SUIT TO RECOVER ON NOTES,

And for Appointment of a Receiver, Filed by Stephenson, Clerk to Belknap.

Thought to Be an Effort of the Citizens' to Down Competition from the McDonald Company—Bosson and Dr. Light Talk—Court Notes.

Late yesterday afternoon there was placed on file in the clerk's office a complaint by William P. Stevenson against the Indianapolis & Broad Ripple Rapid-transit Company asking judgment against the company in the sum of $12,000 and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the company. The complaint, after the usual allegations of incorporation, continues to say that on the 16th day of April, 1892, the defendant company was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $10,000 for money loaned for the purpose of furthering the defendant's business and that the loan was witnessed by three promissory notes, each for the sum of $3,333.33, due on demand and bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable at the office of R. L. Belknap, in New York city. It avers that the company is wholly insolvent and unable to meet its obligations. The complaint concludes with the petition for the appointment of a receiver, who shall be ordered and authorized to take charge of the assets of the company and sue for and recover any demands that may be due, or enforce any liabilities that may be outstanding, or unpaid stock, or other claims justly due the defendant.

The complaint also asks that inquiry be made into the rights and privileges of the company exercised under its franchises, with a view to ascertaining whether they be authorized by law. The summons was issued against Dr. Robert C. Light, and made returnable Feb. 10.

Mr. William Bosson, who was formerly president of the company, in speaking of the suit, yesterday, said: "The 16th day of April referred to in the complaint was in April of 1892, and it was about this time that the company deposited with the County Commissioners the certified check for $10,000. The minutes of the company show that this money was borrowed in New York, but I doubt the correctness of the minutes on this point. It is my opinion that the money borrowed at that time was obtained in this city. At the time the money was borrowed the holder of the notes was given a lien on the company's interest in the $10,000. When Dr. Light repurchased the company I was with him in the office of A. L. Mason, attorney for Mr. Belknap, and the minute books of the company were there. In looking over the books I saw the entry about these notes, and called Mr. Mason's attention to it. He assured me that it was all right, and that he himself had drawn the money and sent it to New York, with which to pay those notes."

"Then you supposed the notes were paid and the company's obligation canceled?"

"Most assuredly we did. I will also say that this Stevenson, who brings the suit, alleging that the company is indebted to him in the sum of $10,000, is a clerk employed in Mr. Belknap's office in New York, and while he may have had $10,000 to loan, it seems to me that the proceeding is a little unusual."

"This proceeding," said Dr. Light, when talking about the suit yesterday, "is begun in the interest of the Citizens' Street-railway Company, to drive out the competition which the coming McDonald line will give it. The tables are turned, you see. Since Mr. Mason was attorney for the Broad Ripple company, a year ago, he had become attached to the Citizens' company, through its sale to Pittsburg parties, and is now interested in driving out any possible competition. He assured me that he had paid those three notes, and I thereupon paid off all claims against the old Broad Ripple company, amounting to about $1,000. I was assured that Belknap would assign all shares held by him in the company, and all its books, bonds, notes and effects became mine. Mr. Mason made the bargain with me in Mr. Bosson's office, in his presence. The money which I paid was to go to satisfying all claims against that ten-thousand-dollar check—this being necessary to clear the property of all incumbrances."

Mr. Mason is out of the city, and his version of the transaction could not be obtained last night.

Judgment for $15.

In the suit of Harriet P. Eacret and others against Alfred Fritch, Judge Taylor yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff for $15. There was in controversy in the suit the possession of a small triangular-shaped bit of pasture in Hamilton county, of the rental value of $20 per year. The case has been tried three times before justices of the peace in Hamilton county, and was finally brought here on a change of venue from the Circuit Court. The entire costs in the case will amount to over $100.

In the Divorce Mill.

The divorce mills ground slowly in the court-house, yesterday. Judge Harper granted a decree in the case of Christopher Zimmerman against Ella Zimmerman, and took under advisement the case of Margarite Murray against Asher Murray. In Judge Bartholomew's court Ellen Stuart was granted a divorce from David, on the ground of abandonment, and Mary Blankenship's suit against her husband, Frank, was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Grand Hotel vs. Hardy.

Judge Harper yesterday listened to the evidence in the suit of the Grand Hotel Company against James G. W. Hardy for $800, alleged to be due for money loaned, and for boarding Mr. Hardy's wife and daughter, at the hotel.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Governor Matthews yesterday appointed George M. Dugan, of New Albany, a pilot for the Ohio Falls.

