CARNIVAL THIS WEEK

PROMOTERS NOT DISCOURAGED AT DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

With Renewed Vigor They Began Work in the Early Morning to Complete All Details.

GREAT LIST OF ATTRACTIONS

KANSAS CITY FIRE FIGHTERS, PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND OTHERS.

The Parades, the Horse Show, the "Beautiful Orient," the Banda Rossa Will Be Seen.

The steady downpour of rain yesterday might have discouraged any less indomitable set of men than the promoters of this week's carnival. When Mr. Hackedorn and his cohorts came to their headquarters, in the Stevenson building, yesterday morning, however, they plunged into the executive work of the carnival with sublime disregard of the fact that outside the rain was coming down in "sheets."

To a reporter's interrogatory "What will be the effect of this rain on the carnival?" Mr. Hackedorn replied cheerily, "None at all, except possibly to make it all the better.

"That is, of course," added Mr. Hackedorn, "if the rain stops in a reasonable time. We who are getting up the carnival recognize that fairs, carnivals and all other outdoor amusement enterprises are in a sense instruments of Providence by which needed rainfalls are brought about, and hence we do not complain."

Mr. Hackedorn said that the carpenter work, which is the chief item of the preliminary details of the event, is at such a stage that only eight hours of work will complete it. This work is understood to include the building of inclosures, arches and spaces for booths.

The work of decorating down-town stores and business blocks went on yesterday almost without interruption. The men who have the large contracts for private decoration say that some novel and elaborate schemes are to be employed. For the first time since it was erected, the great Stevenson building, which is carnival headquarters, will be illuminated on the outside from top to bottom in a magnificent manner. Practically all of the large buildings on Washington street from East street to Senate avenue will be attractively ornamented and dazzlingly illuminated. The carnival pennants that flutter above the heads of travelers along the roadway of Washington street between the streets named look like great birds of gorgeous plumage. Despite the heavy downpour of rain yesterday, these flags continued to display the carnival colors, red and yellow, undimmed, and to fly straight in the teeth of the lively breezes, instead of flapping limply like wet rags. This demonstrates the truth of the declaration that the goods used for decorative purposes in this year's carnival are the best that can be bought.

One of the private schemes of illumination that bids fair to attract more than ordinary attention and comment is the stringing of electric wires along both sides of several of the principal streets, for the purpose of accommodating thousands of incandescent bulbs. These, when turned on at night during carnival week, will convert commonplace throughfares into avenues of living light.

Mr. Hackedorn said yesterday that reports received at headquarters from out over the State indicate that Indianapolis is to have this week the greatest crowds that ever surged into the city's gates. "The big event has been advertised throughout the length and breadth of the State," he said, "and the railroads and interurban lines have been especially kind in the matter of booming the carnival. It is safe to say that if the weather is not entirely too bad we will have twice as many people here this time as we had last fall. I do not see how the prospects could be brighter. I say this in the face of the rain that is coming down, for since we must have the rain, it is certainly better to have it coming down now than while the events of carnival week are in full swing. I am confident that the wet weather will soon be over and out of the way."

CHIEF HALE'S FIRE FIGHTERS.

They Will Be One of the Chief Attractions of the Carnival.

The chief attraction at the carnival will be the Hale fire fighters from Kansas City. The name fire fighters came to them because of their achievements in international competition for world's honors. They won at Chicago, the Columbian Exposition, at the exposition in London in 1897, and at Paris last year. Their success in each instance, grade value, was far ahead of all competitors. Their visit to Indianapolis is an act of courtesy on the part of Kansas City, and the fifteen men who compose the fire fighting company, all regular members of the Kansas City department, are accompanied by Mayor Reed and a number of members of the City Council. There will be an official reception to them here. The Hale fire fighters will reach the city to-morrow and get ready for their first exhibit Tuesday afternoon. The exhibitions will be daily at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening, and the entire Crystal Palace programme in London and the celebrated maneuvers at the Paris exposition will be performed twice daily. The company carries with it two of its famous trained horses which they took to Paris and which do such intelligent work in the maneuvering as to excite the greatest admiration. They leap through doors of fire and are called by a bugle from obscure places to rush into their harness and away with the apparatus. Chief Barrett has assigned for their use one engine and a new hose wagon, and these, together with a team of horses from the Indianapolis department, will be used in the exhibition.

