





REALITY.

If our days were made of sumshine, Not a shadow to amnoy. Did the light of love enfwime Evermore this heart of thine With its filling wealth of joy, Wherefore would the wisdom b Of sught that's thught of miss

If temptation fled affrighted At the echo of our tread, at the econ of our treat, if our ateps were ne'er benighted.
On a pathway all unlighted;
If no burning stars were shed,
Wasrefors would the merit be
Of doing right continually?

If no circles e'er were broken And no forced new borne away,
And no forced new borne away,
If no forcewell words were spoken,
If no heart held mismony's token
When the giver slept in clay,
Where would all the pleasure lie
In that meeting in the sky? -Eva Emery Dye

KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS

Benry Sienkiewicz's New Story Abounds in Love and Fighting -Late Publications.

There is plenty of loving and fighting in Henry Sienkiewica's new story, "The Enight of the Cross." The volume new issued is the first balf of the story, and it closes with the beroine in danger of losing her life. She is imprisoned in the castle of a hard and cruel knight, and if she escapes there will be war and seandal. How she gets out of the scrape will not be known until the author has comnot be known until the author has com-pleted the second part of the story, upon which he is now at work. The first half of the story makes a book of over 400 pages and the second half probably will be as long. The plot of "The Knight of the Chois" is laid in Northern Europe in the days when Lithuania had become only recently a Christian nation, and the here is a young Lithuanian knight. Zbyshko, the young nephew of Matsko, the imthe young nephow of Matske, the impoverished Lord of Englanets, in the course of his travels, seeking adventures, meets and falls in love with Danusha, a sweet little maid of the court of Princess Denuta. Her father, Yurand, had de-voted his life to the duty of exterminat-ing the Knights of the Cross, because his young wife had fallen a victim during a slege made by them upon his castle in his absence. Zbyzako, in his des re to win peacock feethers for his little lady from the head of a German, attacks a Knight of the Cross, who is an emissary of the of the Cross, who is an emission, and for this is thrown into prison, and, after a long delay, in which the knight refuses to extend pardon for the offense, Zbyrsko is led forth to execution. But at the moment Damush appears and throws her veil over him, an cient Polish custom, which saves the ndemned—a maiden having chosen him cannot be executed. Then old Matske, who is each, returns to his home, and the young knight is assisted in taking more of him by the daughter of a neighbor. He and Yagenka, the daughter, hunt bears together, and he looks with favor upon her, but his heart is with the little dainty Danusha, to whom he re-turns. He saves her from deeth in a wild boar hunt, and while he les sick a measurager comes to take her to her father, who is reported to be sick, and just as she departs he begs that she will marry him; and, the Princess' consenting, the ceremony is performed, and she departs immediately for her father's house. In the meantime, the knight rescues her father from the snow, where he lies as dead, and it is discovered that he has never sent for his daughter. It is but a trap set by the inexorable Knights of the Cross to compel him to release a prisoner, and into the same trap goes Turand. Zbyshko fights a duel, and at the and the fete of Danusha is still doubtful. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

TRUSTS OR COMPETITION.

Both Sides of the Great Question of

Public Interest. A. B. Nettleton, formerly Assistant Sec-retary of the Treasury, sets forth the resuits of his investigations into the trust question in a book bearing the title. Trusts or Competition? Both Sides of the Great Question in Business, Law and Those editorial portions the book which are devoted to an analysis and characterization of the trust system aim to establish certain definite and fundmental propositions, for example: First, las competitive system, under which the human ence has achieved its development and progress, has not proved a failure and does not need to be supplanted by its op-posite, a system of private monopoly like that embodied in the trust movement; sec-and, the trust system centrally consists of capitalistic combination for the main pur-pose of monopolizing industries; it is, therefore, unfair in its ethics, unscientifi in its economics, violative of the spirit at the common law and essentially health to the public welfare; third, any combina-tion or consolidation which controls from We to 30 per cent of an industry has a praction or working monopoly of that indus-try, and the remaining competitors are often telerated by the trusts in order to conceal the fact of virtual monopoly; fourth, under the reign of the trust, po-sible or so-called "potential" competit-is no sufficient check upon monopoly-protection for the public against unjuprices and other still greater wrongs; fifth, large-scale production, with corresponding capital, is beneficial up to the maximum of efficiency and sconomy in manufacture; but the trust system purposely and arbitrarily carries enlargement and consolidation beyond that maximum point, and to the point of monopoly—thus making the cheapening of production a faise pretext for destroying competition, sixth, the maximum of economy and of-ficiency in production to reached short of monopoly, and is represented in America by great independent competing concerns; seventh, the industrial trust, as known in America, instead of being universal, and