Warden Patten, of the southern prison, was yesterday paid $6,049.03 by the Auditor of State, the January cost of maintaining the institution.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to David S. Bower and Rose C. Grossglass, Edgar M. Scott and Dora Smock, Frederick W. Coble and Lillian Cline.

To-morrow evening Professor Lytle, of Washington, D. C., will give a "chalk talk" and lecture upon art in the chapel at the Central Hospital for the Insane.

The drama, "The Belle of Shandon," will be presented by the St. Aloysius Boys' Society of St. Joseph's Church, at their hall this evening. The boys have been rehearsing for some time, and will no doubt acquit themselves creditably.

At 5 o'clock, last night, the wagon belonging to Willis, the undertaker, while crossing the Michigan road en route to Crown Hill, was struck by a North Indianapolis electric car. The vehicle was slightly damaged and the driver thrown out. The horse took fright and ran off, but was captured after a hot chase.

Supreme Court and the Sheriffs.

It is said the Supreme Court has cited two sheriffs to appear before the judges some time this week and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. They are charged with delinquency in the collection of execution and fee bills. Under the law they have six months in which to make the collections and report, but it is charged that in some counties the sheriffs have collected the fees and either failed to make a report, or have reported the bills uncollectable. The dereliction of duty, it is said, extends back many years, and greatly interests those who have been and those who now are sheriffs.

Republican Commercial Travelers.

A very lively meeting of the Republican Commercial Travelers' Club was held at the Denison House last night. The membership is increasing rapidly, and it is expected that they will soon have a permanent and attractive home. Plans to that end were considered at the meeting. Resolutions of condolence at the death of James G. Blaine were adopted, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the family. It was determined by the club to give a cordial welcome home to President Harrison when he returns to this city.

CRAPS IN PLAY AGAIN.

Tron'sand Miles's Games Have Been Renewed, as a Reporter Learned.

The spasmodic effort of the Indianapolis police authorities at a show of virtue came to an untimely end a few days ago. It required an almost superhuman effort to maintain the unnatural display of virtue, and like all things unnatural it succumbed, and is now dead and a thing of the past. Once more the festive game of "craps" holds sway upon the "levee" and the bones roll freely at "two bits" a clip. A Journal reporter, yesterday afternoon, received a tip that the gamblers were once more "at home" to their friends, and last night made a tour of the well-known rooms upon the "levee." As expected, it was found that the petty sports were again reveling in the delights of a "pair o' dice."

At Tron's place the reporter entered by the front door, and as he passed back to the bar he noticed the genial proprietor sitting in his little private sanctum, which is partitioned off from that portion of the room where his plebeian patrons congregate, by a low railing. Tron was sitting with his feet perched upon a desk, a decollete expression upon his face and seemed serenely confident that the night's business would not decrease the coin in his coffers. Passing to the rear of the saloon the reporter accosted the sentinel posted at the foot of the stairs leading to the gambling-rooms above. "Can we get anything up stairs to-night?" he asked. The sentinel surveyed the reporter, who was a stranger to him, for a few minutes, and was evidently satisfied with his silent investigation, as he replied, briefly, "Yes," and took from his pocket a key with which he unlocked the door, and the reporter ascended to the room, where he found a game in progress in all its pristine glory. There were probably twenty persons circled around the table and the bones rolled merrily to the sing-song tone of the game-keeper as he called "crack'em up boys! drop your money on the line! High or low, or the field here now!" After viewing the game and surroundings for a few moments the reporter withdrew. During his visit, however, he noticed how tightly the windows were sealed, so as to prevent the least ray of light from penetrating and being visible from the outside. When he left the building, he carefully surveyed the outside to see if any light escaped, and found that none did. The police have frequently said, when asked if gambling was going on, that it was not, because the rooms were always dark. From Tron's the reporter went to Miles's place, a few doors north, and a confidential inquiry of the bartender as to whether he could find amusement above, elicited a reply in the affirmative. A nod to a young man in the room brought the latter forward. Walking to the front door, he looked up and down the street, and, finding the coast clear, he turned to the door opening into the stairway, and admitted the reporter and a friend who accompanied him. Half way up the stairs was another door, bolted and barred. A knock caused it to be opened and a young colored man admitted them to the rooms above. The game at this place was light, and the "house" did not seem to be making a great deal of "coin." As he left the building the reporter remarked about the lightness of the game to the sentinel, and he replied: "Oh, yes; it's not been advertised yet; but they'll begin to fall in in a few days."

