushed 00 people, who eagerly ard awaiting Starter neement of the time. had caught the pacer ig, knowing that he had orld's record. The auwent wild, and Starter ring the bell to quell

g throats. Once it in Starter Loper said: witnessed something You have seen the fastwas ever paced. Flying en Westmont, and made 584." that Jib went and the

more remarkable when es are taken into con All day a strong wind and the air was cold and wind caught the horse the back stretch at the he forged ahead just first half of the heat The quarters could not flagmen did not know was to be made and ir posts at the quarter arter poles. Id's record was broken

e game little Iowa trot-been doing battle with ad was beaten at Terre otted under the wire at of the 3-year-old trot king the world's 3-year-

her world's record was Sidmont, by Sidney, out of brood mare Fourleaf, the istle, 2:131, and Goldleaf, nont went against time the 3-year-old stallion to smithereens, going 2:10½, reducing the record cookside a full second.

COURT MARTIALED. er's Army of the Tennessee

b., Oct. 6.-It is possible tter of Colonel Merritt tant general of the dethe Platte, to the local ves of the army of the n refusing to have anywith that society and rein a discourteous manner a court martial. He has
it record as a soldier
been liked by his
his response to the
ne Tennessee invitation ed the more surprising. regular army officers, who the reunion, said to-day atter would receive official en reports of it should ngry when he read Colonel and said he "would atmatter" when he got back

Stone, chairman of the exmmittee, determined to sup-orrespondence with Colonel it some of the committee oon having access to and

Howard is quoted as hav-ented on Colonel Barber's

scathing terms, in speaking officers and the committee.

on of the Civilized Tribes GTON, Oct. 6. - According to bulletin just issued the agopulation of the five civilized ndians in the Indian terri-78,097, of which 57,000 are ws, 56.000 Cherokees, 43,000

17,000 Creeks and 2,700 The tribes are declared ining and fairly prosperous, k being especially so, be-the large negro population.

an Trumbull a Populist. Oct. 6.-It is announced

ge Lyman Trumbull is in with the Populist party, deliver an address at one of meetings in Central Music t Saturday night. He will he Populists on "The Rights as Affected by Accumulated and Favored Monopolies." rumbull has long been rea staunch Democrat.

ters Will Have a Ticket.

, Neb., Oct. 6 .- Through adion Democratic circles it is ed that a ticket was to be the field by petition repre-the views of the so-called on Democrats. Under the 500 signatures are necessary plish this.

an Indorsed by Democrats. s, Neb., Oct. 6.-The Fifth mocratic congressional confter a hard fight by the Democracy, indorsed W. A. in, the Populist nominee for

MRS. DRAYTON WILL FIGHT. PROFESSOR SWING IS DEAD. The Divorce Suit Involving One of the

Asters to Be Bitterly Conteste New York, Oct. 6.-Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, formerly Miss Carrie Astor. to-day made her first public statement regarding the divorce suit against her through her counsel, Robert A. Ship-

The long delay in filing an answer to Drayton's suit for divorce caused many reports that the case would go by default, which would mean an admission of the charges against her. According to the New Jersey law the time for filing an answer expires to-morrow, and up to the present no papers have appeared in the court at Trenton. It is not probable either that any will be filed this week, arrangements having been made where-by a longer time is obtained.

Mr. Shipman outlined to-day what will be said in the answer, and added

will be said in the answer, and added a positive statement the suit will be vigorously contested. "Mrs. Drayton will certainly file a reply to her husband's suit." said he. "There has never for a moment been any doubt about that. The question of when her reply will be entered has been left entirely to the judgment of her counsel. All the reports that the time had expired or would expire, that she would allow judgment to be taken by default, and that she would not defend the suit have been and are wickedly untrue. Mrs. Drayton's rewickedly untrue. Mrs. Drayton's re-ply will be a full and absolute denial of each and every allegation of each and every allegation of her husband's complaint."

The attorney declined to state when the reply would be filed, but sdded:
"It will not be October 6, nor will we
be in default. In cases of of this kind

be in default. In cases of of this kind counsel always arrange between themselves for the filing of all necessary papers. This is a case that will be settled in the courts."

