AFTER A LONG USEFULNESS

What Is Done with the Numerous Old Pianos, Watches and Sewing-Machines.

Instruments of Peculiar Interest in Showing the Advance of Manufacture—Watches in Melting-Pots and Machines Destroyed.

The other day a subscriber, either "Constant Reader" or "Anxious Inquirer," penned a patchouli-perfumed note to the editor asking what became of old pianos, old sewing-machines and watches, that like old families have seen better days. As Mr. Cleveland's favorite book of reference, the cyclopedia, contained no information on the subject, the inquiry was turned over to the city department.

"What becomes of the veteran pianos?" the reporter to whom the task of gathering the information was assigned, inquired of Mr. George Pearson.

"That's a question I've asked myself a number of times," he answered, looking at the inquirer with some surprise, "but I never took the time to prosecute the inquiry. A great many pianos have been turned out in the last hundred years, and organs, too."

"As to organs," remarked a bystander, "I noticed an advertisement the other day of one organ house which has been established fifty years, in which occur these words: 'If the keys of those 200,000 organs were scattered in a field and a boy were hired to pick them up at 1 cent for ten he would make $122,000 for this job.' Now that's the make of only one house, and organ manufacturers are nearly as thick as counts in Italy."

"But," suggested the reporter, who saw a limitless field opening before him, "I'm to confine my inquiry here to pianos."

"What become of the old pianos?" said Mr. Pearson, repeating the question. "Well, when they get old we rent them or sell them at a greatly reduced price to persons who cannot afford to buy new ones."

"What is the average life of a piano?"

"That depends upon the care taken of an instrument and the manner in which it is used. Some pianos are old at fifteen or twenty years, others remain good for double that time. I have seen pianos that were good after thirty-five years' constant use, and I have yet to see the first piano that could be called valueless. The wood of an old piano cannot be used over in a new instrument, but is valuable for some kinds of repairing. Pianos were formerly made much lighter than now, the strings were smaller, the legs plain, round, or octagon. Now a great amount of beautiful carving appears upon an instrument. Here is a piano that is at least sixty years old and still has a small rental value. It is a small and light affair. Manufacturers are now, by reason of competition, compelled to make good and durable, as well as beautiful instruments, and the piano of to-day is, by far, the best the world ever saw. Mozart had no such instrument to play upon as we now produce every day and sell, not alone to the wealthy, but to people of moderate circumstances, the Smiths, Browns, Joneses and Robinsons of everyday life. The wires of an instrument made now will outlast those made upon the plan of thirty years or more ago, as the wires of a piano of to-day will show an aggregate resistance of from fifteen to twenty tons."

Mr. W. S. Rich was also asked the piano question. "Here," said he in answer, placing his hand upon a venerable-appearing instrument, "is a piano that is more than seventy-five years old, perhaps it is as much as one hundred." The reporter took a good look at the veteran. It bore the inscription of the maker, but no date. "Wilhelm Fischer, Minden Pr. Bæckerstrasse, No. 44. He asked: "What value is it supposed to have?"

"Fifteen dollars," was the answer. "It has long ceased to be a musical instrument, but the key-board is there yet, and it will do for practice, and not create any disturbance in the neighborhood. A complete revolution is now taking place in the piano business. Square pianos are rapidly going out of the market; the demand being now for uprights and grands. But to answer your question, I don't suppose a piano ever gets too old to have some value."

As to old watches, there was little difficulty in finding an answer to the question. The old foreign-made watch, so far as the case is concerned, if of gold or silver, when it ceases to have value as an heirloom, goes to the melting-pot. The works are of no value. American-made watches are so cheap that the time-piece of our grandfathers is no longer of any account as, even to amuse the baby, a Waterbury is cheaper and better."

"Old sewing-machines," said R. E. Stephens, "are broken up and burned."

"Haven't they any value?" was asked.

"Let me explain what may appear somewhat unreasonable to you. The business of the sewing-machine agent is to sell new machines. He is continually taking old machines, usually of other manufacture than his own, in part payment. It is not the rule for him to sell that machine for $5, $10 or $15, the amount he allowed as its value. His policy is to retire that machine from use, so he puts it in a cellar, back room or attic, and pays no attention to it until he has a hundred or more of the same kind and needs the room. Then he takes off the wooden parts and sells the remainder for old iron, sometimes breaking it up so that there will be no danger of the pieces being used again."