Chief Hale has made Kansas City famous by the progress of his administration in the fire department. He has invented appliances and apparatus that are used the world over for quick work among fire departments. His inventions are of the greatest simplicity and of the widest practicability. For their excellence and the excellence of his firemen the French government gave him a medal of honor and the people of Kansas City gave him a magnificent medal costing $2,000. Chief Hale is known here by his recent visit to the international fire chiefs' convention. The exhibitions were procured chiefly through the efforts of Hugh J. McGowan, who was formerly a resident of Kansas City. One of the great feats of the Kansas City firemen is their Paris competition programme, in this competition all companies were required to occupy a station a quarter of a mile from the seven-story structure. At a signal they were to hitch and make a run to the plug 350 feet from the structure. A line must be laid and brought into service while the ladder crew mounts the building from the exterior, using only pompier ladders in the feat. This is exciting, as the ladders are frail looking instruments sixteen feet long, weighing only twenty pounds, with cross pieces on them for the feet and long hooks at one end for use on window sills. The firemen clamber up these like squirrels from window to window and rescue three imaginary persons from the top story. They must descend with them and disconnect the line of hose and return to the station and unhitch. In Paris they performed this feat in three minutes and forty-two seconds, which was one-third of the time of the other fast company, that of Milan, Italy, which took over ten minutes.

Chief Hale and his men have been in large demand all over the country for exhibitions, but have resisted all efforts to make them spectacles. The worth of their performance is so great that only last Wednesday they rejected an offer to exhibit continuously for eight months at the Crystal Palace, in London, at a very large salary. As the members are all regular firemen of Kansas City, they cannot be permitted to leave their duty for any considerable length of time, as their services are regarded as practically invaluable to the city.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

Pain's Big Pyrotechnical Spectacle for Carnival Week.

The second big show of the carnival is the Pain pyrotechnical spectacle, "Last Days of Pompeii." The Pain Company is putting forth unusual efforts with this show, the reason being that much new matter will be introduced both in the character of specialties and fire effects. No subject has ever been selected that offered the pyrotechnical opportunities and spectacular features that this does. Any one familiar with Bulwer Lytton's novel of the same name and who has appreciated his description of the awful destruction visited upon the Roman city will realize what is necessary to a complete revelation of it. In the Pain production, which H. J. Pain is coming here especially to supervise, the story of Lord Lytton's novel is closely followed in the pantomime fete which precedes the volcanic eruption. Arbaces, an Egyptian of power and wealth, gives the fete to the people at Pompeii. Pompeii bore about the same relation to the Romans that Newport or Saratoga does to the Americans. It was their place of voluptuous pleasure. Arbaces sought to win the hand of Ione, who was in love with Glaucus.

In the pantomime Glaucus is required, after being denounced as a Christian, to offer worship to the idol Isis. He defies it and great disorder results. The idol seems to be all aflame. At this period the eruption of Vesuvius begins and continues with frightful realism until the city is shaken, buildings are destroyed and apparently the people killed within them. During the progress of the fete a great many modern specialties are introduced. Among them is the comic acrobatic work of Martella and Lancaster, the Bell trio, Romola brothers and Fondela, who does wonderful feats of head balancing in midair. There is a large ballet, which reproduces the graceful dances of the days of Roman pomp and power.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.