Drayton is living quietly at Bernardsville, N. J., with his children, having spent the summer at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Drayton is supposed to be in Paris. The Astor family is scatin Paris. The Astor family is scat-tered about at various resorts. Mrs. Astor is at Lenox and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are with a party of friends in Canada.

Firm determination to fight the case has now been expressed by both sides and a complete airing of the whole thing will probably occur in the courts at Trenton.

Rebellion in China.

London, Oct. 6. - Reports have reached Tien Tsin, China, that a rebellion has broken out in the province of Mongolia. Troops from Pekin have been sent to quell the uprising.

Serious troubles are said to have arisen within the palace at Pekin, as the result of intrigues to secure the abdication of the emperor and the succession of Prince Kung's son.

A number of Europeans from the outlying districts are arriving in Tien Tsin, the foreign residents of which place are taking every precaution against an anticipated attack. The position is so alarming that all foreign women and children, including the families of members of the customs service, have been ordered to leave forthwith. Efforts made to induce the Chinese to desist from making Shanghai the headquarters for military operations have been frus-

The British consuls at Ninpo and Hankow sent alarming dispatches to the government on Tuesday and Wednesday, reporting disturbances in those places and stating that the

European residents were in peril.

The Manchester Guardian declares to-day that the powers of Europe must soon interfere in China, but Japan, in her present mood, will pay no heed to any representations made by the powers unless they shall be accom-panied by the tangible evidence of intention to back them up. It was to authorize this, according to the Guardian, that the ministerial conference of yesterday was summoned. The paper further says that after a showing of force, Japan would be told that England desired that an armistice be established, and on behalf of Europe would immediately call an international conference.

The Globe in an article referring to vesterday's ministerial council ridiculed the idea that it was summoned merely for the purpose of sending warships to protect the lives and property of British residents in China and expresses the opinion that the Manchester Guardian's article of today gives the real reason for the meeting of the ministers. The St. James Gazette expresses a similar opinion.

PARIS, Oct. . - The Gaulois, commenting on the British cabinet council held yesterday, asks if British inter-vention in the Corean trouble might not constitute a repetition of the famous coup of 1878, which enabled Admiral Lord John Hay to take pos-

session of the island of Cyprus.

The Figaro, referring to the same subject, remarked: "The British once landed in China, would not be able to resist the desire to exercise pressure upon the Japanese in order to prevent them from deriving all the advantages of victory. The troubles may then commence, and the peace of Europe will then be threatened, for Russia, France and even America will certainly intervene.'

Indians as Citizens.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 6 .- In a ruling rendered in a case in court in South McAlester, Judge Stuart says that an Indian who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States becomes in every sense a citizen of that gov-ernment without depriving him of any of the advantages or acquirements of Indian citizenship.

BURIED IN A WRECK. Three Lives Lost in an Accident on the Frisco Road.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Oct. 6. - An accident on the 'Frisco railway occurred dent on the 'Frisco railway occurred yesterday morning, resulting in the loss of three lives at Smithfield, eighteen miles west of Carthage. Freight No. 23, which consisted of seventeen cars of merchandise, was running at high speed and when just beyond the switch the engine jumped the track and was turned over and beneath it were the bodies of Mike Ketchum, engineer; Charles Warren, fireman, and Hummell, brakeman. Six cars were entirely demolished. Six cars were entirely demolished.

The Famous Chicago Divine Has Gone the Way of All the Earth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 .- Professor David Swing died at ten minutes after 8 o'clock last night of blood poisoning,

brought on by an attack of jaundice.
Professor Swing was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1830, at which place his father was engaged in the steamboat business. At the age of 18 the boy entered Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1852. In 1866 he accepted the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church of this city, which later united with the North Presbyterian church, the two forming the Fourth Presbyterian church, one of the wealthiest and most influential institutions of the kind in Chicago. Shortly after the great Chicago fire of 1871 occurred the most important event in the great minister's eareer—his trial before the Chicago Presbytery on a charge of heresy, preferred by the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, now president of Princeton college. These charges, of which there were twentycharges, of which there were twentyeight specifications, of lapses from
Presbyterian doctrines, were not sustained, there being sixty-one members in the Presbytery and only
thirteen voted against him. But the subsequent feeling was so bitter that Professor Swing brought matters to a close by resigning his pastorate, a large number of his friends going with him and forming the Central church, in which Professor Swing has since labored with great success. since labored with great success. two years services were held in Mc-Vicker's theater, a permanent home being since secured in Central Music