"But the persons who give the machines in trade don't know that this disposition would be made of their machines; they suppose, do they not, their machines have value?"

"Yes; and they have. Many machines are broken up that are worth nearly as much as when new. People don't always take kindly to this way of disposing of sewing-machines. A dealer over in Terre Haute once made a bondfire of second-hand machines, and the citizens were mad enough to mob him. The feeling aroused was so strong that the company found it necessary to send another man to take his place as agent."

"Something like that once took place at Attica, this State," remarked another gentleman. "An agent had been very successful in getting the people all about that place to trade in their machines and buy his. He was a shrewd, persuasive talker, and his machines replaced nearly everything in the sewing-machine way in the country. One Saturday he brought out into the street more than a hundred of these 'traded-in' machines, and, stepping out, ax in hand, broke them up and set fire to them. It was on a Saturday, and the town was full of country people. This wanton destruction of property made them angry. The news of his vandalism went all over the county and ruined his business."

A HERO OF METZ.

He Is Plodding Through Life as a Drayman, but Wears the German Iron Cross.

The other day a Journal reporter chanced to be at the Panhandle freight depot. "Do you see that man over there?" questioned Col. Oran Perry, with whom the reporter had been talking, the Colonel indicating the man he meant by a nod toward a drayman who was backing in a truck with a load of freight. The reporter saw an ordinary workingman, with a wool hat, check shirt, jeans trousers and gingham roundabout. "Now," said the Colonel, "that man has a history; let's go over, and I'll engage him in conversation." The drayman, Christian Hansing is employed by the Central Transfer Company, and in answer to a question as to his army service, replied: "That's true; I was in the Prussian army in 1870 and 1871."

As he spoke the stoop the reporter had previously noticed left his shoulders, his dull eye lighted, and he looked every inch a soldier. "I lived in Westphalia," he continued, "and when the Franco-Prussian war came on I went into the Second Westphalian Regiment, Fifth Company. I was a corporal." He spoke proudly, as he has a right, for he wears the Iron Cross of the German Empire.

"Where did you get that?" inquired the reporter.

"I won that on the 14th of August, 1870, before Metz, the day on which Bazaine with his great army tried to break away from the grip of the Germans to join the forces of McMahon. My company had 215 men. First the captain was wounded, then the first lieutenant was killed, and so on. Finally the sergeant was shot in the breast. Somebody had to take command, and so Corporal Hansing did it. We moved forward about a thousand yards and had some heavy fighting. We were lying down firing when I got this." Here the Corporal took off his hat and showed where a bullet had plowed through the back of his head. "Only a skin cut," he continued, "and then it went through my knapsack. While we were at the front an officer came along and asked my name. At first I didn't want to give it to him. I didn't know but I had done wrong in taking command, but on his again asking I told him my name and the number of my company.

"Next morning he came to the regiment," the drayman further said, "and I was called up to headquarters. As soon as I came up the old man, that is, the colonel, and all the officers shook hands with me. I didn't know what it was for, but I began to suspect, and, though my heart beat very quick, I did not feel so bad after all. Two days after that the iron cross was put upon my breast. A few nights after that, with forty men, I went through the French lines and captured ten French soldiers who were coming out for picket duty. I was in thirty-two battles and skirmishes, but that wound is all I got."

"Of what good is the cross?" inquired a bystander.

Corporal Hansing answered in a very practical, matter-of-fact way. Evidently there was not much sentiment in his composition. "Well," said he, "while I was a soldier, after I got that cross, I had about sixteen dollars and a half pay a month, instead of about four dollars. Then after I came out of the army with that cross I was free from paying taxes and I could pass a sentinel and enter public buildings. The sentinel always presented arms to me, too. One day a general coming along passed by a lieutenant without notice, but he saluted me because of the cross on my breast. The lieutenant afterwards said he would give me $2,000 for it. I took it off and handed it to him, but of course he didn't dare buy it and I was only joking about offering to sell it."

Hansing came to this country in 1881. As the reporter shook his hand at leaving he noticed that the corporal had lost his thumb. "Did you lose that in the war with France?" he was asked.

"No," answered the corporal, "in this country, in a saw-mill."

THE PHALANX IN SESSION.

It Passes on Pronunciation in French and English, Even to Considering Plain Smith.