Since 1834, when the late Lord Lytton, then Sir Edward Bulwar Lytton, published his famous novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii," so extensive have been the discoveries made among the ruins of the buried city that very little of what he then wrote remains accurate. The excavations of the past twenty years have laid bare sufficient to guarantee the assertion that, far from being a little country seaside town, as the great novelist described it to have been, Pompeii was a very large city indeed, with possibly over 150,000 inhabitants. Even Sir William Gell's beautiful work, compiled with so much patience and personal research, holds no longer its position as an infallible guide. In 1832 about 300 bodies had been dug out of the ruins; to-day the number reaches considerably over 3,000. The history of Pompeii is simple enough. Its building is generally ascribed to the Oscans, and its name is derived from the Greek, "Homileta," or "storehouse," indicating its commercial origin. It is known to have been a city of some importance 500 years before Christ, but under the empire it seems to have become a kind of Brighton of the epoch, a fashionable summer resort and watering place. Cicero had a villa in its suburbs, in which he wrote his famous "Offices," and entertained as guests Augustus Caesar, Balbus, Hirtius and Pansa. Claudius took refuge here from the tyranny of Tiberius, and his son Drusus died within the walls of Pompeii, oddly enough, from the effects of swallowing, the wrong way, a pear pip, which choked him.

On more than one occasion the city was menaced by destruction—firstly, A. D. 63, by a terrible earthquake, which Tacitus tells drew down half the place, and Seneca adds, killed over "six hundred sheep and deprived hundreds of persons of their reason. So great, indeed, was the terror that many persons abandoned entirely."

In the course of the same year there was yet another earthquake, which was, if anything, much more terrible than the first, and traces of which are yet discernible among the ruins now brought to light.

The first eruption of Vesuvius of which we have authentic record occurred in the year A. D. 79, on the 24th day of August, late in the afternoon. It is memorable, not only as being the one which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum and caused the death of Pliny, the naturalist, but also as having Pliny, the younger, his nephew, as its historian.

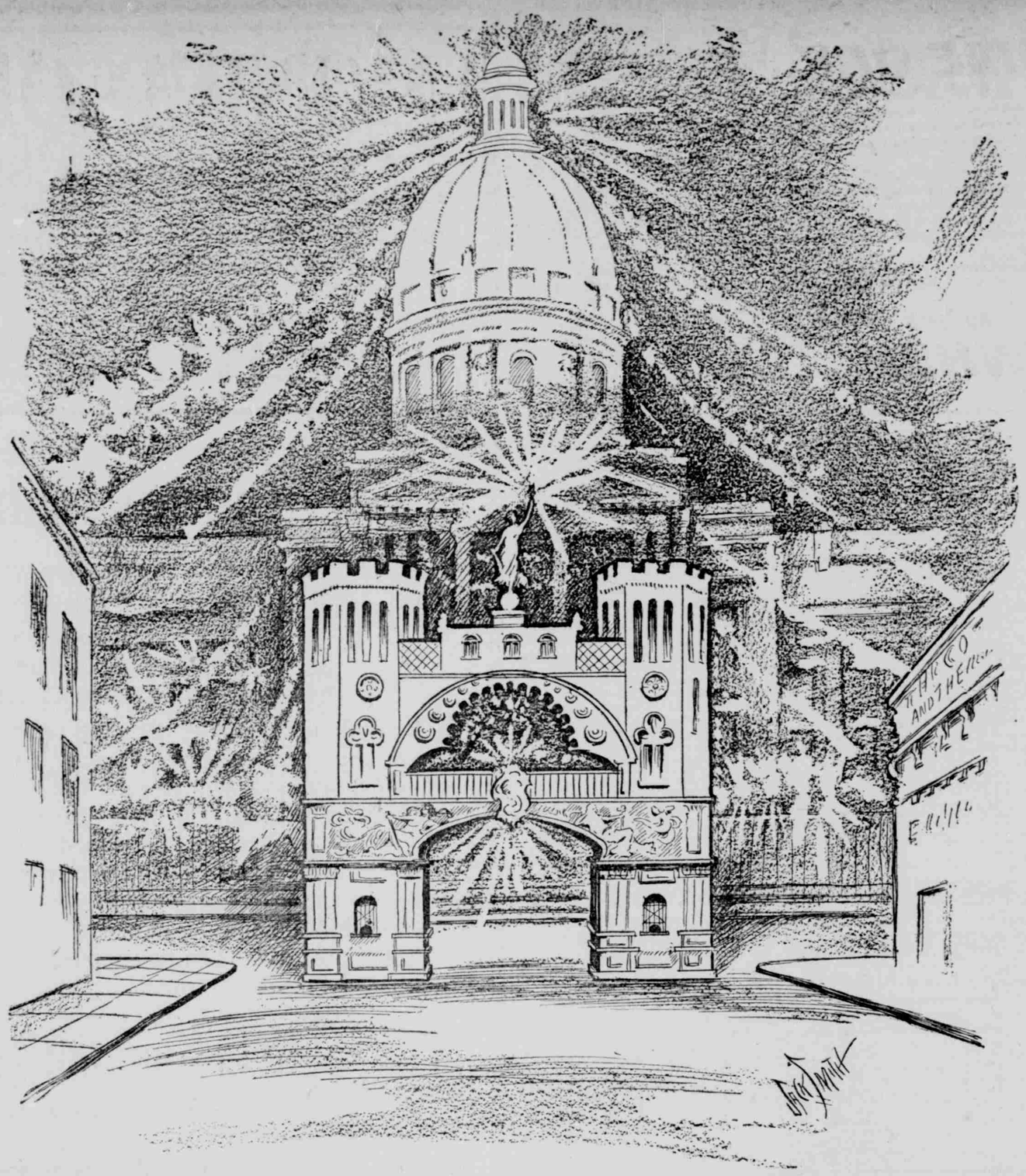
HERCULANEUM DESTROYED.

