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AMUSEMENTS.

During the five years "A Romance of Coon Hollow" has been on the road it has met with almost continuous success. "Coon Hollow," as it is generally known, is a Southern comedy-drama with the usual accompaniment of a band of plantation darkies who sing and dance and make a good deal of fun for the audience. It will be at the Park for three days, opening to-day.

One sad feature connected with the close of the stock company's season yesterday was the death of Mr. Hansel's father at Terre Haute yesterday morning. He had been ill for the past two weeks and seriously so for more than a week past. Mr. Hansel spent last Sunday at his bedside and left for Terre Haute after the performance last night.

Hon. Hannah Bassett, attorney at law and candidate for the Legislature; Maj. Bill Brainard, editor of the Stillwater Eagle; Felix Atwood, county clerk and politician; Harrison Weatherall, a mine owner; John Davis, superintendent of Weatherall's mine; Mrs. Davis, a hard-working boarding-house keeper; Nellie Davis, her daughter; Bob Weatherall, a manly young miner; Jack Jones, a new woman, and Jed, a breezy boy, are some of the characters who tell the story of "A Woman's Politics," in which Miss La Verne will be seen at English's Thursday night.

The Empire opens to-day for a week with the "Bon Ton" burlesque show.

The local musical and society circles are curious to see and hear Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band which comes for two concerts at Tomlinson Hall Monday, May 8. This is the first visit of these musicians to this country since the great Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1872.

Funeral of Sam T. Jack.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Services over the remains of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager, took place this afternoon. Flowers and floral tributes in abundance were sent by the friends of Mr. Jack. The religious service was conducted according to Masonic ritual. Aside from lodge brethren a large number of Mr. Jack's theatrical friends were present, among them the managers of several theaters and music halls. The body of the dead theatrical manager was taken to Oil City, Pa., over the Erie road, leaving here at 7:30 to-night. The funeral and interment will take place in Oil City to-morrow and will be conducted by Masons at that place.

Mr. Jack was a Pennsylvanian and was some forty-seven years old. As a small boy he served as a dispatch carrier for General Meade, taking that leader's orders to his subordinates on the field of Gettysburg. About 1870 he became interested in theatrical ventures and his subsequent career would fill many pages. He ran floating shows on steamers plying along the Mississippi. Later he was at the head of numerous companies and only ceased his travels in 1892, when he became proprietor of the old Madison-street Opera House in Chicago. While in Chicago Mr. Jack lived at 2111 Indiana avenue. Mr. Jack was a member of numerous Masonic bodies and ranked high in the various lodges.

Notes of the Stage.

De Wolf Hopper has engaged Jeanne Towler, late principal of "The Circus Girl," to replace Katherine Carlyle as Sophia in the new cast for "The Charlatan" at the Fifth Avenue.

Winnifred Jones, daughter of the English dramatist, Henry Arthur Jones, is an actress of decided ability, who has achieved much personal success in the character of Jane in her father's comedy, "The Maneuvers of Jane."

Virginia Earle has signed a new two-years' contract with Augustin Daly. This announcement will set at rest all the rumors about Miss Earle's intention of joining Weber & Fields's company next season.

Della Fox, who was compelled by ill health to close her season and disband her company a few weeks ago, has gone to St. Louis to visit her mother. The actress is still very ill, but her friends are hopful that a long rest will entirely restore her.

Marion Manola, the actress, has brought suit for separate support from her husband, John B. Mason. She has also brought suit against Mrs. Fannie E. Colgate, a wealthy New Hampshire widow, who is at present in Boston, to recover $40,000 damages for alleged alienation of her husband's affections.

Mary Dupont, who helped Mr. and Mrs. Royle to make their tour of the variety theaters successful, has been engaged to play the part of a country girl in Litt's production of "The Club Baby." This is an English comedy in which a baby found on the doorstep of a club is adopted by that organization and thus has numerous fathers, but no mother.

Blanche Bates has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to create the part of Hannah, in Isreal Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theater, in New York, on Oct. 16 next. Hannah is a sympathetic character, surrounded by a strong heart and love interest. It is believed that Miss Bates will make the best impression of her career in this part. She will visit London this summer to study the people of the Ghetto and to become generally familiar with the atmosphere of this remarkable Hebrew settlement in the heart of the world's metropolis.

Charles Frohman was not only pleased at the phenomenally large patronage bestowed upon Maud Adams and "The Little Minister" in Chicago, but he showed his pleasure by providing a special train to carry Miss Adams and the company back to New York and paid them a full week's salary for their last week. This manager has fingers in more theatrical pies than any other, but he is about the only one who cares particularly for the welfare of the players when they are away from the theaters. The Empire company always travels comfortably and is provided with carriages at Mr. Frohman's expense.