There was a cheerful expression upon the Professor's countenance as he rapped the Pronouncing Phalanx to order at its last meeting. "I am pleased to note," he said, "that our efforts are receiving notice elsewhere than in this city, and it is not improbable that we, in our humble way, may be the pioneers in the great national pronouncing movement. It is noted in history that in the best days of Grecian oratory and literature the market women of Athens would turn from their radishes and onions to discuss the last oration and the orator's pronunciation of some word. I was about to remark that I have received a number of letters this week concerning our work. One of these letters is from Worthington, and gives the pronunciation of the Mexican name Iztaccihuatl, which was left over from last week's session. Our Worthington friend gives it as 'Ees-tack-see-hwatl,' with the accent on the last syllable, which I believe to be correct. A letter from Cambridge City asks the Phalanx to investigate the pronunciation of the proper names of the Aztecs as found in General Wallace's "Fair God." I think it would be interesting to do so, and if there is no objection, we will take that subject up at our next meeting."

"I think," remarked a young man from Yale, "that we are attempting to cultivate too large a field. It would puzzle that great Italian linguist, Mezzofanti, himself."

"Med-zo-fahn-tee," said the pretty little school ma'am sharply. The young man sat down. "Now, that I have the floor," continued the young lady, "I desire to say that improvisatore and improvisatrice are 'im-prov-ee-say-to-ray,' and 'im-prov-ee-say-tree-chy;' also, that Worcester and Stormonth both say 'im-pro-veez' is correct for improvise, and imbroglio is 'im-brol-yo,' with the accent on the second syllable."

"I observe," said a new member who had evidently come prepared, "that considerable feeling has been aroused as to the pronunciation of the name Henrik Ibsen. Some have gone to one extreme and called it Henrique Ibsong, while others maintain that it is 'Henry Gibson,' the k being carried over to the second name and pronounced g. Of course these are too fanciful to be tolerated, and the discussion narrows down to Ib-sen, short i and Ibsen long i. I believe that competent authority has settled upon long i. Jurgensen is pronounced 'Yoor'-gen-sen,' as in Danish the j is like an English consonant y and g, is always hard. Jean Valjean is 'Zhan Valzhan' and not as pronounced by those unfamiliar with French 'Jeen Val-jeen.' Lannes is 'Lan,' short a, and the melancholy Jaques in one syllable is 'Zhak,' though Shakspeare sometimes makes the word two syllables, in which case there is nothing for it but to pronounce it 'Ja'-kweez.'"

"We have two counties in Indiana," said a severe-faced gentleman, with a statistical manner, "that are not pronounced as upon their native soil. Kosciuszko, spelled with a z in Polish, is pronounced 'Kosh-choo-sko,' and Steuben, which is German, is not as we give it—'Stoo-ben, with the accent on the last syllable, but 'Sti-ben,' long i and the accent on the first syllable."

"There's a tendency to fancy names for girls," remarked a motherly-looking woman, "and I observe that the persons who indulge in them seldom properly pronounce them. The name Ines should be given as 'Ee-nes,' not 'Eye-nes,' and should be accented on the second syllable; Irene is, as a matter of fact, 'Eye-ree-nee,' but Christian mothers have changed it to 'Eye-reen,' the last syllable bearing the accent. Isolde or Ysolde is 'Ee-sol-day,' accented on the second syllable."

"I notice," said a school-teacher from Southport, who chanced to be present, "a tendency to give the z sound to s. The word infusoria is an example in point."

Different members then spoke. It was determined that Milan should be pronounced as rhyming with villain; the English painter Millais is "Mil-lay," and the great French painter Millet is "Mee-yay," both accented on the last syllable. Leominster is not "Le-o-minster," but "Leminster;" Knollys is "Noles," one syllable; George Henry Lewes is Mr. "Lewis;" Aurora Leigh is "Aurora Lee," as Leigh Hunt is "Lee Hunt."

"The English," said the Professor, "go a great deal further than we do in these affectations in proper names."

"I don't suppose it makes any difference," exclaimed the medical student, "whether Smith is spelled with a y or not; it amounts to nothing more than plain 'Smith,' after all."