Scial; eighth, the recent great increase in our exports of manufactured goeds has been mainly achieved by large independent establishments, which have carried economy the differency to manufacture to the maximum without seeding to obtain monopoly; ninth, the trust system tends to invite and compel presisturely, and hence disastrously, that form of socialism which consists of government ownership and manugement of all great industries; tenth, there is neither occasion nor popular disposition to aniagonize corporations or capital as such; the object of general hostility is simply monopoly housed in corporate form, and using vast capital oppressively and unlawfully; elevanth in proportion as the trust system prevails, and survives the people are forcibly excluded from industrial emeers, and the door of opportunity for young men is shut; twelfth, tuelty for young men is shut; twelfth, the trust system being fundamentally unsound and unjust, no remedy of palliation or regulation will meet the case. A return to industrial liberty through disintegration of the trusts is the only adequate treatment of the problem, and this is en-tirely practicable. If the people so desire, through the continued and systematic ap-plication of common-law principles by our kighest courts. (Leon Publishing Co., Chi-

Scial; eighth, the recent great increase in

MRS. ELLA HIGGINSON. Young Poet Who Is Well Known in the Northwest.

Mrs. Ella Higginson's name has be come familiar through her two books of short stories, "The Flower That Grew in the Sand" and "The Porest Orchid." and more recently by a volume of poems, "When the Birds Go North Again." These books have been popularly received by the public and favorably regarded by the critics. Their writer is a young women, Her first work was as an infrequent contributor of poems to various publica-Her gift of story-writing was so spontaneous and of such simplicity that it won immediate recognition. Mrs. Hig-ginson's malden name was Rhoades. She ginson's maiden name was Rhoades. Sha was born some 20 years ago in Council Grove, Kan. in the Neosho Valley. Her parents moved to Oregon in her childhood, and for a number of years their home was in Oregon City. Ella was organist at the Congregational Church. She learned the printing trade in the office of the Oregon City Enterprise, and even then wrote stories that attracted considerable attention. There she was married to R. C. Higginson, a druggist, and she subsequently learned the frug business herself. She went with her husband to La Grande and later they moved to Whatcom, Wash., their present home. Mrs. Higginson was fend of outdoor sports, and the woods were a continual and everand the woods were a communal and ever-fresh attraction to her. This is apparent in her books, for her intimate association with Nature is one of the charms of her writing. She is described as of fragile appearance, light brown hair, grayish-blue even and strong features. Her man-

civilized organizations, has always be and is always based either on the natural inclination to perpetuate the species, or the absolute, selfash holding of women as property, for their use as glaves or breeders. Altruistic love, which is the only truly romantic love and which finds its satisfaction in the happiness of the loved one, is he tells us, rare.—(Charles Scrib-ner & Sons, New York.)

Flower-Book of Intimute Knowledge "Nature's Garden," by Neitle Blanchan, follows in the series of popular nature-books with colored filustrations, the same author's "Bird Neighbors" and "Birds That Hunt" and Dr. Holland's Butterfly Book." "Nature's Garden" is not a bot-any, but a familiar help to an understand-ing of the life history and character of more than 500 wild flowers, so that the reader or student may come to know them in a personal way. The life-history of every flower, its dependence on the insect-world, an explantation why it has its particular color and shape and odor, lead the reader to much more than a botan-nical knowledge of it. The flower becomes a living almost a human thing. The a living, almost a human, thing. The book contrins 50 full-page filustrations, photographed directly from the flowers themselves—a collection of flower-pictures that were never before procurable except at a great cost.—(Doubleday, Page & Co. New Tork.)

