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AMUSEMENTS.

Conterno's Band at English's.

The coming of Luciano Conterno's famous Ninth Regiment (New York) band to English's, this afternoon and to-night, should draw out music lovers. His concerts are essentially popular, both in music and prices, and the programmes arranged for Indianapolis contain numerous gems. There are forty instrumentalists in this organization. Of these nine are soloists of acknowledged merit. John Hazel, the cornet virtuoso, is said to be without a rival, not excepting Levy. He has received the most flattering encomiums from the press at every city in which he has played. Then, besides him, are others, chief of whom is Signor Sanna. Nina Bertini Humphreys, Victor Claudio and Elene Tremville are the vocal soloists. A feature of the band's work is its remarkable familiarity with all classes of music. The programmes will show that the selections are taken from the works of composers of every race and school. The American writer of to-day is represented, and has as honorable a position upon Conterno's programme as Wagner, Rubenstein or Verdi. The concerts will begin at 2 and 8 p. m. This afternoon's programme:

Two Step .....Luciano Conterno
Overture—"Pygmalion and Galatea"...Suppe
Tenor—"O Paradiso," "L'Africaine"....
.....Meyerbeer
Signor Victor Claudio.
Reminiscences from Rossini.....Godfrey
Soprano—"Una Voce Poco Fa" .....Rossini
Miss Nina Bertini Humphreys.
Overture—"Ivan the Terrible"....
.....Dr. G. E. Conterno
Contralto—"Ben Bolt".Miss Elene Tremville
Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana"....
.....Mascagni
Cornet Solo.....Mr. John Hazel
Descriptive—"A Hunting Scene"...Bucalossi

The programme for to-night is as follows:

Two Step.....Dr. G. E. Conterno
Overture—"The King's Lieutenant"....Titt'l
Tenor—"Celeste," "Aida".....Verdi
Signor Victor Claudio.
Barcarolle.....Dr. G. E. Conterno
Gems from "Les Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Soprano—"Oiseau Charmant".....David
Miss Nina Bertini Humphreys.
Overture—"Rienzi" .....Wagner
Descriptive—"The Passage of the Post" .....Rossi
Cornet Solo.....Mr. John Hazel
Duet—"Il Trovatore" .....Verdi
Miss Humphreys and Signor Claudio.
Finale—"Forge in the Forest".....Michaelis

I. E. May Gets the Plum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 11.—After a good deal of uncertainty, Andersonians have had the perplexing question of who would be appointed local manager of the new opera house settled. This morning Messrs. Hickson & Talbott, of Indianapolis, announced that Mr. I. E. May, of this city, had been selected. Mr. May has been connected with the old opera house and is quite popular with Andersonians. There were several applications for the place. Mr. May is a member of the Anderson Social Club, and was recently a member of the Council.

Notes of the Stage.

"South Before the War," one of the most popular shows that visits this city, will be at the Empire for three days next week.

Kellar concludes a successful week at the Grand, with performances this afternoon and to-night. The matinee is at popular prices.

Le Grande White is here, ahead of William Barry. Charles Gordon is looking after Clara Morris's engagement and Jack Hirsch that of the Tavary Opera Company.

Sadie Hasson will close her "Kentucky Girl" engagement with two performances to-day. On Monday "Birds of a Feather" will begin a half week's engagement. Pete Baker is with the company.

"A Milk-White Flag" will flutter in the breezes of popular favor at English's Monday. It played during its last visit to Indianapolis at the Grand Opera House to enormous business, but owing to the quantity of elaborate scenery carried and the number of people in the organization, the stage at English's is better adapted for it; hence the transfer to that theater.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gunn, of Cincinnati, are at the Bates.

Mrs. William R. Brown has returned from a visit to Greenfield.

Mrs. M. M. Landis has returned from a visit to friends in Madison.

Mrs. Kathleen Griffis will go to New Orleans soon to spend the winter.

Mrs. George Brecount, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mrs. Harry E. Drew.

Mr. Albert Lieber will sail to-day from New York to Germany to make a visit of some length.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wilbrandt, on North Capitol avenue.

Prof. and Mrs. Henry, of Franklin, are visiting Prof. and Mrs. J. B. Roberts, on Park avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Spilman and Misses Lotta and Carrie Hutchinson returned yesterday from St. Louis.

Mrs. Dallman, of Kokomo, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. O. Henderson, has returned home.

Judge and Mrs. Hackney and sons, of Shelbyville, will spend to-morrow with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kern.

Miss Nellie Carey, of Mississippi, came yesterday to visit Miss Janet Payne, on North Pennsylvania street.

Mrs. Meteer, of New Jersey, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Van Buren, and sister, Mrs. F. M. Churchman.

Miss Mary Pickens will leave to-day for New York and next week she will sail for Europe to spend a year in study and travel.