"I'm not so certain about that," said the Professor, mildly. "Some years ago, in England, an old country place that had been in the possession of a certain family for 250 years was sold to pay the debts that had been placed upon it by the profligate heir. The place was famous for its rooks, and one day, in the old oaks about the manor-house, these birds were seen to be in great commotion, making more noise than ever before. They had made the discovery that the grand old place had gone into possession of a family bearing the plebeian name of Smith, and they were about to pass resolutions denouncing the usurpation of these parvenus and then abandon the place forever. Just as the presiding rook was about to put the resolutions on their passage, a gray-headed old bird asked the attention of the chair for a moment. He said he understood that the family were on their way and would soon arrive; indeed, he understood the luggage was already at the station, and he would suggest that action be not taken too hastily. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to go at once to the station, inspect the luggage and report immediately. The committee was appointed, went, and in a few moments returned. The chairman reported that the luggage bore the name of Smith. This was followed by cries of derision. 'How is the name spelled?' asked the grand presiding rook. 'It is spelled S-m-y-t-h-e.'

"'How?' inquired the entire convention in a breath.

"'Smythe.'

"'Oh, that's different; we'll stay.'"

THE GREAT LADY MACBETHS

An Exacting Role That First Found High Exposition in the Genius of Siddons.

Following that Have Been Other Artistic Portrayals with Which Janauschek's Effort Must Be Classed—Attractions of the Stage.

Following Booth and Modjeska comes Janauscheck, who will also produce the play of "Macbeth," and the public will have an opportunity to judge between her portrayal of Lady Macbeth and that given by the talented Polish woman whose adaptability to this, the greatest female creation in tragedy, may well be questioned. It is a pity that an actress should ever grow old. Mr. Tony Weller remarked, "Vidth comes vith visdom," and the younger generation should not resent an increase in breadth in its tragic queens, as the wisdom that comes therewith more than compensates for slim symmetry. Janauscheck has a power and majesty that make her perhaps the sole representative upon the American stage with sufficient equipment to play this great role. Of those whom old theater-goers remember in this part and delight to comment upon are Ristori, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Waller, and the greatest of all, Charlotte Cushman, that most talented woman, who so stamped the part of Meg Merrilies with her genius that it requires a great woman and a bold one to assume it after her.

Sarah Siddons, great in all she attempted, was considered the first actress to feel the part of Lady Macbeth and make it what the dramatist intended it. Mrs. Siddons, though English, was born in Wales, and whose nativity may have aided her genius, had the idea that Lady Macbeth was of Celtic origin and was a fair-haired, blue-eyed woman, though Mrs. Jameson in her female characters of Shakspeare fancies her to be a dark woman, perhaps with thick black eye-brows meeting each other. Sarah Siddons retired from the stage in 1812. She was then fifty-seven years old and had been before the footlights forty-four years, thirty years of that time acknowledged as the head of the British stage. On her last night she played Lady Macbeth, and the moment the sleep-walking scene was over the audience rose and demanded the play should close—they wished nothing to succeed that grand scene which would be to them a picture of the greatest actress forever framed in the memory.

Theater-goers speak of Charlotte Cushman in this part with an enthusiasm that seems strangely extravagant in these days of comic opera and whimsical fancies like "The Tin Soldier" and "Bunch of Keys." And the great Charlotte was not a pretty woman. There are a couple of hundred soubrettes now mincing upon the stage, any one of whom could discount her in beauty, but she had a power in the portrayal of passion that gave her a grandeur far beyond mere personal attractions, and she swayed audiences with the magic of her voice.

Mrs. Waller was great in the sleep-walking scene, though it lacked the majesty of suffering given it by Charlotte Cushman. It takes a great actress to compass the lofty energy and the deep affections of Lady Macbeth, who to her husband is an ambitious, faithful wife; ambitious only for him, and not merely as some with less insight conceive her, "a fierce, cruel woman, brandishing a couple of daggers and inciting her husband to butcher a poor old king." We should rather look upon her as a woman with all her noblest qualities perverted. Attempts to reconcile Shakspeare's Macbeth with history have not been satisfactory. The brief time of Macbeth's reign indicated by the play is far from historic, as the Macbeth of history reigned over Scotland from the year A. D. 1039 to A. D., 1056, a period of seventeen years. It appears that the royal wife of this king bore the somewhat unmelodious name of Graoch. This may account for Shakspeare's omission of it in the play, and while Macbeth is full of terms of endearment for his "dearest chuck," he never once ventures upon her uncanny name.

Madame Janauschek will begin her engagement at the Grand Tuesday night, when she appears as Meg Merrilies, a character which she gives with great force. No other actress since the death of Miss Cushman has attempted the part with any degree of success. The Madame will present Lady Macbeth Wednesday evening.

