

LOCAL MUSICAL WORLD

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INTEREST IN THE HARMONY LINE.

Music at Many of the Churches To-Day - Late Theatrical Gossip of Interest.

Miss Theresina Wagner will give a recital before the I. M. T. A. in Columbus, Ind., June 28.

Mr. Christian Oelschlagel has opened a summer college at his country home in Spiceland, Ind.

Mr. J. Raymond Lynn will sing the offertory solo at the Central Christian Church this morning.

Mrs. Edith McCarty, assisted by her pupils, will give a concert at Center, Ind., Friday evening of this week.

Mr. Frank N. Taylor will sing "It Is Enough," Mendelssohn, at the chapel services at Butler College this afternoon.

An elaborate programme will be played by the Indianapolis Military Band this afternoon and evening at Fairview Park.

Miss Helen Kirkland, contralto, of New York city, will sing "Able to Me" by De Koven, for the offertory at Christ Church this morning.

Miss Lulu A. Fisher is temporarily singing at St. Paul's church, owing to the absence of Mrs. Carroll Carr. Miss Fisher will sing the offertory this morning.

The following selection will be played by the Fletcher-place Sunday school Association this afternoon: "Poet and Peasant," overture, Suppe; "War Song of the Boys in Blue," Bernard.

The Montani orchestra, under the direction of Guy Montani, will render two programmes at Broad Ripple Park this afternoon and evening. Afternoon concert from 3 to 5 and the evening concert from 7 to 9.

Mr. Jaroslav de Zielinski, the well-known teacher, composer and writer of musical literature, will be in the city next week en route to Columbus, Ind., where he will give a recital. While here Mr. de Zielinski will be the guest of Miss Ida Swenicki, who was his associate and co-worker before she removed to this city. Mr. de Zielinski is a thorough musician, and has a large following in the East.

To-day commemorates the birth of Charles Francois Gounod, who was born in Paris June 17, 1818. His most noted works are the two operas, "Faust" and "Roméo and Juliet," his "Messe Solennelle," written in 1842, and "The Redemption," written forty years later. Tuesday, June 19, marks the anniversary of the birth of Ludwig Starke, who with Siegmund Lebert, wrote the well-known Lebert and Starke instruction book. Starke was born June 18, 1831, at Munich. Another person whose birth is celebrated is Jacques Offenbach, the creator of French burlesque opera, born at Cologne, Sept. 20, 1819. His best work is "The Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein," which was produced by the Lillian Russell Opera Company some few years ago.

There will be a song service at the First English Lutheran Church this evening, given by the chorus choir of twenty voices, under the direction of Mr. William F. Wocher, assisted by Mrs. Danforth Brown and Miss Myrtle Hart, as follows:

- Organ voluntary offertory.....Batisse
Baptism.....Howell
"O Walkers for the Lord".....Mendelssohn
Organ, "Chant Seraphique".....Gullman
Harp solo, "Romance".....Chuecker
Lead, kindly Light.....Schnecker
Deus Misericordie.....Buck
Organ, "Triumphal March".....Buck
Quartet, Miss English, soprano, Miss Criley, alto; Mr. Wocher, tenor, and Mr. Geiger, bass.

The last song service of the season will be given this evening at the First Baptist Church. The quartet will be assisted by a chorus choir of fifty voices under the leadership of Mr. Arthur P. Preston. The programme:

- Organ solo....."Grand Offertoire" in G
Baptism.....Howell
"O Walkers for the Lord".....Mendelssohn
Organ, "Chant Seraphique".....Gullman
Harp solo, "Romance".....Chuecker
Lead, kindly Light.....Schnecker
Deus Misericordie.....Buck
Organ, "Triumphal March".....Buck
Quartet, Miss English, soprano, Miss Criley, alto; Mr. Wocher, tenor, and Mr. Geiger, bass.

The commencement exercises of the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music will be held at Baldwin's music rooms Tuesday evening of this week. The programme for the performance is as follows:

- Piano, sonata, D major (4 hands).....Bohm
Miss Bonnie Sharp and Miss Helen Sourwine.
Recitation, "The Minister's Black Nance".....Miss Alma Pearson.
Piano, polonaise, E flat major.....Merkel
Miss M. E. Mabel McKee.
Song, "Maggie's Song".....Meyer-Oheimund
Miss Jennie Carter.
Violin, concerto, No. 7, Op. 9 (2d and 3d movements).....Rode
Miss Myrtle Anderson.
Piano-a-bolero Op. 12, No. 5.....Moszkowski
h. Polonaise Op. 26, No. 1.....Chopin
Miss Aurora Wittber.
Song, "My Al".....Bohm
Miss Ella Bruner.