NEBRASKA SUES FOR \$250.000 Ex-State Treasurer Hill Files His An-

swer to the Complaint. LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 5. - In the case of the state of Nebraska against John E. Hill, ex-treasurer, and his bondsmen, to recover \$250,000 on deposit in the Capital National bank at the time it failed, issue was joined yesterday by the filing in the su-preme court of the defendant's answer. The holding of the office is admitted, and it is insisted that Hill has accounted for and turned over to the persons authorized to receive the same all the funds which came into his hands as such treasurer. It is alleged that never in the history of the state has it been the practice or custom for persons paying money into the treasury to pay it in actual money, but it has always been paid in checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drafts and and the like.

Hill received from Willard, who preceded him, the funds of the state in checks, drafts and certificates of deposit, and did not receive in actual money to exceed \$2,250. Willard had the funds deposited in the Capital National bank to his credit as treasurer, and when he turned over the office to Hill turned over the certificates of deposit among others. The answer declares that Hill never collected or received in actual money lected or received in actual money to exceed \$5,000. That the \$285,357.85 deposited in the Capital National bank, represented by a certificate of deposit issued to Hill, was the proceeds of other checks, drafts and cer-tificates of deposit, and this certificate of deposit was turned over to J. S. Bartley, his successor in office, along with other certificates of deposit. Bartley took these certificates and opened with the Capital National bank an open account for the amount in his name as treasurer of state, and checked out of the funds thus deposited the sum of \$50,000 before the bank failed

JIM CORBETT'S BLOOD IS UP. He Posts His Money for a Fight With Bob Fitzsimmons

Boston, Oct. 5 .- William Brady, Corbett's manager, telegraphed the New York stake-holder to transfer the \$1,000 deposited with him in behalf of Steve O'Donnell to Corbett's name, to cover the deposit made by Fitzsimmons for a fight with the champion. This amount, \$9,000 to be deposited with David W. Blanchard of this city, will make up the \$10,000 mentioned by Corbett in his ulti-

matum. Manager Brady received a dispatch from the Olympic club, New Orleans, containing the resolutions passed by the club declaring the championship forfeited to Fitzsimmons.

The following reply was wired immediately upon its receipt:
To W. A. Scholl, President of the
Olympic Athletic Club, New Or-

leans, La.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Your resolutions received. Cheer up and be merry; there's only one bite to a cherry.

JAMES J. CORBETT. Corbett states he holds the championship of America, which can not be denied, but the newspapers and the Olympic club people are bound to keep him fighting incessantly to

MORTON ACCEPTS.

The Ex-Vice President Notified of His Nomination for Governor.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Oct, 5 .- Ex-Vice President Morton was yesterday officially notified of his nomination as Republican candidate for governor. Senator Saxon and Judge Albert Haight were with Mr. Morton when the committee of notification arrived. General Collis delivered the notification address. Messrs Morton, Saxon and Haight followed with brief addresses of thanks and acceptance. After luncheon the three candidates and the company were photographed standing on the steps of the porch in the rear of the mansion.

Attempt to Wreck McKinley Excursionists NORTONVILLE, Kan., Oct. 5 .- The Santa Fe passenger train which was due here at 6 o'clock last night came near being wrecked five miles west of here. The train was crowded with persons who had been to Topeka to hear Governor McKinley speak. Some miscreant had placed ties across the track. Fortunately the engineer saw the ties in time to save a serious wreck. No one was hurt and but small damage done to the engine.

P. D. Armor says there is no truth ished, has in the report that he was negotiating of the in for the purchase of Jeykel island, Ga. treasury.

INVOLVED IN A SCANDAL.