"The Fakir," the farce-comedy to be presented at English's Opera-house to-morrow night and again Tuesday evening, is described as a mirth-provoking musical sketch, without the slightest approach to anything serious. It was written by Harry Hamlin and Paul M. Potter, and, to a certain extent, the piece is similar to the Hoyt productions. The foundation of the sketch are the woes, mishaps and pleasures of a retired circus fakir, and it can be easily imagined that the doings of such a character would be highly amusing if well arranged and presented by a clever comedian. Mr. Hamlin claims that his company was selected especially for its fitness for "The Fakir," and to this fact is very lagely due the success of the play. One of the chief features of the performance is the work of Miss Flora Moore, who has made a hit in the piece. She is said to be a fine singer and dancer, while she acts with a dash that captures an audience at once.

"Wild Oats" is the name of a comedy-drama that will be given its first production in Indianapolis, at the Park Theater, to-morrow, by Denville Howe and Oscar Sisson. The former is a stranger to the local stage, but the latter has long been one of the popular favorites at the Park, having appeared there several times in different comedy sketches. It was he who first made a success of "Little Nugget," and at the same time acquired a good reputation as a light comedian. Mr. Howe is said to be equally clever, and with the assistance of a good company the two principals ought to give a pleasing performance. "Wild Oats" is simply to amuse an audience, and no other claim is made for it. The entertainment is made up of music, dancing and a variety of specialties. The company has among its members William McIntire, F. D. Bryan, the Forrest sisters, Edith Rice, Viola Howe, Stella Belmont and others. The engagement is for a week.

Stage Gossip.

Sembrich may make a tour through this country in grand opera next year.

Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska close their tour as joint stars Saturday evening of this week in Buffalo.

Denman Thompson has not missed a performance since "The Old Homestead" was produced, four years ago.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will probably continue their business partnership as long as both live.

Hattie Harvey has been engaged by Mme. Patti to present two new plays at the diva's Craig-y-Nos Theater next summer.

The new play for Sol Smith Russell is an idyl of the streets of New York, and is said to be realistic. A tailor is the hero. One of those quiet, unconscious heroes of the Tom Pinch type.

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence, at the Amphion Academy, in Brooklyn, closed their season yesterday. The management estimate that the net profits of their season will reach $225,000.

Maud Granger will present Mrs. Lucy Hooper's new play, "Inherited," at the National Theater, Washington, to-morrow night, when she will also begin her spring tour, "Inherited" was originaly produced in Paris last winter.

The shelves of the library in the New York Players' Club now contain the books left by the late John Gilbert, and number between 250 and 300 volumes. All of the books relate to the drama, and they form a very good history of the stage up to date. In the collection are a number of old and valuable play bills, many of them dating back to the early part of the century.

An inquisitive young newspaper man the other day asked one of the Booth company what "character Booth liked best?" "I don't know; he never told me," was the reply. "Booth is not given to talking about his preferences. I suppose if you asked him he would give you some non-committal reply like the one he gave a young man in New York, who inquired what was the most satisfactory performance he had ever witnessed, and Booth said, 'Oh, "Pinafore," I guess.'"

A Roman architect, after four years of hard work, has completed plans for a park and opera-house combined, and carriages may be driven to every private box or among the fountains and stately gardens on the roof. The theater will seat thirty thousand people and hold fifty thousand. Dressing-rooms to the number of 180 are provided, and the stage is 195 feet wide by 285 deep.

The experiment will be tried, for the first time, in New York, to-morrow night, of introducing the national anthem at the theaters as the closing feature of the night's entertainment. Sixteen theaters, led by Palmer's and the Madison-square, have agreed to the new departure, and the orchestras will play "The Star-spangled Banner" when the curtain falls on the last act and the audience is leaving the theaters. The idea is suggested by the custom observed in English theaters.

FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Odd-Fellows.

Capital Lodge conferred the first degree Friday night.

Meridian Lodge will confer the initiatory degree Wednesday night.

The first and second degrees were conferred by Philoxenian Lodge on Wednesday night.

The degree staff of Olive Branch Lodge will meet for rehearsal Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The degree of Rebekah, in its new form, was conferred by Fidelity Lodge, D. of R., Monday night.