Dr. William H. Seaton will return from New York this week, where he has been attending the New York Post Graduate College.

Miss Josephine Burford, daughter of Rev. Spruille Burford, of New York, is visiting her cousin, Miss Carrie Burford, 700 North Meridian street.

Mr. Henry Coburn, who went East Thursday, will return to-day with his daughter, Miss Myla Coburn, who has just returned from a year's residence in Europe. Mrs. Albert Fletcher and daughter, with whom Miss Coburn went abroad, will remain another year.

Mr. J. Alfred Barnard celebrated the complete refurnishing of his apartments at the Denison last evening by giving a Dutch supper to a number of his friends.

Mr. J. Harvey Haynes will leave next month for his home in Ireland, where he wil spend a few weeks, and will afterwards proceed to London, where he will take up permanent residence.

Miss Eliza G. Browning read her paper on Robert Louis Stevenson, recently presented before the Fortnightly Literary Club, to a number of friends in the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Tanner, on North Capitol avenue, yesterday afternoon.

A reception was given last evening at Meridian-street Church to Rev. and Mrs. Charles N. Sims, which was the first social reunion of the year since the summer vacation. There was a large attendance of members and friends of other denominations. The church parlor was pleasantly arranged for the occasion and a short and interesting musical programme was given. Those who took part were Miss Eunice Jameson, Miss Thayer and Mr. Taylor.

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Noonan celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage yesterday. In the afternoon Mrs. Noonan gave a reception at the residence, on North Pennsylvania street. The rooms are beautiful in their appointments of pictures, bric-a-brac and hangings, and simple and elegant decoration of a few palms and vases of roses and carnations in the reception rooms was all the additional adornment. Mrs. Noonan received her friends, who were then presented to her guests of honor, Mrs. L. B. Roland, sister to Mr. Noonan, and Mrs. George Brecount, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Noonan wore a gown of lavender and white organdie trimmed with Dresden ribbons. Mrs. Roland's gown was of silver silk, combined with pink chiffon, and Mrs. Brecount wore white. Mrs. Noonan was assisted by Mrs. H. E. Drew, Mrs. F. M. Herron, Mrs. Mary B. Fletcher, Mrs. L. R. Levey, Mrs. O. H. Root, Mrs. G. N. Catterson, Mrs. O. G. Pfaff, Mrs. Thomas Taggart, Mrs. J. W. Kern, Mrs. Major Taylor, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. Harry Van Buskirk and Mrs. J. H. Taylor. The vestibule was inclosed and arranged as a room with rugs and divans, and here the two sons of the hostess, Masters Harry and Dorsey Noonan, served the punch. The dining room was decorated with silver candelabra and pink candles, and exquisite bowls and vases of pink roses and carnations, pink being the prevailing color. The assisting ladies wore beautiful gowns. A large number of friends were entertained. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Noonan gave a dance at the Country Club to about fifty friends. For the afternoon a harp and violin furnished music, and at the dance an orchestra played. Mr. and Mrs. Noonan received many handsome gifts of silver, cut glass and flowers.

OVER-THE-TEACUPS CLUB.

The Over-the-Teacups Club observed president's day yesterday at the home of Mrs. Katherine Dorsey, on Central avenue. The members were received by Mrs. Dorsey and the first half hour was spent in meeting the members, then all were seated at small tables and a luncheon was served. Mrs. T. C. Day, the retiring president, made an address and introduced the new president, Mrs. Dorsey, who also made an address. The literary exercise of the afternoon was the reading of original verses, which are a feature among the members of this club, and which, it is thought, is not followed by any other club of the city. Many of the verses are gems, there being some particularly clever women in this club. The verses read created much amusement and interest. The souvenirs for the day were miniature cups, saucers and tea pots, brought from the French department of the world's fair. Among the guests were Mrs. Jerome Allen, of Greencastle, and Mrs. Alexander, of St. Louis.

FORCED TO PAY CASH

WARDEN HERT KEEPS THE PATTON COMPANY TO TERMS.

Many Improvements Made at Jeffersonville and Prison Odor Removed—Changes in Rules.

Warden Hert arrived last night from Jeffersonville and registered at the Denison. He is attending to some business in connection with the Patton contract. The Patton company, it will be remembered, owes the State $30,000 from the account which ended up to the time that Warden Patten was succeeded by Mr. Hert, and the State has brought suit for its collection. Warden Hert refused to allow the company to have the labor unless paid for promptly and Oct. 10 was the last day. It was then a question whether the cells would remain locked or the company pay the amount due for labor since Mr. Hert assumed control, and the company showed up with a check for $2,600. There is, therefore, nothing owing from the company for labor during the term of the present management, and Mr. Hert says that he will not allow the account to accumulate.