Ex-Congressman Rayner's Daughter De fendant in a Divorce Suit. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-At 1 o'clock yesterday morning four men broke into a boarding house on Eleventh street and carried away the little ons of Surgeon Glennan, of the Marine corps. The mother aroused the neighborhood with her screams. She was formerly Miss Susie Rayner, belle and the daughter of a South Carolina congressman. She has not been living with Dr. Glennan for some time. The separation took place at Port Townsend, the doctor going to Stephenville, Texas Mrs. Glennan came here a few days ago, she claims, to put her boys in an academy.

Sympathy at first was strongly on the side of Mrs. Glennan. Yesterday afternoon, however, the surgeon filed out his suit for divorce, in which he made very serious charges. He headed the raid on the boarding house and claimed to have found Mrs. house and claimed to have found Mrs. Glennan occupying a bed with a man whose acquaintance she made in Virginia a few weeks ago. The man attempted to cover his head with bed clothing, but was recognized by Dr. Glennan and his companions. It seems that detectives have been employed by the friends of the surgeon, and that they have traced Mrs. Glennan and the man who was with her. The pair have been together at several places, according to the evidence collected. In his petition Dr. Glennan names In his petition Dr. Glennan names the co-respondent as Arthur L. Selling, and says that large portions of the money he has been paying for the support of Mrs. Glennan and the boys have been used in paying the board of said Selling, who is a man desti-tute of means of subsistence.

This is the second time that the Glennans have been involved in a scandal. Two years ago Surgeon Glennan accused Surgeon Magruder, of the marine corps, of intimacy with Mrs. Glennan, and there was a scene at a hotel in this city, but the charges were not proven and no divorce was granted. granted.

Mrs. Glennan denies that there was a man with her last night, and insists that she was occupying the bed with her 10-year-old son. The Glennans are widely known.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

Protest Entered Against the Bryan Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 4 .- Ex-State hairman Martin of the Democratic party has filed with the secretary of state a remonstrance against the ticket certified and filed by the regular Democratic state central committee. He demands that the objections against the ticket urged by him in his remonstrance be observed by the secretary of state and that the names in the certificate filed by the other faction be not considered or treated, or certified, or printed on the official ballot as the candidates of the

Democratic party.

The remonstrance asserts that the certificates of the majority falsiy and fraudulently state that A. Holcomb was nominated for governor in the convention representing the Demo-cratic party. The other candidates of the Omaha convention are named and their nomination in a Democratic convention denounced. It is then asserted that the state convention was not in harmony with the national platform, but repudiated that plat-form and consequently the remon-strator argues that the acts of this state convention are void.

The Bryan convention is not called a convention in the remonstrance, but an "assemblage of men." In-stead of adopting the platform of the last national Democratic convention it is asserted that it adopted substantially the platform of the Peo-ple's Independent party and nom-inated, not Democrats, but men who were at that time candidates of the Independent or Populist party.

Chicago Letter Carriers Will Not l'arade. WASHINGTON, Oct 4.—Acting Postmaster General Jones has sent a letter to Postmaster Hesing of Chicago concerning the inspection of letter carriers in that city on next Sunday. General Jones directs for business reasons that there be no parade or assembling on the lake front. Mr. Hesing is directed to have the inspection take place at the postoffice and the several stations without parades

or any unnecessary demonstrations. NEWS NOTES.

One hundred bodies have been reovered, victims of an explosion at Granada, Nicaragua. Burglars blew open the safe in the Missouri Pacific depot at Ottawa, Kan., but secured little.

Postmaster David S. Smythe of East Palatine, Ohio, was fatally beaten and robbed by two men.

The tax receipts of the New York city treasury, the first day for collection were \$5,387,000, the greatest ever

known. Twenty years ago Southern planters paid men to haul away cotton seed and burn it. Now they get from \$6 to \$8 a ton for it.

Wood E. Thompson, ex-superintendence of public instruction of Arkansas, died of paralysis.

Littleton Hulett, an itinerant Methodist preacher, and James Scott, a farmer near Mount Vernon, Ill., killed each other in a fight over an order by Scott to Hulett to leave his place.

A passenger train struck a large wagon with a ton of smokeless pow-der in it in a suburb of Wilmington, Del., and destroyed the wagon. For-tunately the powder did not explode.