When fire in the Museum building interrupted Viola Allen's remarkable run in "The Christian" at the Boston Museum, April 13, for five performances, there was $79,481 worth of tickets sold for the thirty-two performances to come. Water soaked through into the box office and destroyed all the tickets in the racks and drawers, reducing them to a mushy pulp. This rendered it impossible to determine the location of the seats sold and made it necessary to require everyone holding tickets to bring them to the box office to be exchanged for new tickets. The exchange was begun last Monday morning and by Thursday noon all tickets out had been returned and cancelled and new tickets substituted. It is a noteworthy fact that but $254 was refunded from this enormous advance sale, which practically evidences the remarkable hold Miss Allen and her play have taken on public interest in Boston and New England. Miss Allen's advance sale now extends to May 20, and it is quite unlikely that her engagement at the Boston Museum will end till early in June.

SARA ANDERSON TO SING

SHE WILL TAKE MME. SEMBRICH'S PLACE AT TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The Polish Artist Disabled by Bronchial Trouble—Prices Cut in Two.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who was announced to sing at English's Opera House to-night, is so seriously ill with bronchitis that she will not be able to appear. Mme. Sembrich contracted a severe cold about two weeks ago, which made it necessary for her to cancel her professional engagements. She was to have sung at Columbus, O., Saturday night, and came there from New York in the hope that she would be able to take part in the concert. Against the advice of her physician she went on and attempted to sing her first number. The effort was a painful one, both for her and the audience, for she coughed incessantly and before her song was finished was compelled to retire. Within an hour her bronchial trouble became so aggravated that she was seriously ill, and two physicians were called in to attend her. Yesterday she was somewhat better, but could scarcely speak above a whisper, and it was absolutely necessary to cancel her engagements in the immediate future. Indeed, it is probable that she will not be able to sing again this season. She was to have appeared in Indianapolis to-night, Cincinnati to-morrow night and Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday night, her engagements for next week being at the Louisville and Ann Arbor festivals. Her inability to appear to-night will cause much disappointment among musical people, for there had already been an advance sale of seats of more than $1,000.

The Boston Festival Orchestra of fifty musicians and the vocal artists with that organization, which, under the management of George W. Stewart, is giving a series of festivals and concerts throughout the country, arrived here last night from Columbus and are at the Denison House. In order not to disappoint the public entirely, Mr. Stewart last night arranged to give a popular concert at English's to-night with his allied forces and to reduce the prices of seats one-half on account of the nonappearance of Mme. Sembrich. Besides his excellent orchestra, which is well known here, additional attractions will be three prominent singers, Signor Guiseppe Campanari, Miss Sara Anderson and Clarence Shirley. Campanari needs no commendation to musical people. He is the most popular baritone now before the public, and his recent triumphs in grand opera are well known. Miss Anderson is a young soprano who, during the past season, has made a great reputation in the Eastern cities. She is a beautiful woman and a highly accomplished singer. Mr. Shirley is a tenor of excellent reputation.

It is announced that people who have bought seats with the expectation of hearing Mme. Sembrich can retain the same seats and receive half of the original purchase price back or can have all their money refunded by applying at the box office before the concert begins. The programme to be given will be as follows:

Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Orchestra.
Andante from quartet in B-flat ..... Tschaikowski
String orchestra.
"Les Adieux de Jeanne d'Arc" ..... Tschaikowski
Miss Anderson and orchestra.
"Ronde d'Amour" ..... Westerhout
Orchestra.
Vision Fugitive, from "Herodiade" ..... Massenet
Signor Campanari and orchestra.
Symphonic poem, "Le Ronet d'Omphale" ..... Saint Saens
Orchestra.
Siegmund's love song, from "Die Walkuere" ..... Wagner
Mr. Shirley and orchestra.
(a) Introduction to the fifth act of "Manfred" ..... Reinecke
(b) Introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Orchestra.
Duet, "Crucifixus" ..... Faure
Miss Anderson, Signor Campanari and orchestra.
"Hymn to Saint Cecilia" ..... Gounod
Orchestra.
Prologue from "I Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Signor Campanari and orchestra.
"Robespierre—The Last Day of Terror" ..... Litolff
Orchestra.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

The Zenda Club will give its closing dance of the season this evening at Brenneke's.

Mrs. Frederick A. Glibben, of Cleveland, O., will visit her father, Mr. Thomas Hayes, this week.

The ladies of the First English Lutheran Church will be entertained Wednesday by Mrs. Fannie Meyers, Highland avenue.

Mrs. Armstrong will entertain the Women's Auxiliary of Christ Church, this afternoon, at her residence, 15 Middle drive, Woodruff Place. Miss Niblack will read a paper on "Some Noted Churchwomen."