"The prison has been cleaned, painted and freshened from top to bottom," said Mr. Hert, in talking of the institution. We have removed 300 wagon loads of filth and have used fifty barels of lime and large quantities of lead and paint in making the place bright and clean. We have removed the prison smell, for which there is no excuse. I found that the old management had required the men to make their own beds as soon as they arose in the morning, and that while some were cleanly and took pride in neat quarters, others were careless and indifferent. There was always an odor from their cells. Instead of that system, I have appointed a man for each row of cells to see to the cleaning and care of the cells and hold them responsible for cleanliness. The change has worked very well. The prison discipline is good and things are moving smoothly. It is true the attendants and guards are now Republican, but when it comes to contracts for supplies the lowest and best bidder gets the contract regardless of politics. That was something that did not exist under the former management. The policy has enabled me to save 50 per cent. on meat, 15 cents a ton on coal and very largely on all supplies. There is a system of moral suasion in governing the convicts which works well. None of the guards, except those on the walls, are armed. A couple of Kentuckians came over to visit the prison yesterday, with revolvers strapped about their waists, but they were not allowed to go through the prison until these arms were laid aside. For some of the evils of prison life a system of shaving half of the head has been adopted with very beneficial results. The prisoner has to run a gauntlet of ridicule from the 850 other convicts. The convicts are not allowed, of course, to converse, but it is impossible to repress the low whistle which the men give as they see the unfortunate prisoner passing with evidence of his guilt in the shaved head. The particular evil is very largely broken up."

WORK OF A RAZOR.

John Carr's Face Marked for Life by George Hatch.

George Hatch and John Carr, two colored men who were drinking in the barrel houses on East Washington street last night, became involved in a quarrel, and when near the corner of Washington and Alabama streets, Hatch drew a razor and cut Carr across the face severely. Hatch escaped and Carr was taken to the City Hospital. There it was learned that his right eye had been severely cut, and he will probably lose the use of it. His left eye lid was also cut, and a long gash cut on his scalp.

THIS MAN WAS BRAVE.

Quietly Stood by While a Porch Climber Did His Work.

A man reported to the police last night that while he and a companion were walking on North Pennsylvania street they saw a porch-climber at work. He says they saw a man climb the posts of the porch of the house at No. 229, enter the house, and then climb down the post and run away. They called at the house, they say, and upon investigation, the occupant of the house discovered a seal-skin cloak to be missing. Detectives will investigate the case.

SPRINGER CASE AGAIN

PLACED ON TRIAL, BUT SUDDENLY INTERRUPTED.

One of the Jurors Charged with Having Expressed an Opinion Adverse to the Plaintiff.

The interminable Springer case, in which William G. Springer seeks to recover for the loss of the services of his minor son who was injured in the Thorpe Block several years ago, was put on trial yesterday in the Circuit Court, but as usual before night there was a hitch in the proceedings. A witness was found who testified on examination in open court that John H. Stearns, one of the jurors, was not qualified to act because he had at one time expressed an adverse opinion. The jury had been dismissed until Monday and the court, after hearing the testimony, refused to take any action until the juror could be heard in his own defense. The case had proceeded no further than to hear the opening statement of the attorneys. This is the second time the trial has been postponed on account of the jury. In the trial of the case in 1891, the jury was allowed to go to the building and inspect the elevator which caused the accident in the Thorpe Block, the victim being the minor son of the plaintiff. The jurors were given certain instructions as to what they could do in the building, but one of them disregarded the instructions. The case was then allowed to go no further. After impaneling and addressing the jury in the second trial yesterday attorney Rooker learned that juror Stearns had once told Mrs. Isabella Whipple, one of his witnesses, that the Springers might as well not push their case, as they could recover nothing. As soon as the witness could be secured the attention of Judge Brown was called to the matter. Mrs. Whipple told the court that while she was living with Mrs. Hinshaw, Mr. Stearns's mother-in-law, she had a conversation with him about the Springer case. It was just after she had come from the court room where she had been called as a witness. It was then that Mr. Stearns said:

"The Springers might as well not push that case. The boy is a bad boy, and was playing about the elevator when the accident happened."

In the questions put to the jury, each was asked if he had formed or expressed any opinion about the case or had read the newspaper accounts of its numerous appearances in court. Mr. Stearns had testified that if he had ever heard of the case he had forgotten it, and that he was able to give a fair and just verdict. Judge Brown will give him a chance to explain Monday morning.

The accident first got into court through a suit of the injured youth by his father, as next friend, for damages against Byram & Cornelius, who own the Thorpe Block. That was in 1890. It was tried and the jury disagreed. The second trial resulted in a verdict of $4,000 for the plaintiff. The case was appealed to general term and the judgment reversed. The plaintiff then appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the general term was affirmed. The suit pending now in the Circuit Court was brought for loss of the services of the boy.