Several changes are to be made in the Northwestern Catholic diocese. Archbishop Ireland is to have a

In a head end collision of passenger trains at Paul's Station, Ohio, six persons were badly injured and several cars wrecked. William Bain, superintendent of the

Miller's elevator company of St. Louis shot himself dead in the warehouse. No cause is known. W. H. Pugh, whose office as com-missioner of customs has been abolished, has been made superintendent of the income tax division of the

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof-Horticulture Viticulture and Flori-

Britons Investigate Irrigation. A Wyoming bulletin says: On Dec. 23, 1884, the British govern-

ment appointed a royal commission on water supplies and irrigation. It was the duty of this commission to investigate the subject of irrigation in Egypt, Italy, India and the United States, with a view of compiling this information for the guidance of legislation on the subject of irrigation for the province of Victoria. This commission made a special study of irrigation laws, water rights, and methods of constructing large irrigation works in the various countries visited. They have made various progress reports from time to time which have been printed by the British government in Australia. These reports contain much valuable information, and have led to the adoption of the system now practiced in Victoria, which is regarded as combining the wisdom and best methods of irrigation that can be culled from the practice of the world.

STATE OWNERSHIP. On the subject of irrigation in Italy.

the British commission makes the following statement:

"In the first place, it is important to note that almost all the irrigation canals in Piedmont and Lombardy now belong to the state, and the fact is all the more striking when it is remembered that a majority of them were originally constructed by private enterprise. The reason for this change of ownership is not difficult of discovery. As Baird Smith notes, the dangers arising out of monopoly of water, apart from the ownership of the soil, have commended their purchase to the statesman. Both processes, starting out on different principles, have arrived at the same conclusion. The Lombard practice of never separating the water from the land has palpably produced most beneficial results, and, in his judg-ment, was the chief cause of the rapid multiplication of secondary canals constructed by the private enterprise in that province. "In Piedmont, the state's proprietary of the water has been almost equally efficacious in encouraging its equitable distribution; but its ownership of the headworks has come to be recognized in each as the best means of insuring justice to the irrigator."

IN ITALY, FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The commission further states that 'Italian' experience, French experience and Spanish experience all go to show that the interests to be studied in relation to irrigation schemes are so many and so various, and so intimately bound up with the public welfare, that state control is imperatively necessary, and that for the protection of, its citizens no monopoly can be permitted which would separate property in water from property in land to which it is to be applied. But at the same time it is established that while ageneral central control by the state is essential, the business management and distribution of the water is much better placed under the local authority, as this is more effective in its supervision, more economical in its administration, and is educational, also, in a political sense, to a high degree. The establishment of a comprehensive system of irrigation by private enterprise is possible only under unusual conditions. If it embraces many sources of supply, large areas, or conflicting interests, it is impossible. The capital required is large, the returns are not rapid, and the full benefit secured by the close occupation and complete utilization of considerable areas are so reduced that the state could reach those benefits in unnumbered ways, and settlers are not justified in assuming large responsibilities in their initiation. This becomes palpable when it is perceived that as in Egypt and Italy, carefully matured schemes insure an enormous agricultural production, and the stable prosperity of a large number of producers. It may be safely asserted from foreign experience of many generations that irrigation is one of the soundest national investments, where engineering ability and executive work are expended upon large canals, which are afterward taken under local control, guarded by a carefully compiled code of water laws and regulations, while the land whose production is enhanced is charged with the interest upon the capital expended in supplying it. All of these conditions we ought to possess in Victoria.' IN VICTORIA. The investigations of this British

commission led to the adoption of what may be called the "communal" principle for reclaiming the arid lands of Victoria. Water trusts are formed somewhat similar to the irrigation district in California under the Wright act; but these water trusts by law are under governmental control, and can only be carried forward by the sanc-tion of the government, which passes upon the feasibility of the scheme, and also the available water supply for the uses of the proposed water trust. The irrigation act of 1886 in Victoria declares the water of all streams to be the property of the crown, provides for the extinction of any riparian rights that might prevent the use of water for irrigation, authorizes the construction of national works by the state, and enables trusts directly elected to carry out their schemes with money advanced from | and size of fruit.