A Woman's Paris.

"A Woman's Paris" is intended for the uze of the American lady who is about to go to Paris, and who wishes while she to go to Paris, and who wishes while she is there, to quote the author's preface, "to do the agreeable things there are to do, and to avoid the disagreeable things there are not to do." The author is an American woman, who knows her Paris, and who has tried to take up, systematically but readably and entertainingly, the questions of living, servants, cabs, churches and thenters, shopping, dressmakers, sports, prices and a dozen other things, and to point out to her country-fettered political position of the United States in the East affords to China the open point out to her country-fettered political position of the United States in the East has enabled her to do women just how they may everywhere women just how they may everywhere women just how they may everywhere have the best and pleasantest experience possible. The book is illustrated, and con. teins as a kind of appendix, chapters on the Exposition and on "Fair" prices.-(Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.)

Hearts Importunate.

"Hearts Importunate," by Evelyn Dickinson, is a story of Australian life, with vivid local color and strong characterization of Colonial life and Colonial people. But it is its human interest which makes it a novel to be reckoned with. The hero and herotne stand out distinctly and strongly as real people, whose hopes and fears and loves are genuine and of absorbing interest. Raiph Hazeli, er-Army officer, unhapply married, goes to Australia to live down his sorrows, and there meets Avis Fletcher, an English girl, who has also gone to this far-off colony to forget her troubles. That they meet is organization for Maximum Production." "Hearts Importunate," by Evelyn Dick-



MRS. ELLA HIGGINSON.

Primitive Love.

"Primitive Love and Love Stories." by Henry T. Finck, contains a vast amount of valuable information on love, marriage and the marital habits of peoples of all ages and all degrees of savugery and of semi-anlightenment. History and romance and negroup and more have been made to and poetry and prose, have been made to give up their contributions. Folk-fore is drawn upon, and there are many leve stories of a primitive character, told briefly and effectively. While cartain portions of the book bring it distinctively under the head of erotic liberature for private libraries only, the nurhor tream the subject with all possible delicary, and a high purpos els apparent all through the

ner is frank, but rather reserved. Her a result of fate, and that there is a husband is an Eastern man, though since union is the happy conclusion of much their marriage they have lived on Puget wos.—(Longmans, Green & Co., New

At Start and Finish

Most of the stories in "At Start and Finish." by William Lindsay, were included in a former book, "Cinder Fath Tales." now out of print. To these the author has prefixed a new story, "Old England and New England." The princi-pal story is a description of the interpa-tional collegiate coutest near London between Oxford and Cambridge on the cas side and Harvard and Yale on the other. -(Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.)

BOOK NOTES.

Kentucky Remp Fields the Scene of

roung man and a young woman. The latter is a very child of the Civil War, and adapts berself to the new conditions of social liberty. The youth also develops but along the lines of religion and scientific thought. Thus these two characters, each a child of a revolution, finally meet, and the latter half of the story shows their influences upon each other. The young woman represents the passage from the highest social organization to the obscurest and hardest manual work. The young man represents the passage from the lowest social condition to the highest incidectual plane. Mr. Allen's love for the Kentucky landscape is evident throughout the book.

Rentucky landscape is evident throughout the book.

Every one who is interested in outdoor life or Nature study will be glad to learn that Frank M. Caapman, the well-known ornithologist and writer, whose books upon birds have become standard authorities, is completing a new work to be entitled. "Bird Studies With a Camera." Mr. Chapman's success in photographing live birds has not been equaled, and the numerous illustrations which he has obtained for his new book are said to be of peculiar interest and value. "Bird Studies With a Camera" will be published by D. Appleton & Company, who are the publishers of Mr. Chapman's "Bird-Life" and "Handbook of Sirds of Easters North America."