NO LIBEL IN THE CHARGE.

Mrs. Georgia A. Wilkins Defeated in the Supreme Court.

The ruling of Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, in the case of Georgia A. Wilkins against the Board of Children's Guardians has been sustained by the Supreme Court. The board took the child of Mrs. Wilkins and in its petition to the court charged that the mother led a life of gross debauchery. The woman brought a suit for damages but did not succeed in getting a judgment. Judge Jordan, who wrote the opinion, holds that there was no malice in the words of the petition and that the alleged libelous words were but statutory grounds, which, if found to exist, would warrant the court to award the custody of the woman's child to the board. The law, the court says, is founded on the necessity of preserving the due administration of justice.

The Silverware Inquiry.

The court of inquiry appointed by Adjutant-general Robbins to investigate the alleged theft of silverware from a Peru restaurant by members of the Indiana National Guard, will complete its work this week. The investigations have been carried on at the different cities in the district where the Third Regiment is located. The suspected companies belong at Plymouth, South Bend and LaPorte. All of the members of the Third Regiment have been paid for their services while in camp at Fairview except these three companies. Their pay will be withheld until the theft has been traced down.

Election Case Argued.

The suit of Zeis against Passwater, appealed from the Hamilton Circuit Court, was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court. The contestants were both candidates for the office of trustee. The election board, in making its returns, gave Zeis 197 votes and Passwater 196. The latter appealed to the County Commissioners and was declared elected. Zeis took the case to the Circuit Court, where the vote was decided to be a tie and a vacancy was declared. The old incumbent is holding over. Zeis appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that a new trial was refused.

The Ainsworth Claim.

In regard to his claim against the State, that was passed upon by the Court of Claims Thursday, Frank B. Ainsworth says the court found in his favor in regard to the facts, but refused to make the allowance because of a receipt in full held by the State. Mr. Ainsworth says this receipt was given in a compromise on some other matters and did not include the claim that he is now making. He says the court did not find that he had no authority to make the purchase.

Schuyler Haughey's Trial Tuesday.

Judge Baker returned yesterday from Evansville, where he held a three days' session of the United States Court. He will go to Goshen to-day to remain until Monday evening. Frank Coffin will not be sentenced Monday as has been announced. Judge Baker says that the trial of Schuyler Haughey will begin promptly Tuesday morning. The special venire of forty men will report Monday.

Smith Gets Damages.

Judge Baker, of the United States Court, issued a decree yesterday enjoining George R. Montgomery from infringing on a patent loop for bridles, owned by George L. Smith. The court finds that the plaintiff is entitled to damages.

Minor Court Items.

Noel W. Williams was yesterday admitted to the bar by Judge Carter on motion of Smiley N. Chambers.

Michael Galm yesterday qualified as guardian of the three minor heirs of Martin Galm by giving a bond of $10,000.

David Jordan, a colored ex-soldier, was yesterday sentenced by Judge McCray to the State's prison for five years for a heinous offense against nature.

The Board of Commissioners yesterday allowed Sheriff Womack $871 for the care and keeping of prisoners during the month of September. The amount is $200 larger than usual, owing to the great number of prisoners awaiting trial at the fall term of court.

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court.

1702. Armstrong vs. Dunn. Lawrence C. C. Affirmed. McCabe, J.—1. The statute provides that no judgment shall be reversed for error in sustaining or overruling a demurrer for misjoinder of causes of action. 2. A failure to state a cause of action against some of the defendants in a complaint while it states a cause of action against others will not make the complaint bad as to all and be ground for sustaining a demurrer thereto for want of sufficient facts. 3. A joint assignment of error must be good as to all who join therein, or it will be good as to none. 4. Separate creditors may maintain a joint action to set aside a fraudulent conveyance made by their common debtor and to subject the property thus conveyed to the satisfaction of their several debts. 5. In an action by several creditors to set aside a conveyance it must appear from the complaint that their interests are joint and each plaintiff must be interested in the relief asked by the others or some part of it.

17338. Ayers vs. Armstrong. Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Monks, J.—1. The date of presentation of a bill of exceptions must be noted on its back or margin. 2. A bill of exceptions, even if presented and signed within the time given is no part of the record until it is filed.

17232. Wilkins vs. Hyde. Marion C. C. Affirmed. Jordan, J.—Whenever a charge is made upon a person's character in the due course of a judicial or legal proceeding it is privileged and cannot be made the basis of an action for defamation of character.

17213. Tindall vs. Miller. Fayette C. C. Affirmed. Howard, C. J.—1. In the interpretation of a will the intention of the testator must be the guide and all the words must be given a meaning when possible. 2. The law not only favors the vesting of remainders, but presumes that words postponing the estate relate to the beginning of the enjoyment of the remainder, and not to the vesting of the estate.