Bartender and Wife Fight.

A large crowd gathered last night in front of Gibson's saloon, 18 South Delaware street, attracted by a woman's cries of "murder." The bicycle police, Schroeder and Hauser, arrived and found that Patrick McMahan and wife were fighting in one of the upstairs rooms. Both were considerably bruised and were sent to the station on charges of assault and battery. It was said that McMahan and his wife had been driving in the afternoon, after which Patrick went to the saloon, where he is employed as a bartender. Mrs. McMahan came later and wanted her husband to go home with her. He refused and a fight started. Gibson, it is claimed, was selling liquor in the rooms upstairs and was also arrested and charged with selling and giving away liquor on Sunday, and also for selling without a license.

Stranger Struck by Frank L. Hughes.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Frank L. Hughes, living at 153 West Vermont street, and an engineer at the Lemcke building went into a restaurant on East Washington street for a lunch. When paying his bill he had some conversation with the cashier about the charges and a stranger came up and asked what he had said. Hughes said, "I was talking to the cashier and said nothing to you." Hughes went out and was in the act of lighting his bicycle lamp when someone struck him on the head, knocking him down and cutting a large gash in the forehead. Hughes was unconscious for some time and was taken to the police station, where he recovered and was then sent home. Hughes thinks the man who spoke to him while talking to the cashier is the one who assaulted him.

Attempt to Burn a Saloon.

It is believed by the police that efforts are being made to burn Blackwell's saloon on Martindale avenue. Last night the Merchant police discovered that kerosene had been poured upon the walls and around the bottom of the building in several places, but no evidence of attempted lighting were found.

Mrs. Louise Lawrence, of the Ladies of the G. A. R., went to Richmond yesterday.

There was a meeting of the local auxiliary to the Red Cross yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln Veterans' Hall, 29½ South Delaware street.

LORD'S HAND AT MANILA

REV. MR. VILLERS REVIEWS ADMIRAL DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY.

Possessions Forced on This Country Have Been the Making of It.

The services at the First Baptist Church last evening were devoted to patriotism as, according to the day of the week, it was the anniversary of Dewey's victory. All hymns and anthems were of a patriotic character and the topic of the sermon by Rev. T. J. Villers was "The Miracle at Manila."

Mr. Villers commenced by referring to the Israelites at Mizpeh, concerning which it is recorded in the Bible that the Lord thundered and the Phillistines were discomfited, to the salvation of the Israelites. This is recorded as a miracle, but Mr. Villers said it was no more of a miracle to him than was the victory at Manila, and he believed that God thundered at Manila. He spoke of it having been but a year ago when Dewey's fleet entered the bay and he described the battle which followed. He summed up the results, with eleven war ships destroyed, the fortifications at the entrance to the bay destroyed, the shore batteries silenced, the naval station at Cavite captured and about 1,000 killed. The Spaniards had built pens in which to confine Dewey and his men, he said, but not one was taken prisoner and not one was killed. Six on the Baltimore were wounded by one of their own shells and the damage to the fleet was confined to three shot holes on the upper works of the Baltimore, five in the Olympia and a whaleboat on the Raleigh smashed. There has been no parallel in the history of naval annals.

The human agent of this miracle, said the preacher, was an obscure man, and Dr. Hamlin, an eminent minister of Washington, lived on the same street with him and had never heard of him. Mr. Villers said he was a prepared man and that his victory was not gained by luck. God never uses luck in His affairs. Mr. Villers gave a sketch of Admiral Dewey and referred to his participation in the grounding and blowing up of the "Mississippi" and other engagements of the civil war. Admiral Dewey, said the speaker, was in training for this achievement for forty years, just as God had trained Moses forty years for his achievement. Admiral Dewey was a man with empires in his purpose and new eras in his brains.

Considering the humane purpose of the attack, Mr. Villers said that but twice before has the United States interfered in the affairs of the old world. Once was in the affair with the Tripoli pirates when the United States cleared the coast of pirates and insured the safety of commerce of the entire world, a feat which all countries of Europe had been unable to accomplish; and the second time in opening Japan to the commerce of the world. Other European nations followed the United States after the treaty with Japan was signed. In both of these instances it seemed to be the God-sent mission of the United States to relieve the troubles of the world. The interference by Admiral Dewey was on higher than commercial grounds, and was for personal liberty. The Philippines include 600 islands, varying from tiny islets to Luzon, containing 40,000 square miles. The population is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 and in the interior of many of the islands the savages are naked. Mr. Villers commented on the islands having been in possession of a nation which had not improved the condition of the people in the long time of possession. Extreme poverty is the rule among the natives, which is due to Spanish taxation. Taxes were imposed on natives which it was impossible to pay and those who were delinquent were first beaten with sticks, then cast into prison and finally deported, which meant life exile, as the government allowed them 6 cents a day for their labor and charged 5 cents a day for keeping them, thus leaving but one cent with which they might clothe themselves, support their families and pay their back taxes. Mr. Villers said that Aguinaldo's attitude is unfortunate, as our men in the islands are not fighting him of their own volition, but for the purpose of freeing the people from this oppressive bondage. His resistance will make the actual work of liberation harder to accomplish, and he is holding back his people.