"The Hotel de Rambou'llet and the Precleuses" is the title of a forthcoming book by Leon H. Vincent, whose Bibliotaph delighted book-lovers a year or two aso. His latest book is a bright and entertaining sketch of the establishment and influence of the famous preclouse movement and the women who established it, afterward made the subject of Mollere's comedy. The dramatist had in mind not the men and wemen who gave the establishment a beginning and endowed the movement with vitality, but those who elsewhere degraded and caricatured its high ideals. The book will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Bible and the Book of Common Prayer have supplied titles for Mass Johnston's novels. "To Have and to Hold" at once recalls the noble marriage service of the English Church and foreshadows the

Prayer have supplied titles for Miss Johnston's novels. "To Have and to Hold" at once recalls the noble marriage service of the English Church and foreshadows the felicitous outcome of the story. "Prisoners of Hope," her earlier book, found its title in the Old Testament, and comes from a verse of the book of Zechariah. It might be inferred from these circumstances that Miss Johnston is both a Bible reader and a Churchwoman.

Ethan Allen is one of the most conspic-

reader and a Churchwoman.

Ethan Allen is one of the most conspicuous figures in "A Danvis Ploneer." by Rowland E. Robinson, whose faculty of portraying the romance of life in the woods and mountains has been fully proved by his several previous volumes. "A Danvis Ploneer" is the story of a brave and simple settler of what is now Vermont. The territory was secured only after a struggle for possession with the "Torkers" as well as with Indians, and this struggle so little antedated the Revolution that the raising of the company known as the Green Mountain Boya and their part in that struggle for liberty known as the Green Mountain Boys and their part in that struggle for liberty form much of the sarrative. 'A Danvis Pioneer' contains a love story, full of romantic touches, which recounts the trials of the young settler and his act of supreme self-sacrifice to shield his odd friend's young daughter. He does not miss his reward, and the working out of this recompense constitutes the romantic charm of the narrative.

THE MAGAZINES. American Policy in the Far East a

for her commerce, and incidentally for that of the world, what no one of the so-called treaty powers could have done without compilerations, and as a result of the declarations obtained from the powers by the United States, China is at forded an opportunity of a thorough in tercal reorganization.

Organization for Maximum Production," by J. Slater Lewis, tracing the influence of mions in affecting manufacturing costs and output, and summarising the enormous advantage, to employes as well as employers, which has sprung from the settlement of England's labor troubles in

The leading article in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for May gives a very clear and interesting account of "The Coming Total Eclipse of the Sun" of May E. It is fully illustrated with maps and diagrams. Professor F. H. Higelow, the at the United States Weather Bureau at the United States Weather Bureau at Washington. Controller Bird \$ Coler gives an account of the finances of New York City under the title of "The Most Expensive City in the World." He shows very clearly that its money is recklessly wasted, and indicates many departments in which economy might be practiced without at all lowering their efficiency.

Among the timely articles in the Century for May is an essay by Andrew Carnegie entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusta," The writer contends that the popular welfare is increased by trusts; also, that such aggregations of productive capital are usually short-lived. "The only ople who have reason to fear trusts, he says, "are those who trust them." An editorial in the same number entitled "The Real Danger of Trusts," while agreeing with Mr. Carnegie as to the material advantages of such combinations, sets forth wherein they are a menace to the independence of the individual and the state. Bret Harte's inimitable story, "How Reuben Allen Saw Life in 'Frisco," heads the short fiction in Frank Lealie's Popular Monthly for May. Egerton Castle's dashing "Bath Comedy" nears its climax. Other contributions in the current number of this magazine are: "Women in Club Life," by Jennie June Croir; "May Partics Heresbouts." by Rosalie Mereler: "Bird Mimies, and Othera," by J. Oliver Nurent; and verse by Frank L. Stanton, E. Pauline Johnson, Ruth Raid, Raicy Husted Bell, Jennie Betts Hartswick, Fierence M. Metcalfe and Harold Boice.

physical courage and maintains that both forms are necessary to a complete and rounded character. Incidentally he praises Kipling's "Capitaine Courageous" and deplores his "Stalky & Co."