Violin, concerto, Op. 98, No. 8 (1st movement), composed by Beethoven; orchestral concert on second piano.....Mozart
Miss Nellie Duffee.
Violin, Zigeunerweisen, Op. 20.....Paganini
Mr. Bert Neulson Pierce.
Piano, capriccio Op. 26.....Mendelssohn
Miss Eugenie V. Scorgie.

The following interesting series of programmes has been arranged by the Amateurs, a musical society composed of the pupils of Mr. Max Leckner:

- Oct. 12, Mrs. Leckner, 709 North Pennsylvania street, 121 North Illinois street, John Sebastian Bach, Miss Shug C. Ream.
Nov. 19, Miss Ream, 1821 North Illinois street, George Frederick Handel, Miss Carl-Howell.
Nov. 24, Miss Kirshbaum, 1520 North Meridian street, Francis Joseph Haydn, Miss Lillian Moore.
Dec. 4, Miss Williams, 1809 North Meridian street, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Miss Mary Herron.
Jan. 5, 1861, Miss Foudry, 323 North New Jersey street, Ludwig Van Beethoven, Miss Mabel Tibbott.
Jan. 19, Miss Brown, 126 College avenue, Felix Mendelssohn, Miss Blanche Bloomfield.
Feb. 2, Mrs. Gibson, 1711 North Delaware street, social.
Feb. 16, Miss Schrader, 1915 North Alabama street, Frederic Chopin, Miss Emily McDowell.
March 2, Miss Adam, 619 South East street, Robert Schumann, Miss Lillie J. Williams.
March 16, Miss Williams, 1028 North Meridian street, social.

WAYS OF PHILADELPHIA

CITY WHERE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL MEET.

Peculiarities of Life, Architecture and Politics Here—Impressions Made on the Stranger.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. Philadelphia, the city of John Wanamaker, the city of marble doorsteps, the city of systematic streets, the city of the Wainwright-English-Ashtree scandal, and the city of other interesting things, old and new, has an interesting history for those who think and talk politics, for here it is that the Republican national convention is to renominate President McKinley this month. I have been enjoying the ways of Philadelphia the past couple of weeks, and perhaps you will be willing to hear of what I have seen on the surface; it is too short a time to go below the surface very much, it is two weeks.

Just now you doubtless read a good deal of the lively scrap between the mayor of the city and his director of public safety, and John Wanamaker and practically the entire daily press of the city on the other side. If you lived here just now you would have to read about it or forego the comfort of reading local daily newspapers. And you could hardly get your hair cut or your face shaved without the artist who handled the scissors or the razor talking into one ear or both on the subject. It is not for me to say anything about the merits of the case, but when press and pulpit and public sentiment unite on anything the other side has a hard time of it, and Mayor Ashbridge and Director of Public Safety English are having a hard time of it now.

This director of public safety is an official of the city peculiar to Philadelphia—at least it seems peculiar to a man who knows more of Boston and New York ways than the ways of other cities. He has a sort of general oversight of the police force of the city, something like the Police Commissioner in Boston, and he is a man and they are three. He is supposed to be fairly good habits, and in his official life, at least, he is a man who falls from the high position he is supposed to hold the fall is long and the bump at the bottom hard. He is now rubbing the bruised spots, and he is supposed to pick out a soft place to drop him on. All the newspapers of Philadelphia are not friendly to him, but they are not so far as I can judge in two weeks. At least they seem well content to be friendly rivals in their attacks on him, and other folks, with one or two exceptions, which may be why they unite in this common fight against the mayor and his associates.

The first thing a stranger sees in Philadelphia is William Penn. Penn is to Philadelphia what Bolivar is to Caracas, Venezuela. He is the city's patron saint, but he must think some of his descendants do queer things. Another thing that strikes you on top of the magnificent public buildings that sit in a bunch in the center of the city, looks from the street toward Boston, and is looked upon by every person who comes to the city by land or water, by air or night, is a row of gleaming electric quakers that line the broad rim of his big Quaker hat and a row of gleaming electric arc lights below it.