FARM AND GARDEN. the public treasury. The success of this method of reclaiming the lands in Victoria is shown by the following statement: "When it is recollected that the first trusts in the colony were not formed until 1882, and the first irrigation trust not until 1884, the progress that has been made may be estimated in a general way from the fact that there are now twenty-four 'water trusts' covering an ares of 6,300,000 acres, and six irrigation trusts covering an area of 356,789 acres, in addition to fifteen appli tions for the constitution of new irrigation trusts which will cover nearly 3,000,000 acres more." It would seem from the above facts and conclusions of the British commission that they had adopted the irrigation district principle now in vogue in California under what is known as the "Wright act;" that the communal principle and the irrigation district principle are similar, except that in Victoria the government oversight of the irrigation trust is so strong and vigilant as to prevent abuses and failures, which have sprung up, in some instances, under the irrigation district system of California.

So far as we have proceeded in this matter as a state, we have made no mistake in our legislation. We have observed the fundamental principles which underlie the problem, and are now the admiration of the students of the problem of irrigation in the west. In the state's control of the water with its system of administration, we find that under the laws of 1890-91 provision is made for the formation of water divisions for administrative purposes. The superintendent of each water division, who is appointed by the governor, by and with the uonsent of the senate, together with the board of water or the state of the board of water or the state of the provision for the creation of irrigation districts upon the communal principle of Victoria, with municipal or quasimunicipal powers for the sole purpose of reclaiming land. These irrigation districts would vary in size according to locality and the amount of land to be reclaimed from and under the same system of ditches. Our present system of water control would still stand as an excellent method of state control and administration of our water supply, by which all parties would be protected in their priority of water rights and in the adjudication of disputed claims.

A Few Words About Roses. Before a convention of farmers in Ottawa, Mrs. Lambert said: Some years ago, when I was invited to write paper on roses I readily consented. l was then enjoying my first success in cultivating my favorite flower, and felt possessed of such an unlimited fund of informationon on the subject that I was ready to instruct any one who stood in need of such knowledge. But since then years have put to the test some of my pet theories, and, I must confess, put many of them to flight, and now I only feel capable of saying a few words in the matter. It must be understood that whatever I now say is intended for the novice only. I no longer aspire to teach the experienced floriculturist. The first necessity for rose growing is morning sun. I do not believe that any satisfaction can possibly be obtained, even though the sun should beat on one's roses from midday to midnight. It is the early morning sun which is the source of life and strength to them, and if after middsy they are in the shade so much the better. Rich soil, a shelter from north and east winds by shrubs, or a fence not too near, and plenty of room for ventilation between the bushes-under these conditions any rose except standards may be grown with perfect success in Ottawa. Of course nearly all of them must be covered in winter, and the tea roses much more heavily than others. Rosa rugosa, all the briars, including the two yellow roses, and all moss roses, are better for being left quite unprotected. All should be heavily mulched before the first of July. The most important division, to the gardener, is that of remontant and nonremontant, or summer varieties. The former bloom on shoots of the same year's growth, while the latter must have 2-year-old wood before they will show us a flower. As to pruning: If one's roses are all remontant the experience of Canon Hole, the well known rosiarian, will serve as a guide. He said that his roses had never been so glorious as they were the year they had been pruned by a donkey that had broken into his garden and cropped his remontants to the ground. According to this one should cut out as one does with its cousin, the raspberry bush, every shoot that has borne, and shorten the new growth, while with the others only -year-old wood must go. If I could only grow one rose it should be a Jaqeminot, and if I could have six they should all be the same, but if more might be mine for the choosing I should say three La France, three Mme. Victor Verdier, three Baroness Rothschild, three Merveille de Lyon, one Gracilis moss, and Old English moss, and one crested moss. There are, of course, dozens more, perfect dreams of loveliness, but some weakness of constitution or shyness of blooming would make me wait until a

CLEAN cultivation prevents fungus

year's success with the varieties I

have named had given me strength to

bear the trial of a possible failure with

the host of beauties which rise before

me at this moment and plead in vain

and insect disease.

for a word in their behalf.

CLIMATE and soil influence quality