In McClure's Magazine for May Pro-fessor Dean C. Worcester, of the Philipfemor Dean C. Worcester, or the Philip-pine Commission, gives an account of General Lawton and his last campaigns as Professor Worcester came to know them in the course of his intimate asso-ciation with Lawton in the Philippines. The article is illustrated with a series of portraits of Lawton and other pictures. Under the title "The Ancient Hebrew People," Dr. Lyman Abbott begins, in the May magazine number of the Outlook, a series of articles about the life and liter-violins, apparently trembling with excite-Kentucky Hemp Fields the Scene of ature of the Hobrews in Old Testament Times. Subject and treatment will make this one of the most important books.

James Lane Allen, in his "Reign of when finished, from Dr. Abbott's pen. America, instead of being universal, and hence presumably natural, is practically nonexistent in other countries texcept as recently attempted abroad by American promoters), and, hence, presumably arti
Briefly, to sum up his argument, it is Law," which will be published by the Machanian form of the June Woman's Home that love is a composite and variable sonmilian Company, is the first author to lay opera tenor, Ernest Van Dyck, who tells recently attempted abroad by American promoters), and, hence, presumably arti
cept among most highly developed and around 1996. The chief characters are a experiences on the stage.

This youth who bent o'er pond'rous tome, A manip tenor be; Although perforce he stayed at home, His thoughts were far at G!

At last the "boards" he pressed— Yet sadly failed to please, and why? Though pleasure filled his breast, His voice was il at E's. —W. Fronside in Landon Musical Opinion.

GRAU IN SAN FRANCISCO

Grand Opera Season Opens There November 12-Why Not a Portland Sesson, Alsot

The news that San Francisco will have a three weeks' season of grand opera by is built upon the short motive of three the Gran company early in November, notes repeated over and over again, first a three weeks' season of grand opera by
the Gran company early in November,
when the regular American season will
be inaugurated, will doubtless be greeted
with mingled feelings of jealousy and envy
by Portland people. The organization,
numbering 225 people, will, according to
Maurice Grau's announcement, arrive in
New Tork from Europe October 27, and
will come to San Francisco by special
train, opening November 13 at Morosco's
Grand Opera House. The cities outside of
San Francisco which will be visited by

from the strings strikes the ear, and not until after a creacende of eight measures are we gratified with a satisfactory closing. The close is exceedingly bold, the bassos rising in a slow chromatic scale throughout an octave from D to D, the violige trying to counterbalance it by another extreme of gigantic strides. The movement ends with a feeling of exulting loy and happiness.

other extreme of gigantic strides. The movement ends with a feeling of exciting joy and happiness.

The larghete in A major, 3-3 time, is one of the loveliest slow movements Beschoven ever wrote, and is a special favorite in the concert-room. The opening theme given out by the strings and repeated by the winds, is a flowing canlideral of exceeding beauty, uninterrupted by any staccate. Even the symcopations in the violins have a coaxing character, rather than the spirit of stubbordness. The second phrase, with its endearing half-step, only intensifies the general feeling expressed in the first. A long dialogue follows between two lovers, which hardly needs musical quotation to be throughly understood by the attentive listener. It is one of those grateful feats of genius that captivates the casual hearer as much by its perfect beauty as it delights the estudent who investigates the means by which such perfect expression of a lovely sentiment is obtained.

A Three Note Motive.