FORCED ON THE NATION.

Mr. Villers closed by saying that he believed the United States has been directed by the hand of God and that the people must become expansionists whether they will or not. He saw the hand of God from the first, in that the Spanish were sent to the South when this country was discovered, while flying birds led Cabot, a hard English Protestant, to the North. The Louisiana purchase was made in spite of the people at 2½ cents an acre, and yet it has more than doubled our area. Oregon was forced on the government through Whitman, and California became ours by Commodore Sloat raising the United States flag just a week before Admiral Seymour sailed in the bay to perform the same act for the British. Alaska this Nation did not want, but made the purchase to show our appreciation of Russia's acts on our behalf during the civil war, and now it has turned out to be a gold reserve. Many did not want Hawaii and yet it became necessary to have a coaling station in the Pacific in view of the possible trouble with Spain. Admiral Dewey had no place to go other than Manila. Had he returned to San Francisco, which was his only alternative, American people would have been branded as cowards by other nations, and this Nation would probably have had a war as the result of that belief which would have cost us more lives than we lost in the Philippines. Dewey was forced there and by his remarkable victory the group was forced on this country. In all this Mr. Villers sees the hand of God in forming the destiny of the United States to become the great civilizing, evangelizing power of the world. Such, he believes, is the destiny of the country and that by the hand of God the people must become expansionists. Another result has been a practical union with Great Britain. The new America, said he, is taking her place in the world's struggle for these purposes and with this destiny, and all under the leadership of such men as Dewey, Rowan, Blue, Hobson, Whitney and Funston.

May Devotions at St. John's.

At St. John's Academy, on West Maryland street, yesterday afternoon, about one hundred little girls gathered to take part in the May devotions in St. John's Church. They were dressed in white with veils, and carried bouquets. They formed in pairs at the academy and marched to the church, chaperoned by the Sisters of Providence. At the church they were met by twenty acolytes dressed in cassock and surplice, in charge of Father Lyons. There a procession was formed which slowly marched down the main aisle to the sanctuary, the boys, with Father Lyons, singing hymns as they walked along preceded by the cross bearer. When the girls reached the sanctuary they placed their bouquets on the Blessed Virgin altar north of the main altar. As they placed the flowers on the altar they took seats in the front part of the church. When all were seated two large girls, accompanied by two tots, proceeded to the Blessed Virgin altar, recited prayers and returned to their places. Father Gavisk then recited the rosary, advanced to the altar rail, spoke briefly about the May devotions and then began Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement which concluded the afternoon's ceremony. The singing and music during the services was by the children's choir.

Tabernacle Church Deacons.

Charles Ford, Dr. Fred R. Charlton and Claude M. Parker were installed as deacons of Tabernacle Church last night. Rev. J. Cumming Smith described the ideal deacon, and then said he hoped the delineation had not frightened the new deacons.

A $5,000 Verdict for Trayford's Death.

The jury in the damage suit of Hubert E. Heine, administrator of the estate of George F. Trayford, deceased, against the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, taken to Lebanon on a change of venue from Marion county, has rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him $5,000 damages. Trayford, while crossing the Big Four tracks, on Newman street, May 26, 1897, was struck and killed by a locomotive. He was riding a bicycle at the time. It was alleged in the complaint that a long line of box cars on the side track obscured the view of the main track, and that there was no watchman stationed at the crossing, as required by city ordinance, but, instead, there was a system of electric alarm bells to give warning of the approach of trains. It was alleged that no warning was given of the approach of a train, and that Trayford, relying on the system of alarm bells, stepped on the track, and was struck and killed. Hubert E. Heine, as administrator of Trayford's estate, brought suit against the road for damages, asking judgment for $10,000.

COL. CODY'S WILD WEST.

Some of the Features That Have Made the Show Famous.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) will be here with his Wild West show for two performances next Friday. The main features which have gone to make up the "Wild West" in past seasons have been retained, but in addition there is much that is entirely new. Among the new features are typical horsemen from Hawaii, Filipino warriors and a detachment from the famous Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who will be seen as they appeared during their memorable Cuban campaign. The fight at San Juan will be presented and enacted by men who were there and fought, showing an accurate and realistic reproduction of the Spanish fortifications, the field of action and the march and bivouac preceding the fight, with the heroic Rough Riders and horses from Roosevelt's command re-enacting the valorous deeds. Johnny Baker and Annie Oakley will be seen again in their remarkable exhibition of marksmanship. The United States artillery detachment will again be seen and give an idea of action in the field with cannon.