17137. State ex rel. Gowen vs. Jackson. Lawrence C. C. Affirmed. Hackney, J.—The filing of an amended complaint not only takes from the record the original pleading, but waives any error which may have been committed in rulings upon such pleading.

17257. T. H. & I. Railway Company vs. State of Indiana. Marshall C. C. Transferred to Appellate Court.

17354. Croxton vs. Foreman. Steuben C. C. Transferred to Appellate Court.

Appellate Court.

1631. C. & S. E. Railway Company vs. Woodard. Clinton C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard, C. J.—1. A complaint in an action before a justice of the peace is sufficient if it contain sufficient substance to apprise the defendant of the nature of the demand, and is such that a judgment thereon will bar another action for the same claim. 2. Where there is some evidence of notice having been served and that remains uncontradicted, the court has the right to infer that notice was properly served.

1808. Magnuson vs. State ex rel. Jarrett. Noble C. C. Reversed. Ross, J.—1. The Appellate Court cannot weigh the evidence. 2. It is the duty of the trial court to see that counsel in argument do not go beyond the evidence and the record.

1892. Milhallin vs. Sharp. Delaware C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.—When the record shows no failure of proof nor departure from the theory of the complaint, the cause will not be reversed.

Superior Court.

Room 1—John L. McMaster, Judge.

Mary O'Riley vs. Samuel Paugh; note. Judgment for plaintiff for $126.

Room 2—Vinson Carter, Judge pro tem.

John W. Manes et al. vs. Amelia T. Shirley; mechanic's lien. Dismissed. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

McIlwain-Richards Company vs. Charles Toon; attachment. Sustained. Finding for plaintiff for $225.30 and property ordered sold.

Room 3—Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge.

Jerry Sheehan et al. vs. C. J. Kuhn; sewer lien. Dismissed.

Ernest Dawson et al. vs. John McCoy et al.; quieting title. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Charles Youngerman vs. Citizens' Street-railroad Company; damages. Dismissed.

George A. Clark vs. Christina Clark; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff.

National Wall Paper Company vs. William I. Cunningham et al.; to set aside judgment confessed and for receiver. On trial by the court.

Circuit Court.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

Sarah Davis vs. Henry Davis; divorce. Trial by court. Finding in favor of plaintiff and divorce granted.

William A. Rhodes vs. Charles A. Dale; on note. Jury return verdict in favor of defendant.

William G. Springer vs. Norman S. Byram et al.; damages. Jury impaneled and case outlined, but evidence adduced showing one of the jurors disqualified. Held for further hearing.

New Suits Filed.

Cora Sering vs. Benjamin Sering; divorce. Abandonment.

State Bank of Indiana vs. William E. Bash; note. Demand, $950.

Urbine Stackhouse vs. Claudine A. Stackhouse; divorce. Abandonment.

Union Trust Company vs. Mark C. Davis et al.; foreclosure. Demand, $2,000.

Downey-street Savings and Loan Association No. 1 vs. John Zelen et al.; mortgage. Demand, $1,200.

William L. Wright vs. John Hoera et al.; mechanic's lien.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company vs. Charles Jackson et al.; account. Demand, $200.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company vs. William H. Crawford et al.; account. Demand, $125.

Marian Brower vs. Hubert R. Dunaway; attachment and garnishment. Demand, $2,744.

Lillie M. Sullivan vs. Rezin Sullivan; divorce. Abandonment.

Louis Meier vs. Thaddeus Johnson; note. Demand, $250.

Wait M. Heaton et al. vs. Frank R. Arnold et al.; account. Demand, $900.

Henry Levihn vs. Henry Martlage et al.; account. Demand, $150.

ART AND LITERATURE.

How They Are Closely United—Second Lecture by W. M. R. French.

Another lecture was given last evening by Mr. W. M. R. French, in the university extension lecture course. The subject was composition in literature and art. He first reviewed briefly the lecture of the preceding week and explained the object of the new lecture, in which he hoped to trace the less familiar by points of analogy. He then described the many terms which are used interchangeably in literature, art and music, such as tone, proportion, color and shade, which show a relation between the arts. He desired to impress the fact that art is a mode of expression, a kind of language. Art in itself is without character unless it is applied, and artistic pursuits are higher than material results. In tracing the analogy, Mr. Fraench told of the manner in which a minister prepares his sermon. He first chooses a text, then forms the outline, or what is called the "skeleton," and then he fills it in with pertinent matter, incidents and the like.