On this memorable night Herculaneum, a much larger city than Pompeii, was destroyed by a kind of flow of liquid lava, which, pouring itself into every crevice, has rendered attempts to recover the remains almost fruitless. Pompeii, however, was buried under a thick coat of ashes, which have rather preserved than damaged it, so that, as a rule, the homes are unearthed entire and pretty nearly in their original condition, the frescoes as fresh as if painted but yesterday, and even articles of virtu found just where they were left more than eighteen hundred years ago. From certain indications it seems evident that during the first four centuries of our era many slight excavations were made, possibly with a view of unearthing hidden treasures, and that even a village or so was built on the site of the once great city; but in 472 another vigorous eruption destroyed the huts and so scared the people that, until 1748, no further attempts were made to uncover what nature, in one of her freaks of temper, had so artfully concealed. In that year, however, a peasant when digging a well found a painted chamber containing statues and other objects of interest. King Charles II of Naples, in whom the discovery in Herculaneum had awakened the desire for further exploration, ordered excavations to be continued. In 1755 the amphitheater was laid bare, and since then until now, and notably during the past ten years, the work has gone on pretty steadily. Recent discoveries show that, although most of the houses in Pompeii were but one story high, still many were raised even to four stories and had balconies. The roofs were, however, of wood, covered with red tile, but nearly all have disappeared—battered in, being very flimsy, by the load of cinders and ashes. An idea of the magnificent dimensions of some of the public buildings may be obtained from the fact that the ampitheater could accommodate 12,000 persons, the theater 2,000, Odeum, or opera house, 1,500. The Temple of Venus was 200 feet in length, that of Isis 150, and that of Jupiter 180. The gladiators' barrack was 183 feet wide, and surrounded by a portico of twenty-two doric columns. The Greek Temple of Neptune, the most ancient building erected yet discovered, stands close to the sea, and was 120 feet long by 90 in width, and a very magnificent architecture. In our picture it is the fine temple to the left, near the amphitheater, a portion of the exterior of which is also shown. Rising on the gentle hills upon which the city was built, and which were much higher than they are now, owing to the quantity of lava and ashes which have accumulated in centuries, we see in confused but picturesque groups temples, public baths, halls and villas lost amid orange and cypress groves, while high above all is the fearful mountain, still the admiration, but also the secret terror, of Naples, and, indeed, of all southern Europe. Only the other day a smoke suddenly ceased to rise high up in the blue ether above.