A Three Note Motive. The schergo here appears under its own name, and is in the key of D, 3-4 time. It



MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

this company, according to the present ing in D. The violins, as if vexed by the schedule, says Music and Drams, are: Los Angeles, two nights; Salt Lake, one; Denver, two; Kansas City, two; Lincoln, one, and between St. Paul and Minneapolis three nights. The company will then return to New York for the regular season at the Metropolitan where English as son at the Metropolitan, where English as well as Italian performances will be given during the Winter of 1909 and 1901. In stating that San Francisco has had no grand opera season since the Tamagno-Patti Company appeared 10 years ago, Mr. Grau ignores the Melba season of a little over a year ago. For the arrangement by which the performances of the Grau Com-pany are to be enjoyed, the people of this

Coast are largely indebted to Manager Alfred Bouvier. Are there not enough music-lovers in Portland who would patronize the Grat Opera Company to make it worth while of this company to visit our c At least an effort should be made to b about this desirable result. It is doing an injustice to our constantly increasing en-thusiasm for the highest forms of musical art thus to ignore us as a community in favor of cities that are perhaps, musically, of less importance than Portland. It is not yet too inte to add this city to the list of places to be visited. By all means let the effort be made.

BEETHOVEN'S SECOND SYMPHONY. Written Before Composer's Soul Was

Stirred by Sorrow. Beethoven's Second Symphony, which is o be given by the Symphony Orchestra this week, was completed in the year 1802, the composer then being in the 22d year of his age. The first sketches for this symphony were found in his notebook, which was edited and published some years since. It is evidence of the which Beethoven bestowed upon his work that the sketches for it occupy II pages of the book, and we have the further tes timony of Cipriani Potter that he wrote three complete ecores before he was sat-isfied. When finished it was dedicated to Prince Lichnowski, and was first heard at the Theatre au der Wien (Vienna).

Reupen Allen Saw Life in Frisco," heads the short fiction in Frank Lesile's Popular Monthly for May. Egerton Castle's dashing "Bath Comedy" norse its climax. Other contributions in the current number of this magazine are: "Worsen in Club Life," by Jennie June Croif; "May Partics Hereabouts," by Rosalie Mercier; "Bird Mimies, and Othera," by J. Oliver Nument: and versee by Frank L. Stanton, E. Pauline Johnson, Ruth Reid, Raicy Husted Bell. Jennie Betts Hartswick, Fiscence M. Metcalfe and Harold Boke.

Governor Roosevelt's familiar face and figure form the frontispiece of St. Nicholas for May, the first article therein being from his pen—"What We Can Expect of the American Boy." In this esseny Colonel Roosevelt distinguishes between moral and physical courage, and maintains that both forms are necessary to a complete and rounded character. Incidentally he praises

up the theme, and carrying it up into the seventh, enlarge the scope for a sweeping violin figure, which, with a pronounced staccato phrase serves as a connection with the second theme.

None More Jubilant.

This theme is scarcely inferior in its jubilant expression to any similar outburst in Bethoven's later works. The finale of the Fifth Symphony may have a more impetuous rush, but we have here the same joyous spirit, exulting is its youth and strength. This feeling is intensified violins, apparently trembling with excite-ment to break into the fortissimo of the second half of the theme, until, after a number of abrupt chords fortissimo, the full orchestra stops on a diminished seventh chord, followed by a three-quarier's ross, during which the question naturally arises in the mind of the hearers, "What next?" We are in expectation of some crashing resolution, when a soft murmur

liberty the winds have taken in appropriating 15 measures to themselves, follow with a determined stroke on the third (F sharp); and as if bent on destroying any pleasant impression that the winds might have left, turn the note into the might have left, turn the note into the tonic of the chord of F sharp, eventually quieting down on the same F sharp, thus preparing the way for a more social feeling among all the instruments of the orchestra during the remainder of the

trie.

The finale allegro molte, in D major, expresses the same happy mood that characterizes the preceding movements. The opening motive is thoroughly characteristic of Beethoven, and for piquancy has few rivals among the composer's works. The close is worked out into a ode of considerable length, starting from two successive holds with a new rhythmic figure, which however soon merges into the general whirl of joyous mirth that pervades the whole movement.—Upton's History of the Symphonies.