The next proceeding was watched with interest, for Mr. French turned to the paper and crayons. First he said he would sketch a skeleton, a real one and not a figurative one. The skeleton was supposed to be in the position of throwing a stone. The skeleton was made and then it was clothed in flesh. A few lines at the knee and belt "made him a neat and inexpensive suit." Then he added a brown coat, a gay pair of trousers, with the remark: "He's our man and we have a right to dress him as we please." Dark accent lines made of him a political cartoon.

The little trick artists have that is called squinting was explained as a desire on the part of the artist to see the outlines of a figure with as little of the detail as possible. Another few minutes at the sketch board showed the rude outlines of some animals. These were filled in and were seen to be a pig, a cow, a fish and an owl. A portrait and the head of a lion were also shown in the same way.

The analogy between art and literature was suggested in the words color, light, shade, unity and repetition. For the latter Poe's "Raven" was cited. Then the plans, which Poe acknowledged as having used when he wrote the poem, were pointed out—the form, the raven, the iteration and reiteration of and the value of the word "more." One of the pictures made was a view of Lake Como, copied by the artist lecturer in the National Gallery at London, from a picture of that name by Clarkson Stanfield.

Poetry he described as a graceful mode of expression. Cicero declared that arts are bound together by law. The technical difficulties in art Mr. French deems greater than those in literature.

The stereopticon views showed some of the works of the masters of art of the world and were accompanied by explanatory remarks. The next lecture in the series will be given next Friday night.

PROSPECTS FOR GAS.

What the Different Companies Are Doing for the Winter.

The Consumers' Gas Trust Company, in accordance with its regular winter custom, has notified its patrons that gas will not be furnished for power boilers during the cold weather. The Indianapolis Gas Company has not issued notice to this effect, and officials of the company say they hope to get through the winter without cutting off manufacturing establishments. The Manufacturers' Company furnishes fuel for boilers exclusively. The company is constructing a pumping station and until that is completed no more consumers will be taken on. The pumping station will be ready for operation in about ninety days.

Marriage Licenses.

Eliza Duncan and Florence E. Lohr, Jacob Siegel and Lena Cohen.

GOLD-MINING MADNESS

THE UNHEALTHY ENGLISH BOOM IN SOUTH AFRICAN STOCKS.

New Securities Whose Arrival Has Dwarfed All Other Investments Offered in the London Market.

S. F. Van Oss, in the Nineteenth Century Magazine.

Since last autumn the city (meaning London) has witnessed the gradual development of what is now widely known as the "mining boom." Though of small dimensions in its initial stages, the speculative rise in South African and other mining stocks has by degrees assumed dimensions which place it foremost among the economic features of the moment, and also among the topics of the day. There can scarcely be a person in the United Kingdom who is not aware of its existence. Everybody speaks of it, or hears others discuss it; everybody presumed to have some means is the recipient of at least five or six mining prospectuses a week.

The papers teem with long advertisements containing the prospectuses of new mining companies, and almost every daily journal has conceded a special column to "the mining market," which, comet-like, for the time being obscures with its prominence all other objects on the firmament of finance. A whole mushroom press has sprung up in the city, largely called forth by the fostering sun of company advertising on an unstinted scale. Perhaps £25,000 a week is now spent in bringing new mining ventures to the notice of the public.

The Stock Exchange is so active that "after hours" huge concourses of people have often obstructed traffic in Throgmorton street to an extent which necessitated police intervention; the three fortnightly settlement days had to be augmented by one, because it was impossible to crowd all the work within the customary time; many firms of stock brokers have been forced to double their staff and keep their offices open night and day at times; and all this upheaval emanates exclusively from the activity in the mining market, the other departments being quiet in the extreme.

In clubs and trains, in drawing rooms and boudoirs, people are discussing "Rand's" and "Modder." Even tradesmen and old ladies have taken to studying the mining manual, the rules of the Stock Exchange and the highways and byways of stock brokerage. Frequent instances are quoted of persons who have made many thousands by "judicious operations," and there are very few people who do not wish to reach the same desirable end along the same apparently easy way. In short, we are in the midst of one of those eras of speculative activity which, as all students of finance and economics know, are constantly alternating with periods of stagnation.

How did this "boom" arise? What are its mediate and immediate causes? What are its features? What consequences has it, and to what end will it lead?

INDIRECT CAUSE OF THE BOOM.

The indirect cause of the boom lies in the inevitable results of the period of stagnation which followed in the wake of the wild financiering of 1887-1890. We are always producing fresh capital, and we have so much of it that unless there is a constant overflow to foreign countries we become glutted with "money" to an extent which most seriously reduces the yield of capital. Since 1891 but little of our surplus wealth has found its way abroad, by reason of the lack of confidence in foreign borrowers, and the consequence has been the gradual appreciation of all good investments and the attendant serious decrease in the loan value of all capital. The enormous rise in consols, home railway stocks, and the like, has, as is generally known, done one main result of an excessive store of loanable capital.