"THE BEAUTIFUL ORIENT."

It Will Be One of the Carnival's Most Brilliant Spectacles.

"The Beautiful Orient" will be a brilliant spectacle. The great white arch illuminated with hundreds of electric lights and finely decorated will make Market street resplendent in its approach to the inclosure. Inside the inclosure there are shows calculated to satisfy the appetite of all seekers of amusement. The midway shows are Snyder's snake show, Morris's illusions, Japanese theater, with a company of fourteen performers, where many marvelous acrobatic feats are performed and sleight of hand jugglery are features. Forth's war show and moving pictures, representing the scenes and incidents in the Spanish, Chinese and Philippine wars. Another snake show different in character from Snyder's; "Sager's South in Slavery," a colored theatrical troupe; Bartholomew's performing horses, "Georgia Minstrels," black-face performers; a fifty-foot Ferris wheel, Conlin's educated performing pigs, Carter's remarkable illusions, Lu Net, in which a woman seems to appear in midair and do dances and acrobatic feats; a gypsy camp of genuine Romany Rye gypsies, Spanish theater, where the native dances and songs may be seen and heard, an American vaudeville show of high quality, cinematograph pictures of McKinley at the Buffalo exposition and the McKinley obsequies, and also the indispensable German village. In the German village there is a company of sixteen performers, including Franz Reilhofer's German quartet, and a host of other small attractions suited to the various tastes of the thousands who will visit it. The admission to the Orient is fixed at 10 cents.



Grand Entrance on Market Street to the Capitol Carnival Enclosure.

THE BANDA ROSSA.

Programmes of Concerts that Will Be Given During the Week.

The third important attraction outside of the "Beautiful Orient" displays is the Banda Rossa. This band is conducted by Eugenio Sorrentino, who is now recognized as the leading bandmaster of the world. Though but thirty-six years old he has achieved wide fame and popularity by his success with this band. Sorrentino attracted attention to his musical ability at his home in the little town of San Severo, in Italy. Persons who took a deep interest in him sent him to the Milan Conservatory, where he was a prodigy among prodigies. This conservatory is always full of the highest class of musical genius, so that it was a marvelous thing for the boy from San Severo to outshine those whose talents had long before been developed. After years at the conservatory he returned to San Severo and attracted to him a group of musicians. The community encouraged them in the organization of a band and the little red band soon became an important part of the life of the community, and received attention from elsewhere. The band grew with Sorrentino. His growth in music carried with it the members of his band and they became a devoted brotherhood under his directorship. Sorrentino became the leader in 1889 and has continued there since. Soon the fame of the band spread throughout Italy and it was in 1892 that the first great conquest for popularity was won by Sorrentino when he won the first prize for general excellence for technique and interpretation at the Columbus Exposition at Genoa. His leadership is marked by the force of his leadership and his splendid management of band effects is modest and without affectation or pretense. The members of his band are nearly all conservatory graduates and individually excellent. Signor Botteva has been his trumpet soloist through all his years of triumph. Signor Febbo, who has wonderful facility and accuracy with the most difficult brass instrument, the trombone, is another Sorrentino veteran. He learned the instrument under Francesco Bruni, who was its greatest exemplar. Signor Avanzo is recognized as a superior E-flat clarinetist. Signor Cioffi is a flute player and has made several successful starring tours in the principal cities of Europe. Signor Sanna, the first base clarinet, has had wide experience playing in the various countries of South America. Another star in the Sorrentino galaxy is Borilotti. His success with the baritone horn is one of the most popular features of the Banda Rossa concerts. Signor Massa is a fine clarinetist and Chiriani is a trumpeter almost equal to Botteva. The programme, as arranged by Sorrentino, for the ten concerts, is as follows:

—Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 15.—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"William Tell" ..... Rossini
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Solo, trumpet, Signor Botteva.
Sextet from "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
—Intermission.—
Intermezzo—"Salome" ..... Lorraine
Grand selection from "Bocaccio" ..... Suppe
"Valzer Espana" ..... Waldteufel
March—"Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
—Tuesday Evening.—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Poet and the Peasant" ..... Suppe
"Solveig's Song" ..... Grieg
Solo, trumpet, Signor Botteva.
Grand selection from "Andrea Chenier" ..... Giordani
—Intermission.—
Serenade—"Love in Idleness" ..... Macbeth
Grand selection from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo, Barilotti and Mosia.
"Largo" ..... Handel
March—"Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
—Wednesday Evening, Oct. 16.—
"Wedding March" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture—"Raymond" ..... Thomas
Song—"Alice, Where Art Thou?" ..... Ascher
Solo—Baritone, Signor Barilotti.
Grand selection from "Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Solos by Signori Botteva, Tedeschi, Cioffi and Barilotti.
—Intermission.—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Medley—"Happy Home" ..... Tobani
"Valzer les Printemps" ..... Waldteufel
"Reminiscenses of All Nations" ..... Godfrey
With incidental solos.
—Evening—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Zanetta" ..... Auber
"Ave Maria" ..... Gounod
Solo, trumpet, Signor Botteva.
Grand duet from "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Solos by Signori Botteva and Febbo.
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham
—Intermission.—
"Narcissus" ..... Nevin
"Traumerei and Romance" ..... Schumann
Quartet from "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
"Funiculi Funicula" ..... Arr. by Sorrentino
—Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 17.—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Reggente" ..... Mercadante
"Titi Serenade" ..... Meyr
Flute, Signor Cioffi; French horn, Signor Palmieri.
"Souvenir Mazurka" ..... Sorrentino
Grand selection from "Le Roi de Lahore" ..... Massenet
With incidental solos.
—Intermission.—
"Ma Lady Lu" ..... Arr. by Sorrentino
Selection from "The Chimes of Normandy" ..... Planquette
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
"Valzer Toujour Ou Jamais" ..... Waldteufel
"Willow Grove March" ..... Sorrentino
—Evening.—
March—"Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herold
Romanza for trumpet—"To Mary" ..... Arr. by Sorrentino
Solo by Signor Botteva.
Grand selection from "Mephistofele" ..... Boito
Introduction, tenor air; duete, finale.
Solos by Signori Botteva and Febbo.
—Intermission.—
Waltzer—"Mon Reve" ..... Waldteufel
"Adagio Cantabile" ..... Beethoven
Sextet from "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
"Valzer Toujour Ou Jamais" ..... Waldteufel
"Willow Grove March" ..... Sorrentino
—Friday Afternoon, Oct. 18.—
March—"Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
"Souvenir Mazurka" ..... Sorrentino
Solo for trumpet—"To Mary" ..... Arr. by Sorrentino
Signor Botteva.
Selection from "Ernani" ..... Verdi
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
—Intermission.—
"Guard Mount" ..... Ellenberg
Selection from "Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
With incidental solos.
"Cocoanut Dances" ..... Herman
"Gems of Stephen Foster" ..... Tobani
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham
—Evening.—
Wagner Night.
March—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Overture—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
"Walther Traumlied," from "Der Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Solo, trumpet, Signor Botteva.
Grand selection from "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Solos by Signori Botteva, Barilotti and Palmieri.
—Intermission.—
"Album Lead" ..... Wagner
"The Supper of the Apostles" ..... Wagner
Song—"The Evening Star," from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Solo—Trombone, Signor Febbo.
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
March—"Nibelungen" ..... Wagner
—Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 19.—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Semiramide" ..... Rossini
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Trumpet solo, Signor Botteva.
"Cocoanut Dances" ..... Hermann
Grand selection from "Faust" ..... Gounod
With incidental solos.
—Intermission.—
Intermezzo—"Lion du Bal" ..... Gillet
Grand selection from "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
"La Paloma" ..... Yradier
"Gems of Stephen Foster" ..... Tobani
March—"A Frangesa" ..... Costa
—Evening.—
March—"Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
Overture—"Cleopatra" ..... Mancinelli
"Mine, Still Mine" ..... Sorrentino
Solo, trumpet, Signor Botteva.
Grand selection from "L'Africaine" ..... Meyerbeer
Prelude, aria, septet and finale.
Solos by Signor Botteva and Febbo.
—Intermission.—
March—"The Kansas City Spirit" ..... Sorrentino
Grand selection from "Ernani" ..... Verdi
Solos by Signori Botteva, Febbo and Barilotti.
"Intermezzo Russe" ..... Franke
"Rigoletto" selection ..... Verdi
March—"American Republic" ..... Thiele
Eugenio Sorrentino, conductor of all concerts.