It seems that the city authorities, having persuaded the "good people" of the city that they were possessed with a laudable determination to rid the city of gambling, sank again into their accustomed lethargy, and the city has again been turned over to the fraternity. The promises of the managers of the last Democratic campaign are going to keep their faith with the gamblers and give them immunity.

VITAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Marriages Falling Off, but Number of Children Show an Increase.

Birth and marriage statistics reported to the secretary of the State Board of Health for the year closing Sept. 30, 1892, show that there were 19,628 marriages in the State during the last year, which is 420 less than the preceding year. Of this number 19,243 of the contracting parties were white and 385 colored; American grooms, 17,709; American brides, 18,078; foreign grooms, 1,138; foreign brides, 675. There were 371 grooms and 4,857 brides under twenty years of age, seventy-nine grooms and eleven brides between seventy and eighty years, and four grooms and one bride over eighty. The total number of births during the year was 33,661, as against 33,410 in the year before. Of the number of children born the last year 17,528 were males, 16,138 females, 557 colored. The number of illegitimate children was fifty-three. In three cases children were born in triplets.

Two Small Blazes.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the fire department was called to No. 746 North New Jersey street to extinguish a small blaze in the woodshed adjoining the residence occupied by W. M. May. The loss was $50. W. C. Wasson owns the property. Flames broke out in the cradle-works, North Indianapolis, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but were extinguished by the department before they had gained any headway. The loss was slight.

Mrs. Sewall's Address To-Morrow.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall will be the guest of honor at the open day of the Minerva Circle, Monday, and will speak of "Women's Clubs and Club Women." At Mrs. Sewall's usual informal reception on Wednesday, Mrs. H. B. Sherman, of Wisconsin, formerly of this city, will be the guest of honor, and her old friends are invited to call on her.

Mrs. Wills Died Yesterday.

Mrs. Mina Kercheval Wills, wife of Mr. Hamilton B. Wills, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Highland Place, leaving, besides her husband, an infant son. The cause of death was quick consumption of two months' duration. She was twenty-one years of age and was married in 1891. She was a daughter of Mr. W. J. Kercheval.

Mrs. Sewall Invites Mlle. Rhea.

Mrs. Sewall yesterday had an interview with Mlle. Rhea, and discussed with her the plans for the world's congress of representative women, which is the first of the series of congresses to be held in Chicago this year, and is set for May 15 to 22. The great actress was deeply interested and will probably participate in the congress.

New Incorporations Filed.

Articles of incorporation were issued by the Secretary of State yesterday to the following companies: Lafayette Lead and Zinc Company, Lafayette; capital stock, $5,000. Green Township Natural-gas and Oil Company, Emmettsville; capital stock, $5,000. Batesville Printing Company, Batesville; capital stock, $3,000.

Talk at Progress Club To-Day.

Henry Rawie, of Anderson, will address the Progress Club this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the rooms in Mansur Block. His subject will be "Unemployed Labor." Next Sunday William Dudley Foulke will be the speaker. These meetings continue to grow in interest.

Shooting Tournament To-Morrow.

There will be a grand sweepstake shoot, at Brighton Beach, Monday, Jan. 30. George Beck, Charles Polster, Eaglen, Cook, Thomas Taggart and others are already entered. There will be some good shooting, as there will be some five hundred birds to be shot.

Dr. Taylor Answers Mr. Carstensen.

Rev. W. F. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will take for the subject of his morning discourse to-day, "Why the World's Fair Should Not Be Opened on Sunday." His sermon will have many points which will be of interest to workingmen.

ACTIVITY AMONG HORSEMEN

Strings of Big Horses Coming to Indianapolis—Tuesday's Race on the Snow.

Jay G. Voss Buys the Fast Stallion Estate—El Cajon Sold to Marion Eaton—Demand for Three in Five Races—Western Tracks.

Warm weather and the close approach of spring are causing the hibernating horsemen at the State fair track to bestir themselves, overhaul last year's sulkies, grease up harness and hobbles and make daily calculations on the fast-disappearing snow and mud on the course. There is a large colony of equines there at present, and large additions are expected during the coming months. Among those whose coming is sure can be numbered Charles Clancy, Edinburg, Ind., owner of Jim Wilson, who has a mark of 2:30½; Captain Boyce, of Lexington, Ky., who formerly resided here, and whose horses have always participated in Indianapolis races; Gray Brothers, of Bloomfield, Ky.; H. E. Fuller, Kansas, owner of McGregor Wilkes, and Gee Grimes, of Terre Haute. Those now at the track are given to much talking about "youngsters," and they make all sorts of flattering predictions regarding some of them. Unless all signs fail, and this is not "dry weather," the fair grounds will be an exceedingly lively place the coming summer, and one of the foremost horse headquarters in the country.