As we kept on creating more wealth every day the position became at last so untenable that any fair field for investment was bound to receive due attention on the part of the capitalists. At the same time the financiers of the city, who had passed three most unprofitable years of stagnation, were sure to support anything that could revive their business. The "financial" press, which had been languishing from the same cause, could be relied upon to encourage any movement that was likely to bring grist to its mill. Hence conditions were extremely favorable for any promising sphere of investment. Yet where could such a field be found? South America was practically still in the bankruptcy court, Australia had not nearly recovered from the economic ordeal through which it had just passed, there was war in the far East, and the United States, the greatest employer of British capital, acute depression continued to prevail and transatlantic railway securities still sighed under the stigma of their recent misfortunes, of some flagrant instances of mismanagement and dishonesty and of the apparently imminent dangers of injurious silver or tariff legislation.

ENTER THE "KAFFIRS."

At this juncture South African mining stocks began to attract attention. Especially the recent application of the cyanide process on a large scale resulted in vastly increasing profits. The monthly output kept on growing steadily, there was a gradual improvement in dividends, and there was glowing reports of new discoveries. The regularity of the output of many well-known mines began to impress people. The German government dispatched an expert, Dr. Schmeisser, who, after painstaking and impartial investigation, published a very favorable report. Hamilton Smith, a mining engineer, understood to have been employed in the house of Rothschild, went to the Witwatersrand district, and in the Times stated views as sanguine and well-authenticated as his German confrere.

Of these and other reports which created a profound impression, the leading South African financiers made good use. These magnates have been biding their time for years, and were ready to promote a rise. People were now only more favorably impressed with the same shares which they had with excellent reason denounced five short years ago. The investor was waiting, yawning for a profitable field of investment; the talented leaders of Rand finance, full of resources, set their levers in motion, and within a very short time they "engineered a boom" more acute and widespread than anything seen since the days of the railway mania.

Within little more than half a year the condition of timid enterprise had gradually degenerated into a craze for reckless speculation and a huge advance in values has taken place. The aggregate quotation of Witwatersrand shares alone has risen from £30,000,000 last autumn to some £150,000,000 now. There have been some phenomenal rises, eclipsing by far the most remarkable increases in quotations recorded during the great railway speculation. Some shares have within a few years risen 3,000 per cent., where so far they never yielded a farthing in dividends. Instances of stocks which quoted 1,000 or 1,500 per cent. of their face value are common, and a rise of a few hundred per cent. during the whole campaign is regarded as small and unsatisfactory. Almost every new issue of shares is subscribed for many times over, and in some instances millions of money are readily supplied without questioning or conditions for purposes which nobody can define.

MINES OF RESOURCES.

Then turning to the mines and their resources, Mr. Van Oss writes thus:

Of the gold mines and of the industry one could not speak otherwise than in terms of praise. Long before the Cape mail train reaches Johannesburg one perceives an endless row of huge works with tall chimneys and huge yellow heaps of tailings, which, over a distance of more than a score of miles, lines the top of the escarpment called Witwatersrand. These works, which now directly employ fifty thousand native miners and eight thousand Europeans, crush with their 2,700 stamps enough rock to produce over 200,000 ounces of gold a month, and the output of ore is so regular and reliable that there is literally no possibility of disappointment in any of the well-established mines, for the great feature of the Witwatersrand gold field is a singular regularity of the auriferous strata.

Everywhere else gold has been found erratically distributed, and, especially in California and Australia, so-called pockets have been the feature, but here there are always in the well-explored parts of the "rand" certain reefs which never fail which run down with an almost even dip of from twenty-five to sixty degrees, and which, making allowance for certain well-known gradations, contain a proportion of gold that is not subject to great variations. Hence the contents of the older, well-established mines are almost exactly known, and as the reefs never break or disappear, gold mining on the "rand" possesses an element of certainty which in other countries has so far been foreign to it.

This Witwatersrand formation is almost fifty miles long, and over at least twenty miles of the distance—chiefly in its central parts—it is as just described. At the extremities the veins seem to be less rich and slightly less uniform, and the properties on them being less thoroughly explored, their merits are still more or less problematic although geologists assert that everything points to identity with the better known portions. Dr. Schmeisser and Hamilton Smith concur in estimating the value of the gold in this district down to a depth of about 1,200 feet at somewhere between $300,000,000 and $350,000,000.

Whether it will be possible to work the reefs at greater depth than the one just mentioned, and whether they continue lengthwise underground beyond the present known limits, are, in Johannesburg, the questions of the hour.