THE CARNIVAL PARADES.

Much Interest Centers in These Attractions—To Protect Revelers.

Two parades will be a conspicuous feature of the carnival. The first will be the grotesque parade to-morrow night, in which it is expected 2,000 costumed persons will appear, and in which an intense interest is being taken by all who like to witness the frivolity that such a parade invites. It is not possible to anticipate the characteristics of this parade, but the organizations entered are all so well known that much is expected by the public of these people. Captain W. E. English has been made grand marshal for the entire week, and has selected as his staff a large body of men. They will have charge of all parades.

Tuesday the night pageant of the Modern Woodmen will be a new spectacle for Indianapolis, as the neighbors who compose the organization will march in costume, carrying implements of their order. Both the Woodmen's parade and the grotesque parade will be illuminated, and an enormous quantity of red light has been provided for both occasions.

On Thursday the beautiful flower parade will be given, and the belief is that this parade will be the most brilliant display of flower decoration that has been made for many years in this section. Over fifty vehicles are entered. Several floats have been prepared at the order of the committee and many business organizations and industrial concerns have provided handsome floats for this parade. The parade will also include a couple of handsome floats made of natural flowers.

Music will be a feature of the week. All the bands in Indianapolis have been engaged for the week and in each parade there will not be less than five bands. The membership and line of march of these parades have already been announced.

Another parade that will be a feature is that of the midway attractions, which will take place daily through the decorated streets of the city. All three parades will march east to East street, west to Senate avenue and through the midway, coming out at Market street.

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President Levering, of the Festival Association, is expecting much of the horse show, which is to be held Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This will be held on Senate avenue west of the Capitol. On Wednesday the speed department will be shown and on Friday the coach and domestic departments. The twenty classes provide for animals and vehicles, and it is expected to bring together a great array of fine horses and beautiful vehicles, as both are to be judged. The judges will be M. S. Claypool, of Connersville; H. W. Marshall, of Lafayette, and George C. Morrison, of Connersville.

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The grand masque of the carnival will be held Saturday afternoon. This, it is announced by the management, is a departure from the customs elsewhere where it is held at night. However, the spirit of the Carnival Association is against anything that might bring reproach. It is the purpose to admit into Washington, between Capitol avenue and New Jersey street, all persons who are masked and in costumes. They will be permitted to play their antics in the street from 2:30 until 5 o'clock, when they must unmask in the street. Arrangements have also been discussed to require them to appear unmasked before entering the street. The precautions taken now are to protect those who wish to have a good time in an innocent way from the violence and injury of rowdies who last year injured a number of people in their poor efforts to have fun. It is believed the precautions taken are such that no one need fear to enter the street, as it is the purpose to keep spectators on the sidewalk and not let them mingle with the jolly throng.

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A number of new entries for to-morrow night's grotesque parade were received yesterday afternoon. These are: Parrott & Taggart bakery, 14 people; the John Arnold Club, 6 men; Wulschner Music Company band, 20 people; Shortridge High School cadets, 50 in number; South Side Turners' German Band, 16 men; Lynn Crandall and 12 men; Company A, Indiana National Guard, 40 men; East End Club, 14 men.

These organizations were assigned to different divisions of the parade. Full information of the many and varied amusement features provided for the week opening to-morrow will be found below.

Carnival Fence Blown Down.