Kneisel Quartet at Wanamaker's. John Wanamaker, having secured the agency for a well-known plane firm in New York as well as Philadelphia, went about to convince the populace that a department store man could do things on a scale as elegant as the next fellow. Having sent out several hundred engraved in-vitations to people of quality, he engaged the famous Kneisel Quartet; Suzanne Adams, of the Grau Opera Company; Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, the planist Antoinette Saumoweka, the planist;
John Cheshire, harpist; Gustav Dannreuther, violinist, and Max Leibling, accompanist, to give a concert in the art gallery of his store on Broadway. These
well-known artists gave a delightful concert, which was heard by an audience of
fashion.

Symphony Concert Programme. Following is the entire programme of the Symphony orchestra for Wednesday's concert at the Marquam Grand Theater:

dagio moito, allegro con brio.

ube" Intermission 10 minutes.
Paraphrase—"Lorelei" Nesvadba
Wolfram's prize song, from "Tannhauser" Wagner Mr. Paul Wessinger.

Music Chair at Wellesley. It is understood that Mr. John H. Mason, of New York, has been asked whether he would consider a call to the pro-

fessorship of music at Wellesley College. It is the intention of CL Wellesley faculty to supply the depu ment of music with such assistants and facilities as shall insure its development on the lines followed out under Professor Albert A. Stanat Ann Arbor and Mr. George C. Got ley at Ann Arbor a at Vassar College.

Emilie Frances Bauer Coming. The friends of Miss Emilie Frances Bauer will be glad to learn that she is expected to arrive in Portland about June to spend the Summer. On her way West she will stop for a week's visit in Chicago and for another in St. Paul. At the end of the Summer she will re-turn to Beston to begin her regular Fall classes in muelc.

Temporary Change.

Miss Agnes Watt has been compelled, through ill-health, to give up her work temporarily in the choir of the Unitarian Church, and has one to Hood River to recuperate. During her absence her place as soprano soloist will be filled by Miss

MARCELLA SEMBRICH

MOST WOMANLY WOMAN ON THE OPERATIC STAGE.

Sketch of Her Career-She Gives Advice on Ideal Training of a Singer.

By many musicians Madame Marcella Sembrich is considered the greatest sing er of the age-ranking above Adelina Patti or Jenny Lind For years no musical critic in Europe or America has uttered a word of censure against her. "She is above criticism," is the universal comment. She has sung in every celebrated opera-house in the world. Emperors, kings and queens have showered costly presents upon her, and felt honored by her singing for them privately. But this flood of praise has not in the least turned the head of the great-singer. She is the head of the great-singer. She is known as "the most womanly woman on the operatic stage." Her home-life is ideal. She and her husband, Herr Wilhelm Stengel, who accompanies her in her tours, are so happy in each other that their companionship is idyllic. Her career has been most remarkable—a strange intermingling of romance and genius. At 5 years of age she played the plano. At 6 she began studying the violin. At 11 she was sent to Lemberg to study under a certain Herr Stengel.

study under a certain Herr Stengel, a well-known teacher of the plane. A year later she went to Epstein, of Vienna, and continued the study of music, but after continued the study of music, but after three years auddenly discovered she had a voice. She at once began training it, and in 1877, when only 15 years of age, made her debut in Athens as Elvira in "I Puritani," In the meantime Herr Stengel had not for an instant forgotten his brilliant and lovable pupil. Shortly after her debut he asked for her hand and heart, and finally his efforts were successful.

\$1500 a Night.