The different types of horsemanship are revealed in the Congress of Rough Riders, and is made a special feature of the exhibition, serving to bring out the styles of riding of different nations. The American cavalry will give their marvelous feats of horsemanship and engage in spirited rivalry with representatives from the armies of England, Germany and Russia; the Arabs will astound with their dare-devil riding; the cowboys ride bucking bronchos and the Mexicans amaze by their facile use of the lasso. Colonel Cody will be seen in the saddle at each performance and demonstrate again his skill with the rifle. There will be the usual custom followed of having a street cavalcade on the morning of the exhibition through the principal streets.

A SINGULAR MOVEMENT.

Animus of the Organizers of the Anti-Imperialist League.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It is a matter of current history that in the contest between the Spanish government and that of the United States the natives of the Philippines welcomed the latter in the work of liberation from Spanish oppression, just as the Cubans and Porto Ricans did; that the Spanish government, as recognized by all nations, had supreme authority over the Philippine islands; that the opposition of the natives had no government, stable or otherwise, but were simply struggling to free themselves from Spanish oppression; that in the universally recognized manner, after overcoming the Spanish government, the United States acquired authority over the Philippines by a peace treaty and payment of $20,000,000. These, I repeat, are matters of current history accepted by all as true.

In view of these things the organization of what is called the "Anti-imperialist League" in this country is a most singular movement when it is understood that the real purpose of it is not expressed in the title, but, in the words of its chief officer, that its purpose is to create insubordination and rebellion in the armies of the United States by inducing the soldiers to refuse to carry out the orders of their officers in maintaining the public authority secured by the treaty. The attitude of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is identical. Stable government and the lifting up of the people in all of them to the enjoyment of free government is the avowed declaration of the United States government in respect to all these countries. In view if all these matters of current history, understood the world over, is not the movement to procure defeat of these ends by treason in the army a marvelous movement, having at its head men of such intelligence as are publicly referred to by name in the press?

The steps toward the fall of the Grecian, Roman and other nations had at their heads intelligent men, organized in the greatest centers of their civilization, and were dissimilar to that of the present instance in the degree of apprehending the true destiny of a nation. The present instance seems to be wholly without moral sense and in utter disregard of the moral responsibility of the Nation, considering only the convenience, ease and happiness of those within coast-bound limits. The adherents of this movement do not seem to realize that the Nation's growth and greatness have brought upon it the duties and responsibilities incident to such growth and power. They ignore the history of all time, that the best nations of the earth have always found it a duty to raise up the worst, even to taking possession and parceling out the territory, and have always, in assuming the duties and responsibilities, greatly bettered the condition of the people liberated from oppression. In the matter of the movement of the United States government along these lines, it found the people of neighboring islands suffering the oppressions of one of the worst governments of Europe, and in freeing the people it seemed duty to destroy the Spanish navy in the remote Philippines also. Thus, more than half crushed, and the people there appealing for relief, what could we do other than to stamp out Spanish oppression there also? And so these are the responsibilities and moral sense and work against which the remarkable New England people are organizing a rebellion in the army of the Nation. These are the plain facts, though the insurrectionists seem to see different from the rest of the world.

Indianapolis, April 29. J. B. C.

Family Quarrel Over Supper.

John Sims, colored, and his wife, Sarah, living at 932 Roanoke street, were arrested last night and charged with assault and battery. Sims, it is said, was late in coming to supper, and upon his arrival home found his evening meal had not been prepared. He made some complaint and then struck his wife over the head. She grabbed a shoemaker's knife which she had been using to pare potatoes and made several slashes at John. She succeeded in cutting his clothing and inflicting a slight cut on the leg. Sims then picked up a large stick and chased the woman out of the house and across the street. The police were notified and Bicycle Police Schroeder and Hauser arrested both.

Preparing for the 161st.

The Soldiers' Aid Society will hold a meeting this morning at the Indiana Trust building when reports will be read by the executive and ways and means committees regarding the preparatory arrangements for entertaining the three companies of the One-hundred-and-sixty-first Indiana volunteers, who will arrive in this city tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. All of the military organizations of Indianapolis will meet the returning soldiers at the Union Station and act as their escort north of the main Statehouse, where a banquet will be given. The menu for the boxes to be contributed by citizens will be the same as that in the boxes presented last fall.