TO DISTINGUISH NATIVES. The next thing a stranger is apt to notice, if he takes a ride on a trolley car, for Philadelphia is like Boston in its possession of trolley wires, is a detail that marks distinctly the difference between natives and strangers. Take a seat in any car, wait until the conductor comes for fares, then look at that woman across the aisle or the man beside you. They live in Quaker town. They take from pocket or handbag, as the case may be, a handful of what look like Boston Elevated transfer checks. They sort them over one by one, looking at the back and front of each, and then put them away in their pocket or conductor a nickel. Watch other passengers on other cars, and you will see the same thing. It is not a matter of course to understand it unless some native explains to you the system of "exchanges" by which the money is kept in circulation. The use of its patrons' money while the patrons live in a daily hope of saving a couple of cents. The people say it is a queer scheme, but they say it is not right to say it isn't. The idea is this: The railway people will sell you an exchange check for one cent, and you can use it any time, for any time, for 3 cents. The check is good for a fare at any time until used, no matter how long it takes to use it. It is only good on some line of cars that runs across the line you buy the check for, and only at certain times. For folks who travel day after day on certain lines it is a great scheme to save money, and for the Philadelphia man who has his coat to catch a summer breeze, and four times out of five you will see protruding from his pocket a little slip of paper or two of the exchange slips. If you see a woman on bargain days with a fat pocket-book you may just as well bet that she can use one of them before she gets home, and that she will use it. Philadelphia people who are specially friendly to you will sometimes give you a couple of their collection of exchange checks, and they will tell you when you try to use one.

Philadelphia workmen don't carry the pocket-book in their pocket, but in the familiar two or three-story affair with coffee in the bottom, meat and fixings in the second story, and pop and fruit in the attic, and the top a drinking cup, you will see Philadelphia men whose work makes it advisable to carry dinners with pals the shape of a mug, and if it were possible to eat without breaking the shell, I don't know how the interiors are arranged, but they are not their work as well as the other style.

GOOD STREET SYSTEM. Philadelphia streets are a delight to the stranger who has wrestled with the many inconsistent systems, or lack of system, in New York or Boston. Here if you want to go to 123 South Broad street you know at once that the house is south of City Hall and between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Every block begins a new hundred in number, no matter which way you travel, and it takes even an entire stranger but a few days to get a working idea of the system. There is only one weak point in it, so far as I have found. If you ask a policeman for the address of a place and he says: "Just two blocks north," don't believe him as you would a New York or Boston policeman. (A Boston policeman would not say "two blocks" anyway, but that doesn't matter.) The Philadelphia guardian of the city's welfare will mean as he will understand him in time. He means two Philadelphia blocks. Here they reckon blocks by streets to count and what ones not to count. It is universal and bicyclists are as numerous as mosquitoes at League Island, of which more later. The really surprising thing about the system is the absence of automobiles and the other forms of horseless vehicles. There are apparently only about a dozen of them in the entire city for public hire, and no more for private use. At any rate, if you counted one every time you saw one, and kept a list of them, you wouldn't believe you could equal the number you could see any single day on Washing-

ONCE THE CAPITAL OF SPAIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM NINTH PAGE.)

Nino Perido, and like the similar story of St. Hugh of Lincoln, is a favorite theme with poets and painters. In 178 every Jew who had not been baptized was put under the ban and when the Inquisition was established in Toledo, 17,000 Jews became good Catholics at a single stroke! In 1892 every unconverted Jew was expelled by Ferdinand and Isabella to leave Spain, and upwards of 170,000 of them were cruelly expelled and their property confiscated. Thus Spain lost her best citizens, because of course it was only honest men who chose banishment and poverty rather than become false to their faith. As they went forth from the gates of the city which they believed had been founded by their ancestors away back in the days of Nebuchadnezzar, they must have felt that their time of captivity had come again, and that once more, as an outcast people, they had to hang their heads upon the willows.

Jewish persecution ended long ago in Spain, and now they will worship when and how they will; but, being descended from those who forewore their faith in time of trouble, they are not, as a rule, the most desirable neighbors.

FANNIE E. WARD.

A REMARKABLE COLLEGE.

Interesting Facts About an Institution in the Kentucky Mountains.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Berea College is a remarkable institution. There is none like it in all the world. It is a college in the Kentucky mountains near Berea, Ohio, where the mountain population who wear linen-woolsey clothes, are handy with "shootin' irons," and have never seen a railroad. It is an attempt of "us folks" to go to the help of "you all's folks." Berea is primitive, a town set down alongside the most primitive people in the United States, the Clay county feudists.

"Not long since," says President Frost, "my wife made a visit to Clay county, where the Howard-Baker feud is in progress. During the last two years thirty men have been shot in this family quarrel. It required as much time for Mrs. Frost to make the trip from Berea, seventy miles, as it would for a woman of the district, as to go from Berea to Chicago. New York a part of the way she rode with an old mule carrier, whose name and bearing she has never forgotten, and she has assigned him to Drumtoctety. He inquired about the great cities whose names he had never heard of, and he summed up his impression in three oracular utterances:

"Well, I allow that that's a heap o' things goin' on 'out thar that we all dunno nary thing about. An' hits the case, I reckon, 'cause that's a heap o' things goin' on down hyre that you all dunno nary thing about. Then he concluded philosophically: 'N' minkin' larns both parties.' That is the child of such philosophy as the old mule carrier who are coming down to Berea, College to 'larn things.' Last Christmas a preacher from Berea came in from one of the adjoining counties. It took them three days to make the trip from Berea to Berea, and they were drawn by oxen, mules and horses, and loaded with household goods and young stock. Behind came six or seven wagons. A majority of those young people had never seen a train of cars and never heard of the plowing machine, and a majority of them were descended from revolutionary soldiers. Several were clad in homespun of their own weaving, and at least two brought money which was the product of a moonshine still.