During the rain and windstorm yesterday afternoon the fence built for carnival week along the east side of the State Capitol, from the entrance north to Ohio street, fell with a crash that startled occupants in every part of the great building. A portion of the fence on the Ohio-street side of the Statehouse was also blown down by the wind. For a time State officers did a great deal of talking about the carelessness of building a fence so that a slight wind would topple it over, but it was learned that the custodian of the building declined to allow the carnival people to put down posts to make the fence stable. The reason for this declination was said to be that the driving of posts would disfigure the Capitol lawn.

THE FLORAL NOVELTIES

MANY STRANGE PLANTS FOR THE NOVEMBER FLOWER SHOW.

Special Exhibits Coming from Various Sections of the Country—Orchids, Plants and Chrysanthemums.

The management of the Indiana Floral Festival are sending to nearly all sections of the country for special exhibits for the November flower show, and Secretary William G. Bertermann says Tomlinson Hall will contain a large variety of plants with which Indiana people now have little acquaintance. Besides the efforts of Indiana florists at orchid growing, special exhibits of these flowers are coming from New York and New Jersey, where their culture is made a specialty. Pitcher plants, or nepenthes, will be shown. One of the most curious plants in the special exhibits will be anthuriums, whose flowers are red and shoot upward, assuming a lily shape. The cyclamen Persicum will also be shown. Mr. Bertermann has sent to California for branches of the pepper tree, with red berries. From the South he has ordered wild smilax, Florida moss and a variety of palm leaves. The nurseries of Indiana will be drawn on for evergreen trees. Shining laurel wreathing is to be sent to the festival from the Allegheny mountains.

It is the intention, Mr. Bertermann says, to gather in Tomlinson Hall the most extensive exhibit of flowers and plants that has ever been seen at a Western flower show. "The great trouble with flower shows held over the country in recent years is, they have been too monotonous," Mr. Bertermann said. "People want to see chrysanthemums, carnations, roses, orchids and similar flowers at these shows, but they also want to see something else. During the week of the festival the management will give a variety of entertainments in the effort to keep visitors interested for three or four hours. Where a visitor saunters around a flower show once and then goes away, it is a sign that the exhibits lack in interest. We are going to make the exhibits so varied that a visitor will have to go around Tomlinson Hall half a dozen times and spend hours, instead of minutes, doing it, or he will not see all the display."

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Florists are advancing their chrysanthemum plants in the hot houses so that they may open the season for these fall flowers early and give them prominence at the festival, but the chrysanthemum will not overshadow other flowers at the November display as they did in other years. There are a number of new chrysanthemums that are to be shown here for the first time during the festival, and a large number of the standard chrysanthemums with which Indiana people are already acquainted will be shown, but they will be developed to a point nearer perfection than they have been in former years. The florists of this State claim they are as well advanced in chrysanthemum culture as the florists of other States, and that America is leading Japan, the home of the chrysanthemum, in the development of these blooms. Thousands of the plants are nearing the blooming point in the greenhouses of Indianapolis, and many more are growing in the greenhouses out in the State. Through former flower shows held here Indiana people have developed a liking for these flowers, which has resulted in many beds of them being planted about doorways at home, and the inexperienced have found the chrysanthemum is not a difficult flower to cultivate. A good many of the amateurs have caught the knack of the expert in growing chrysanthemum blooms of large size. They have learned that the fewer blooms on the plant the larger they become. By pinching off all the buds but one, a single flower of largest size will result. The air and sun of Indiana seem particularly adapted to chrysanthemums, and these two elements have helped the amateurs over many doubtful periods of a plant's life. With the chrysanthemum season opening at the November festival, the blossom will have a longer season this year than common. The season for them will continue until Christmas, when they will give way to carnations, roses and other midwinter flowers.

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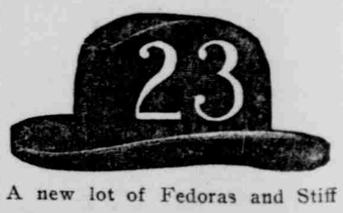

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