The product of the mines is next touched upon as follows:

A ton of ore yields on the average £2 6s 6d in gold, to extract which, costs only £1 10s 6d. Hence, over one-third of the gold produced is profit. In 1894, with a production of over 2,000,000 ounces, worth £7,500,000, the industry yielded, therefore, a profit of over £2,500,000, of which £1,580,000 was paid in dividends, the remainder being used for improvements or development of the properties. This year the output will be 2,500,000 ounces, the profits £3,250,000, and the dividends perhaps £2,500,000, next year the increase in the number of stamps warrants this assumption—there will be an output of 3,000,000 ounces, and £3,500,000 may be paid in dividends, but even this huge figure, which, I believe, is the maximum, one can safely assume represents only a poor 2½ per cent. upon the present market value of the gold shares, which, on the basis of the present prices and dividends, yield, on the average, considerably less than 2 per cent. net.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

Returning again to the financial side of the question the writer thus takes up the characteristics of "Rand" finance and of the mining market:

The beginning of the industrial activity in and near Johannesburg coincided with the abatement of speculative activity in Kimberley, where the gradual consolidation of the diamond industry spoiled business. Hence the moving spirits of the diamond fields, good and bad, migrated to the "Rand." When the foreign public was first invited to lend its capital to makers of the "Rand" the feature of the formation and the possibility of those technical perfections were not realized even by the most sanguine. Even had they been, we might have seen "Rand" on a basis entirely different from what it is now.

There would perhaps have been a few concerns with a large capital issuing bonds and shares of a large nominal amount to investors, but the actual state of affairs became widely different. A bond issued by a mine would have been a kind of financial monstrosity, and adhesion to the custom of using £1 shares was dictated by the conditions of the moment. This small share was eminently suited to all concerned. By virtue of its low nominal amount it appealed to the multitude with savings, and by reason of its enormous comparative fluctuations, often 12½ per cent. and never less than 2½, it appealed to the speculator and the wire puller.

Notably the system of small companies with £100,000 or £150,000 capital at the most suited the Johannisburg financiers. It resulted, from the outset, in a system of "control" which has left its trail over the entire history of "Rand" finance, and has always been its greatest drawback. The "syndicate" pegged out claims and combined them. It brought out companies whereof it took nearly all the cash and enough shares to remain master in spite of the transfer of the property. It, with its members or its successful successor, who, after internecine strife, had ousted or bested his partners and rivals, effected amalgamations and purchases and reconstructions which rendered the history of most enterprises complex and dismal and increased both the wealth and power of the "boss."

The result is that to-day we behold a state of affairs closely akin to that of the American railway world of twenty years ago. Among the hundred leading companies there are few, indeed, whose history is free from stains due to autocratic and irresponsible management. True, many of them have such a strong constitution that they have emerged almost unscathed from the ordeal through which their "boss" has made them pass, and if most magnates of the "Rand" have taken and demolished with one hand, they have undoubtedly also given and built up with the other. Over all the mines, however, good and bad alike, there hangs the sword of "control," suspended by the horsehair of expediency.

M'LEOD DEFEATS COMSTOCK.

The Big Man Thrown in Seven Minutes and Again in Six Minutes.

The wrestling match last night at English's Opera House between Jack Comstock, of Port Huron, Mich., and Dan McLeod, the Californian who has adopted Indianapolis as his home, proved to be a match between two sick men, but it was none the less interesting while it lasted. McLeod won in two rapid bouts of seven and six minutes, respectively. The work of the two men was quick and in the last bout terrific. McLeod, in entering the match, realized that he was not in a condition for a long struggle, so he ended it as soon as possible, doing little defensive work. Comstock was taken sick after the first bout and asked an intermission of twenty minutes, which was granted. He appeared gamely for the second bout, but after a few terrific falls he was in a condition to be placed shoulders down.

The match, it seems, was of interest to the wrestling world. In Chicago last night there was some little betting with odds of 8 to 1 on McLeod. Comstock is a heavy weight and McLeod, although a middle weight, claims the catch-as-catch-can championship of the world. He has vainly endeavored to get a match with one of the two or three alleged champions, but has failed, and the ease with which he threw Comstock last night demonstrates that he could throw the alleged champions if given an opportunity. The public has been worked in times past by fake matches, but the allegation has never been made here of crooked work in a match in which McLeod was a participant. He is a hard worker and at each match demonstrates that as a wrestler he is a wonder. McLeod has, perhaps, wrestled once or twice in matches which amounted to little more than exhibitions, but the public has generally understood the situation, and each time a good exhibition has been given. The match last night did not look to be simply an exhibition. It was suggested that Comstock was backed as a "feeler" in order that it might be known how McLeod stands with a heavy weight. Comstock is a beautiful physical specimen. He is strong, quick, and possesses science; but McLeod has a way of his own which generally wins for him. Comstock weighed about 190, while McLeod was reported as