* * *

The much-talked-of race between Ollie Lehman's Hamanger mare and Marion Eaton's Jack-the-Ripper occurred last Tuesday on the snow on North Tennessee street. It was witnessed by a large crowd of persons interested. Lehman won handily. It is generally conceded that the Ripper has the most speed, and that Lehman won by superior driving.

* * *

Owners of fast road horses are sorrowing at the disappearance of snow, yet are thankful for the longest stretch of sleighing Indianapolis has seen for years.

* * *

Carmony and Armstrong, of the Indianapolis Horse Exchange, have negotiated the sale of a number of fine horses recently. They recently sold for A. H. Danforth, of Peoria, Ill., the stallion Estate, by Great Electioneer, first dam by Lord Byron, 2:18; second dam the dam of Alfred S., 2:16¼. The purchaser was J. G. Voss, of this city. Marion Eaton has purchased of this firm the three-year-old stallion, El Cajon, by Jersey Wilkes, first dam by Cuyler and the second by Golddust.

* * *

There is a growing sentiment in favor of abolishing the old "three-heats-in-five" plan of racing, and making it two out of three. It would prove a very effective check on crooked racing as well as lessening the work required of the horses. Few drivers would care to risk losing a race by "laying up" a heat for the sake of the heat-pool profits.

* * *

The boom which has been extended to racing in the West by the efforts of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, to make its world's fair meeting not merely of national but international importance, seems to have benefited Western jockey clubs. The Monmouth Park and the Saratoga clubs are likely to suffer the most, as their meetings are run when the big Chicago meetings will attract the crack jacks to the West, and the Brighton Beach meeting in the East will bring together such of the horses as cannot be placed to best advantage in the big stakes. Gloucester will take care of the so-called "poor horses." Still the managements of Saratoga and Monmouth Park are wide awake, and will no doubt make ample provision to meet emergencies.

The Western tracks all seem to have leaped into prominence, and horse-owners are showing them the preference over Eastern ones. Particularly is it so in the trotting meetings. The Northwestern Breeders' Association of Chicago have hung up $100,000 in purses for a two weeks' meet at Washington Park early in September. Independence, Ia., offers large purses; Terre Haute will not lag behind the procession and Indianapolis will claim a place at the top. Lovers of racing will find it to be a hard lot to choose from in the point of excellence.

* * *

In view of the recent decision in regard to Stamboul and Kremlin, the following from the Turf, Field and Farm correspondence is interesting: "I regard the stallion Kremlin as the most likely candidate for two-minute honors of any horse that has as yet appeared on the turf. While I am not prepared to say that I expect him to trot a mile in two minutes in 1893, yet he has shown a speedy capacity that would very near land him there, and when this is taken into account the age of the horse, the races he has participated in, the limited amount of track-work he has received and the phenomenal speed he has already shown, it would indicate to my mind, at least, that he is the greatest and fastest turf-performer that has ever yet appeared before the public. He has trotted eighths in fourteen seconds to a high-wheel sulky, and it is but reasonable to suppose that he will improve even on this magnificent speed, and I believe he can defeat in a race or time contest any horse or mare living."

MR. J. LE GRANDE SIRRETT.

Singular Inquiry as to His Personal Standing Reaches Mr. Smith.

That urbane smile which usually lights up the face of Jacob W. Smith, of the Board of Trade, when he greets a newspaper reporter, was very broad yesterday evening. The secretary was busy reading a letter and the epistle was plainly a puzzle.

"Well, here is a chance to display your detective ability and make an Ohio girl happy," quoth Mr. Smith, and he handed over the four pages of manuscript to the caller. The letter was in a delicate feminine hand, dated at Dennison, O., a day or two ago and was addessed to the secretary of the Board of Trade. The writer signed herself "Florence M," and began by stating that she was "writing from pure philanthopic purposes," in the interest of a friend, a young lady, who bears the name of "Allie." She desired to ascertain the social standing and general character of one, "J. Le Grande Sirrett," the purported manager of a business college and the proprietor of some immense manufacturing interests, as Miss Florence said, in this city. From the tone of the writer's remarks it was gathered that Mr. Le Grande Sirrett had, during last June, made his appearance in Dennison, O., society, claiming all the prominence and affluence of one of Indianapolis's chief business men. His address was fetching, and as he had run the gamut of Dennison gayeties had won the smiles of the leading society star of the place, who was the "Allie" referred to. Mr. Sirrett's wooing assumed a serious phase, as will be conjectured by the following from the young woman's letter:

"He proposed to marry my friend, but her papa was suspicious of fortune-hunters and withheld his consent. The gentleman returned to Indianapolis, as he said, to look after his business college and manufacturing interests. Allie promised to give him an answer when she satisfied herself that he was all that he represented himself to be. Her efforts in this direction have failed thus far, but we believe you can help us. Kindly look up the gentleman's habits and social surroundings and let us know the result."