Madame Sembrich is now 39 years of age. She made her, first American tour in 1884; came last year as the leading soprano singer of the Grau Opera Company, and returned this season in the same ca-pacity. Her voice is about two and a half octaves in compass from lower C to F in ait. It is of such crystalline purity it seems to emanate from a spirit rather than a per-son of flesh and blood. She receives fifteen hundred dollars for every appearance in grand opera. She modestly attributes her ccess to hard work and constant pruc-

At the farewell concert recently given by At the farewell concert recently given by the grand opera stars at the Metropolitan, New York, Sembrich's singing of the mad scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor," though it came after midnight, was the ocasion for an ovation such as is seldom accorded a singer even by enthusiastic americans. All records seem to have been broken, possibly because it was realized that Sembrich is not to be with the company next year; since she will sing only in concert when she returns in the fall. She was almost buried under red roses. Women ore the flowers out of their gowns and threw them on the stage, men tossed their hats in the air, and for a time things coked as they might at a political convention when a stampede is made for a favor-ite candidate. A dozen times she vanished behind the scenes only to be recalled. In a recent interview, Sembrich gave

some plain, sensible advice as to the ideal training of a twentieth century singer: "I can tell you what my course would be with a young girl of whom I was anxious to make a great singer," she says in the Ladles' Home Journal. "It is not likely, in the first place, that I would discover before she was fourteen or fifteen years old whether or not she really possessed a voice. It would only then be possible to tell if she had the capacity for the career, for without a voice of sufficient caliber and quality nothing can be accomplished.

Urges Pinno Study.

"If I intended to make a girl ready for prima donna's career I should begin early to make a musician of her. Nothing else is of such assistance to a woman who wants to become a singer as a thorough mastery of some musical instrument. My irst intentions were to become a virtuoso of the plane, and therefore I devoted my-self to a thorough and exhaustive study of that instrument, which it is scarcely to se expected that any woman merely in-tending to become a singer would do. But nothing in my entire career has proved of such value to me as the sound musician ship that I acquired then; so I would put at the plane as seen as she was old enough any girl in whose future I was interested She should learn that thoroughly, or if she preferred the other instrument, it would do her just as much good to learn the violin. Her early years should be passed in acquiring knowledge of these instruments. If she should fall to do that, and fall to take any interest in them, I should be very

doubtful for her future as a singer.
"Even if her voice had begun to develop at the age of 12 or 15, she should not at 15 take more than the most casual practice, singing simple scales and avoiding any exercise that might fatigue her or damage the fresh quality of her tenes. I should take her to some teacher in whom I had confidence, and see that her voice was property placed, as that is the one thing absolutely vital to a singer's success. My voice was not properly placed at first, so I returned to Paly and studied for eighteen months forger to remedy that defect after I had already devoted three years to study and was ready to make my

debut. She Must Help Herself.

"When her voice is once well placed, and her production of it, as we say, is so perfect that every phase of her natural gifts is revealed more depends upon her than on any teacher in the world. By that time she will know all that will be taught time she will know all that will be taught to her in the way of exercises and prac-tice. She knows better what she needs than any other person in the world. It she cannot recognize her deficiencies and adapt her knowledge to remedy-ing them, nobody will ever be able to do it for her. And most im-portant of all things is to see that her teacher in the first place poses her voice (as the technical expression is) in the right way. It would be impossible for anybody to say what the right way is, as every particular case is different. It is enough to say generally that it is the way which shows off her voice to the best advantage. After that time the singer must depend upon herself. The knowledge that she has acquired, her own musical feeling, and her intelligence must help her.

"I should make no particular rules of health for a girl who was singing. Good health is the same for everybody, and I should merely look after her as I would are shill After he had become a singer.

any child. After she had become a singer, or had begun to study even, there might be certain things it would be necessary for her to do, but at first it would be important only to be as much as possible like overy other healthy, sound-minded child; overy other healthy, sound-minded child; and if she followed the same rules through the rest of her life her condition would be all right."

Slegfried Wagner has been in Paris conucting the Colonne Orchestra in his father's works, at the Chatelet, for the last two Sundays. Opinions differ at to his being a great conductor, but the bro-grammes were well selected and artisti-cally given, as was an overfure of his ewn cally given, as was an overture of his twa composition. He certainly has not the genius of his father as a composer, but possibly will make a greater conductor. Although feted very much, and taken to call on the Minister of Public Instruction, he did not receive a French decoration, and left Paris with only a signed photograph of the Minister.