Scotchman, German and Negro.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Henry Goodman, a German, John McLarin, a Scotchman, and Robert Collier, a negro, after making frequent visits to saloons and barrel houses, rounded up at Pearl and Delaware streets, where they entered into a discussion of politics. The arguments became so heated that the slumbers of persons living in that vicinity were disturbed and the police were notified. All were arrested and locked up, where their discussion was continued.

Mullen Was Rambunctious.

Thomas Mullen, 515 South Missouri street, was arrested last night by Bicycle Police Schroeder and Hauser. Mullen had gone to the saloon of a relative at the corner of Merrill and Missouri streets and demanded admittance. This was refused and he then smashed one of the windows with his fist. His hand was badly cut. He is charged with drunkenness and malicious trespass.

Homer Unmasked.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say dad, I guess Homer wasn't much of a poet, after all."

"What put that idea in your head, my son?"

"Why, teacher said to-day that she didn't believe he ever sued a publisher."

REGISTER STATE BOARDS

COMPLETE LIST OF THOSE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Also Dates on Which the Terms of the Men Appointed Expire.

The roster of the various boards of institutions and others appointed by the Governor has been completed. The list, with the date of expiration of terms is given below:

—Central Hospital for Insane.—

D. H. Davis, Rep., Knightstown, Jan. 1, 1901; John Osterman, Dem., Indianapolis, Jan. 1, 1902; Albert O. Lockridge, Rep., Greencastle, Jan. 1, 1900.

—Northern Hospital for Insane.—

Charles W. Slick, Rep., Mishawaka, Jan. 1, 1901; Rufus Magee, Dem., Logansport, Jan. 1, 1902; B. F. Keesling, Rep., Logansport, Jan. 1, 1900.

—Eastern Hospital for Insane.—

E. G. Hill, Rep., Richmond, Jan. 1, 1900; Silas W. Hale, Dem., Geneva, Jan. 1, 1902; William D. Page, Rep., Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1901.

—Southern Hospital for Insane.—

W. L. Swormstedt, Dem., Evansville, Jan. 1, 1902; William R. Gardiner, Rep., Washington, Jan. 1, 1901; William R. McMahon, Rep., Huntington, Jan. 1, 1900.

—Indiana State Prison.—

E. H. Nebeker, Rep., Covington, Jan. 1, 1900; Walter Vail, Rep., Michigan City, Jan. 1, 1901; R. S. Foster, Rep., Indianapolis, Jan. 1, 1902.

—Indiana Reformatory.—

D. J. Terhune, Linton, March 22, 1900; William H. Eichhorn, Bluffton, April 9, 1902; Charles E. Shiveley, Richmond, March 22, 1903; Henry Clay Duncan, Bloomington, March 22, 1901.

—Reform School for Boys.—

George F. McGinnis, Indianapolis, March 1, 1903; W. C. Ball, Terre Haute, March 1, 1903; George A. H. Shideler, Marion, March 8, 1901.

—Reform School for Girls.—

Claire A. Walker, Indianapolis, March 3, 1903; Isabella Roache, Indianapolis, March 3, 1903; Laura Ream, Indianapolis, March 4, 1901.

—Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.—

George W. Ham, Greenfield, March 23, 1901; Harry Watts, Knightstown, March 23, 1901; Julia S. Conklin, Westfield, Feb. 15, 1903.

—School for Feeble-minded Youth.—

Mary R. Harper, Rep., Fort Wayne, March 23, 1901; E. A. K. Hackett, Dem., Fort Wayne, March 23, 1901; John M. Spann, Rep., Indianapolis, March 1, 1903.

—Purdue University.—

William V. Stuart, Lafayette, Jan. 1, 1901; Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, July 1, 1901; W. A. Banks, Laporte, July 1, 1901; James M. Barrett, Fort Wayne, July 1, 1899; J. H. Van Natta, Battle Ground, July 1, 1899; J. S. Martin, Brookville, July 1, 1899; David E. Beem, Spencer, July 1, 1903; Sylvester Johnson, Irvington, July 1, 1903; William O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, July 1, 1903; James A. Smart, president; W. B. Stone, vice president, and Stanley Coulter, secretary.

—State Normal School.—

William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Jan. 6, 1900; Lewis B. Martin, Terre Haute, Jan. 6, 1900; J. H. Tomlin, Shelbyville, Jan. 20, 1902; Charles W. Ward, Newport, Jan. 20, 1902.

—State University.—

Isaac Jenkinson, Richmond, July 1, 1900; R. I. Hamilton, Huntington, July 1, 1899; Samuel R. Lyon, Bloomington, July 1, 1899; E. P. Shiveley, South Bend, July 1, 1899; C. L. Henry, Anderson, July 1, 1900; R. A. Ogg, Greencastle; Edward Corr, Bloomington; W. D. Robinson, Princeton; Joseph Swain, president; William L. Bryan, vice president; W. E. Woodburn, treasurer; H. A. Hoffman, dean.