Metropolitan Encampment meets to-morrow night at Odd-fellows' Hall. The Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees will be conferred.

Monroe Lodge, No. 2, and Sherlock, No. 93, both of Madison, were consolidated on the 28th inst., under the name of Monroe Lodge, No. 2.

Canton Indianapolis voted on Monday in favor of entering the prize-drill of Patriarchs Militant at Chicago, in August next. This means hard work until that time.

Four more candidates were initiated by Samaritan Lodge, No. 658, on Thursday night. The officers were installed, and the lodge begins its career under very favorable auspices.

Mrs. Rea, of St. Louis, and president of the National Assembly, D. of R., delivered an address at New Albany, last Sunday, on the part of the Daughters of Rebekah, and W. W. Morris, P. G. M., delivered one on the anniversary of the order.

Canton Indianapolis, Patriarchs Militant, realized $110 from its entertainment. The drum corps is rapidly becoming proficient, and as soon as uniformed will be seen on the streets with the canton. There will be twelve drums and six trumpets.

As to weather, the anniversary, last Saturday, was a failure. The rain prevailed throughout the entire country. In most places parades were abandoned, but large audiences listened to the speeches. The weather was beautiful on Sunday, and many lodges held meetings on that day. The address of Rev. Dr. H. A. Cleveland, at Meridian-street Church, was a strong plea for the principles of the order, presented it a novel way. It was greatly enjoyed by the Odd-fellows of this city.

Knights of Pythias.

Schiller Lodge will have work in the third rank Monday night.

Star Lodge had one candidate for the first rank Tuesday night.

Capital City Lodge will have work in the first rank on Monday night.

Koerner Lodge conferred the second rank upon one candidate Monday night.

Marion Lodge conferred the first rank upon three candidates Wednesday night.

Indianapolis Lodge conferred the first rank upon thirteen candidates Thursday night.

Excelsior Lodge conferred the amplified first rank upon six candidates Friday night.

The new lodges in West Indianapolis and Haughville are growing at a very encouraging rate.

Olive Branch Lodge conferred the amplified third rank upon three candidates last Saturday night.

Center Lodge will confer the first rank upon quite a number of candidates on Tuesday night next.

Excelsior Division initiated three candidates Tuesday night, and received two additional applications.

The new South-side Division gave a very enjoyable and successful ball at Pfaffilin's Hall Wednesday night.

General Carnahan visited Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday to meet the finance committee of the Supreme Lodge.

The local divisions of the Uniform Rank have accepted an invitation to participate in the Decoration-day exercises in this city.

Indianapolis Division has fitted up attractive parlors and reception-rooms, in connection with the armory, at Masonic Hall.

Col. A. D. Vanosdol, of the Fourth Regiment, U. R., was in town on Friday, and reports all divisions of his regiment ready for the Milwaukee meeting.

The prospects for a handsome Pythian temple in this city are very encouraging. Over $25,000 has already been pledged. The Grand Lodge will probably take decisive steps in this direction at its session next month.

It seems probable that the next supreme chancellor will be a resident of Michigan, and that the supreme vice-chancellor will hail from Kentucky. These gentlemen, Geo. B. Shaw and W. W. Blackwell, were in the city on Tuesday.

During the month of April warrants were issued for twenty-one new divisions of the Uniform Rank. Six applications have been received thus far in May, two of the number being in Indiana—one at Cambridge City and the other at Plymouth.

New lodges have recently been instituted at Batesville, Corydon, Hudson, Winslow, College Corner and Worthington. A Uniondale lodge will be organized on the 13th inst., and at later dates lodges will be formed at Fremont, Orland and Osgood.

It is proposed to have the Indiana brigade of the Uniform Rank arrive at Milwaukee in July in a body. A solid train will be run from Chicago to Milwaukee after the arrival of the several regiments in Chicago. Major Ross is exerting himself to have the full strength of the brigade present at the encampment.

Excelsior Lodge wants to meet Star Lodge in amplified third rank work, and it has been suggested that arrangements be made whereby the lodges named, with possibly one other lodge of the city, may meet in that way during the session of the Grand Lodge next month. Work of this character would certainly prove very entertaining to the visiting members of the Grand Lodge.