It is the common supposition that Southern mountaineers are ignorant in Kentucky, and are extremely ignorant. It is a mistaken idea. They are primitive but not stupid. Most of their ancestry looks back to old English and Scotch-Irish stock. Their forefathers fought in the war of the revolution, and the stock has proved itself intelligent and liberal loving through centuries of history. Northern pioneers along the great lakes and in the Mississippi valley were always in constant communication with the East. They never lost the connection with modern progress. They were the first to settle the Allegheny mountains and settled in the wild and hilly back yards of the Southern States were the first to settle in the mountains. The rest of the country has moved forward these mountain regions have remained a Robinson Hood land. All forgotten the people have hunted and fished and raised patches of corn on the hillsides, spun and woven, quarried and made moonshine whiskey. The region around Berea is a land of such deluges.

When a mountain woman speaks of a "wheel" she does not mean a bicycle. She means the spinning-wheel on which she twirls the flax and makes the wool into yarn as her mother and grandmother did. In the region around Berea on winter evenings the old English and Scotch-Irish balls which have been handed down word of mouth from generation to generation. Their speech glitters with Shakespearean English. Many of their crudities of speech are survivals of the purest and best English of the Elizabethan period. Mountain patriarchs and their children are not ignorant. They are merely unaware that the world has been moving ever since the year 1776.

Nearly every young man and woman who comes to Berea College comes dressed in home-made jeans and linen. It costs from \$10 to \$20 a year to complete the term, and the raising of this money is often a very hard task, and very often it may be conjectured, requires the manufacture of a great deal of moonshine.

SOME NAVAL "FARMERS."

Perhaps you don't know we have farmers in the navy. Well, we have men who do farming, anyway. Some members of the battleship Indiana have taken advantage of the probable long stay of the ship at League Island to stake out claims on some waste land close to the vessel's dock, and as a result of their agricultural labors they expect to eat corn, squashes, tomatoes, potatoes and other products of the soil and feast their eyes upon various flowers in the time of leisure.

Philadelphia drinking water is a thing for strangers to let alone. Only natives who have been through a careful course of study and who have forgotten the people have hunted and fished and raised patches of corn on the hillsides, spun and woven, quarried and made moonshine whiskey. The region around Berea is a land of such deluges.

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How to Forget How to Spell.

New Orleans Times Democrat. "The practice of using an amanuensis has become almost universal among busy men of affairs, and it is a sad thing to see a man who has dictated to a stenographer and who has had his letters and papers set down and written by an ordinary business letter without making at least four or five ridiculous blunders in spelling. It is not the possession of any special intellectual accomplishment. It is a feat in Mnemonics, and doesn't necessarily require the possession of any special intellectual gifts. The only way that the average man retains his ability to spell with reasonable correctness is by

WORLD OF TREMONT STREET.

ton or Tremont street. This seems doubly strange, in spite of its reputation for slow-traffic, because the street is a wide one, and the streets for such vehicles, while New York and Boston pavement is not to be compared to it at all.

Go along the resident streets, especially the older ones, and you will see what Ben Franklin saw, and so simply don't. There is no point of congestion where people rush to and from at morning and night, going to and from work, to and from their homes, as there is in Boston or New York, and one misses all the hustle and bustle of small porches in front of the two and three-story houses that run in blocks, all just alike. On warm evenings you will see many gatherings on these little steps and small porches, enjoying cool breezes from the going down of the sun until an hour before the next day begins. There seems to be plenty of room in Philadelphia, and two-story houses with six or seven rooms each, or three-story houses with nine or ten rooms, are being built and rented for from \$10 to \$50, according to location and size. It is only within the past week or two that there has been any apparent inclination to depart from this home-building custom to the sky-scraper-apartment-house style of more crowded cities, but now the Boston and New York idea has taken root. I think that is why Philadelphia has such a firmly rooted reputation for slowness. For the most part, the city is a maze of narrow streets, and there is no point of congestion where people rush to and from at morning and night, going to and from work, to and from their homes, as there is in Boston or New York, and one misses all the hustle and bustle of small porches in front of the two and three-story houses that run in blocks, all just alike. On warm evenings you will see many gatherings on these little steps and small porches, enjoying cool breezes from the going down of the sun until an hour before the next day begins. 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