Board consists of eight members—five elected by the State Board of Education and three by the alumni of the university.

—State Soldiers' Home.—

David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, Feb. 25, 1901; C. J. Murphy, Evansville, Feb. 25, 1901; James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, Feb. 25, 1900; I. B. McDonald, Columbia City, Feb. 25, 1900; John Levering, Lafayette, Feb. 25, 1902.

—Deaf and Dumb Institute.—

Samuel A. Bonner, Rep., Greensburg, Jan. 1, 1900; Tarvin C. Grooms, Dem., Greencastle, Jan. 1, 1902; Charles E. Haugh, Dem., Indianapolis, Jan. 1, 1901.

—Institution for the Blind.—

Nelson Bradley, Rep., Greenfield, Jan. 1, 1902; James L. Allen, Rep., Covington, Jan. 1, 1900; John F. Hennessey, Dem., Indianapolis, Jan. 1, 1901.

—State Board of Charities.—

Governor of Indiana, president, ex officio; John R. Elder, Indianapolis, March 1, 1902; Timothy Nicholson, Richmond, March 1, 1902; Thomas E. Ellison, Wayne, March 1, 1901; Mary A. Spink, Indianapolis, March 1, 1901; Margaret F. Peelle, Indianapolis, March 23, 1900; Demarchus C. Brown, Irvington, March 23, 1900.

—Live Stock Sanitary Commission.—

George W. Hall, president, Raleigh, March 9, 1903; M. S. Claypool, Muncie, March 9, 1900; V. K. Officer, Volga, March 31, 1901; Mortimer Levering, secretary, Lafayette; State Veterinarian F. A. Balser, New Castle.

—Board of Medical Examiners.—

W. A. Spurgeon, Muncie, April 23, 1902; William F. Curryer, Indianapolis, April 23, 1902; J. M. Dinnen, Fort Wayne, April 23, 1903; William T. Gott, Crawfordsville, April 23, 1900; J. C. Webster, Lafayette, April 23, 1901.

—Factory Inspection.—

Daniel F. McAbee, chief, Muncie, May 1, 1903.

—Board of Tax Commissioners.—

Thomas B. Buskirk, Paoli, May 1, 1901; John C. Wingate, Wingate, March 10, 1903.

—Fish and Game Commissioner.—

Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus, Feb. 13, 1903.

—Labor Commission.—

B. Frank Schmid, Indianapolis, May 1, 1903; Lycurgus McCormack, Indianapolis, May 1, 1902.

—State Board of Health.—

H. Jameson, Indianapolis, March 1, 1901; T. Henry Davis, president, Richmond, May 6, 1899; E. D. Laughlin, vice president, Orleans, March 1, 1901; J. H. Forrest, Marion, May 6, 1899; J. N. Hurty, secretary, Indianapolis, Feb. 28, 1903.

—Board of Pharmacy.—

G. W. Sloan, Indianapolis, May 1, 1903; J. E. Otto, Columbus, May 1, 1902; C. B. Woodworth, Fort Wayne, May 1, 1901; H. E. Glick, Lafayette, May 1, 1900; C. E. Orecelius, New Albany, May 1, 1900.

—Metropolitan Police Boards.—

Terms all expire on first Tuesday of the years set opposite each name.

Logansport—T. R. Sewell, Rep., 1901; John J. Sheerin, Dem., 1902; D. B. McConnell, Rep., 1900.

Lafayette—William C. Mitchell, Rep., 1902; Max Pottsiltzer, Dem., 1901; John O. Morgan, Rep., 1900.

South Bend—Christian Fassnacht, Rep., 1900; D. R. Leeper, Dem., 1902; J. Clinton Stover, Rep., 1901.

New Albany—Fred D. Conner, Rep., 1900; C. P. Cook, Dem., 1902; R. M. Bordmen, Rep., 1901.

Jeffersonville—Charles A. Schimpff, Rep., 1900; Jacob S. Fry, Dem., 1902; George A. Clark, Dem., 1901.

Michigan City—Lyman A. Ashton, Rep., 1900; William H. Donly, Dem., 1902; Joseph Oliver, Rep., 1901.

Terre Haute—O. E. Raidy, Rep., 1900; S. B. Davis, Dem., 1902; John Barbazette, Rep., 1901.

Anderson—Harry Hardie, Rep., 1901; Daniel F. Mustard, Dem., 1902; James Wellington, Rep., 1900.

Elkhart—J. D. Braden, Rep., 1900; David Harman, Dem., 1902; C. J. Gillette, Rep., 1901.