The twenty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana will occur in this city, Tuesday, June 3. A united effort should be made at this session to have the permanent headquarters of the Supreme Lodge erected in Indiana, as, in all probability, the Supreme Lodge will endeavor to establish permanent headquarters at its session in Milwaukee the second week in July. Washington city will doubtless make a very strong effort to secure the headquarters, but no city in the country possesses the advantages, geographically and otherwise, that are possessed by Indianapolis for a permanent home for the Supreme Lodge. This is a matter of great importance to the order in Indiana.

Chosen Friends.

Alpha Council will have an open meeting on the 10th inst.

Crescent Council will have been organized ten years on the 22d inst. On that date, in its hall, an entertainment will be given.

Delta Council had a large attendance at its meeting last Monday evening. One candidate was initiated and several petitions were received.

West Indianapolis Council gave an entertainment last Thursday evening. Recitations and music were the order of the evening. The various councils were represented in the audience

Venus Council celebrated its tenth anniversary last Tuesday evening. The recitations and musical numbers were well rendered, and highly appreciated by a large audience.

The Loyal Legion.

The stated meeting of the Indiana Commandery will be held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, May 9, at 4 P. M. The applications for membership will be balloted for, and the election of officers for the coming year will be held. In the evening the commandery will give a grand military banquet. The grand march will be sounded at 9 o'clock sharp. The orators of the evening will be Maj. Will Cumback, on "The Commencement of the War;" Lieut.-Col. Z. A. Smith, "At the Front;" Chaplain D. R. Lucas, "The Close of the War." A full military band, besides an orchestra and fife and drum corps, will be in attendance.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Compton Lodge, received and referred one petition for membership at its last meeting.

Knights of Honor, Victoria Lodge, conferred the degree on one applicant last Monday evening. This lodge will give a musical and literary entertainment in its hall to-morrow evening.

How the Church Should Be Judged.

Archdeacon Farrar, in North American Review.

The essential doctrines of the church must be judged by her universal formulæ, not by the opinions of this or that theologian, however eminent, or even of any number of theologians, unless the church has stamped them with the sanction of her formal and distinct acceptance. "Everything in the choir of heaven and the furniture of earth," it has been said, "is a proof of human ignorance." In other words, omnia exeunt in mysterium. We cannot advance far in any direction, whether in religion or in science, without finding ourselves face to face with an adamantine wall of impenetrable contradictions. But this consideration has never affected the fundamental beliefs of man. Job profoundly trusted in God; yet he asked: "Canst thou by searching find out God? canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as heaven; what canst thou do? deeper than hell; what canst thou know?" Our beliefs are surrounded by immense and innumerable perplexities; but these perplexities do not distress us, because we know them to be due to the inevitable limitations of our finite understandings. With the wise ancient rabbis we learn to say, "I do not know."

Bismarck as an Organ-Grinder.

St. James's Gazette.

Prince Bismarck was one day passing through the royal palace at Berlin, when he entered a room in which the young princes were merrily romping and dancing to the music of a barrel-organ. The youngsters insisted that Prince Bismarck should stay and dance with them. "I am too old," said the stiff and stately septuagenarian, "and really I cannot dance, but if the Crown Prince will dance I will grind the organ." The bargain was at once struck. The Crown Prince joined his two brothers, and Prince Bismarck ground away merrily at the organ while the children danced on in high glee. In the midst of their mirth the door opened and the young Kaiser entered. He smiled to see the redoubtable Reichskanzler grinding the barrel-organ, and, after a word of greeting to his sons, he observed, in mock displeasure to Prince Bismarck, "You begin in good time to make the heir apparent dance to your piping. Why, this is the fourth generation of Hohenzollerns to whom you devote yourself!"

He Profits by Strikes.

Detroit Tribune.

There is a mischievous middle man between the employer and the employe, and his name is Agitator. He thrives on quarrels and it is, therefore, to his interest to provoke and perpetuate quarrels between the employer and the employe, between capital and labor. It is to his profit to prevent them from getting together. If he could be eliminated the "problem" would not be half so difficult to solve.

It Is an Ill Wind, Etc.

Evansville Journal.

The Democratic frauds in New Jersey grow larger as the investigation progresses, and the Republican prospects of carrying the State this year grow brighter in a corresponding degree.

Poor Farming.

Gibson County Leader.

There is one kind of farming that will not pay—trying to raise crops on dry-goods boxes or on street corners.

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Reduced railroad rates of one and one-third fare for round trip.

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Single seats, afternoon concerts	1.00
General admission, evening	1.00
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