Muncie—Cyrus R. Heath, Rep., 1901; Victor E. Silverburg, Dem., 1902; Frank G. Jackson, Rep., 1900.

Richmond — James Martin, Dem., 1902; Isaac Gorman, Rep., 1901; Albert G. Ogburn, Rep., 1900.

Elwood—John H. Elliott, Rep., 1901; Martin C. Goode, Dem., 1900; Fred Seeley, Rep., 1902.

Manila and Port Gibson.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

One year ago to-day Dewey's guns woke the inhabitants in all parts of the world. Something strange and unusual had happened. It came unheralded. The people were amazed and startled at Dewey's men and guns. Thirty-six years ago to-day at Port Gibson, Miss., at early dawn, the strange and unexpected also happened. The guns and men of the silent man informed the world that Grant and his army had gained the upland from whence to assail the enemy's citadel, Vicksburg. From that morning's early sunrise Grant's army rolled over the hills and through the valleys, gliding night and day, like a giant snake, stopping here and there long enough to brush the enemy off the road, or out the field as necessity required. It startled the good man to amazement; he wondered; he feared. Lincoln said so in writing. It paralyzed the enemy across the sea. He was at that time marshalling his full diplomatic forces as well as his army divisions to gain a proprietary interest in the waters of our great river that drains into the sea. He feared something was going to happen. It did. Soon after the battle of Champion Hill, the center of a cluster of brilliant battles, was fought, which compelled the diplomats and army divisions of this enemy (Spain was one) to abandon their plans. Vicksburg fell, and the great highway became open and free as nature had destined. The battle of Port Gibson on land and its results should be forever linked with Dewey's great battle at sea. Great surprises and great results sprung from both. They are parallels in nearly all things, and were both fought on the first day of May, thirty-five years apart. L.

Indianapolis, April 30.

WHAT COGHLAN WROTE

COMMANDER OF THE RALEIGH TELLS THE STORY OF HIS SHIP.

He Is More Reserved, but Less Picturesque, on Paper than in Speech—Our Duty in the Far East.

New York Independent.

So far as actions can be taken as a criterion of thoughts and feelings the English during the war with Spain were with us heart and soul.

When we got word to leave Hong-Kong and attack the enemy the news spread about through the various clubs and excited divers sentiments. It was supposed that the defenses of Manila were very formidable, that the channel was heavily mined, the forts manned by an active and intelligent garrison furnished with all the implements for detecting the presence of an enemy and making him regret his intrusion.

The Spanish fleet on paper appeared to be as strong as our own; and altogether the attack on Manila looked an exceedingly hard proposition. So much was this the case that Prince Henry of Prussia felt sorry for us. He did not exactly say so, but you could see it in his manner and his look when he heard that we had to go.

When I walked down the wharf in Hong-Kong to step aboard the Raleigh and go to sea I was in civilian dress, but some English officers whom I did not know recognized me and saluted. They came about me and said: "By Jove! you fellows are to have the first chance after all!" They were envious, having been waiting month after month, expecting every moment to get an order to fight Russia. They were very friendly, and thought that we were going on particularly hazardous service. They were full of confidence, however, in our ability to take care of ourselves, and said laughingly: "If you don't clean them up, don't come back here."

After the battle of Manila and all throughout the operations there the action of the English fleet showed that they were heartily with us. And the English residents of Manila we found more enthusiastically our friends than even their compatriots in Hong-Kong. This attitude seemed all the more pronounced by contrast with the attitude of some of the other nations. I do not know whether Admiral Chichester told Admiral Diedrichs that no one but Dewey knew what the British fleet would do in case Manila was bombarded. That was the rumor, at any rate. But the Germans certainly did give us some anxiety, while the attitude of the English certainly saved us from much trouble. I do not, however, believe that the Germans meant fight. The French ships were polite enough, but the French papers in Asia simply frothed at the mouth when they spoke of us. They did nothing but blackguard us after the battle of Manila, calling us bullies, cutthroats, robbers. Previous to the battle of Manila we had been cowards and men without discipline, who would be very easily put to rout by the Spaniards. The Japanese seemed to be very friendly.

ON THE WAY HOME.

On Dec. 15 we were ordered home, and started for Singapore, carrying with us a number of the Olympia's men, whose time had expired. We were received at Singapore with the greatest cordiality, General Vaughan-Jones giving a dinner in our honor and the Derbyshire regiment, of which Colonel Dalton is the commander, entertaining us at their family reunion on Christmas day. A ball was also given in our honor between Christmas and New Year's, and the Sultan of Jahore gave a reception and races in our honor. We were at Singapore ten days, during which time the Spanish transport Montserrat came in to coal. She had Spanish troops aboard who had formerly been our prisoners. She saluted us and the Spaniards came aboard. They were very