Mr. Smith on the receipt of the above spared no labor in a vain effort to seek out the young man with the grand name. Business colleges and factories were visited by him, but no one had even heard of J. LeGrande Sirrett. The city directory was searched, but its pages revealed nothing, and in sheer despair the secretary will write back to Ohio, that the ardent lover is not numbered among Indianapolis business men.

AGE CANNOT ROB A PRETTY FACE OF ITS BEAUTY

While using Empress Josephine Face Bleach. The many testimonials of the ladies who have been using Empress Josephine Face Bleach are convincing evidence that a skin once treated with Empress Josephine is proof against the ravishes of old age. Wrinkled, yellow and sallow skins positively brightened up after two weeks' application of Empress Josephine Face Bleach.

FRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SUNBURN, ECZEMA, ACNE, or any other diseases of the skin positively cured by using Empress Josephine Face Bleach, or money refunded.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF A FEW OF OUR ADMIRING FRIENDS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Gentlemen—I cannot find words to express my appreciation of your excellent preparation. I have been troubled for many years with the blackest of blackheads. I heard of your preparation through some of my friends in Cincinnati, and was persuaded to try your treatment. I to-day rejoice in a clear, clean, soft and smooth face. If you have not already placed an agent in Los Angeles, I should like to try and see what I can do, as I am sure I could sell any amount of it to my friends, who have seen the results in my case.

Sincerely yours, L. LA RUE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 30, '92.

Empress Josephine Toilet Co., Dayton, O.:

Gentlemen—I hear it here, I hear it there, I hear it everywhere, "Empress Josephine Soap is good enough to eat," and it is true, indeed, for I have never found a soap like it. I am still using your Empress Josephine Face Bleach, and with most perfect success. Wishing your excellent preparation much success, I am,

Yours very respectfully, MRS. M. SHORT, No. 159 Elm street.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 1, 1892.

Empress Josephine Toilet Co., Dayton, O.:

Gentlemen—Replying to your inquiry of the 15th inst. would say that I am glad to tell you that my pimples are yielding rapidly under the treatment with your Face Bleach. I had some trouble at first, but I found it was due to the soap I was using. I then began to use your soap; since then I have been getting most excellent results, and believe that I have reasons to feel very grateful to you. I am using your Face Powder also, and do not think I shall ever use any other, as it is just as you say, "like velvet." Respectfully, ANGIE STAUGHT.

A CAKE of EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE SOAP Free of Charge

Our large and increasing trade, and the appreciation the Indianapolis ladies have shown of our liberal offer, induces us to continue for a short time the plan of giving a cake of soap with the first purchase of a bottle of Empress Josephine Face Bleach. No soap will be given away unless the JOURNAL TICKET is presented.

FREE SOAP TICKET TO RUN ONE WEEK MORE.

CUT THIS OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL TICKET,

Dear Madam:

This ticket entitles you to a cake of

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE SOAP

Free of charge with your first purchase of a bottle of

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE FACE BLEACH,

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Sloan, 22 West Washington street,
F. Will Pantzer, 54 West Washington street,
Pomeroy & Hader, opposite Postoffice,
R. I. Eads, cor. Delaware and New York sts.,
J. W. Bryan, opposite Union Depot,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE SHIP'S BELL.

It Rings the Hours, Calls to Worship, and Peals the Danger Signal in All Navies.

New York Sun.

When the cruiser New York shall receive, at the hands of the Seventh Regiment, her promised 600-pound bell she will have, perhaps, the largest ship's bell ever put afloat, and certainly by far the largest in the United States navy. Officers of the navy are prophesying that the New York's big bell will be a source of discomfort in the sick bay and an awkwardly heavy burden to carry on deck. As bunting is the medium through which a ship ordinarily communicates with the outside world, so the bell is that through which she addresses herself to those on board. Every landsman has learned and forgotten the method of striking the hours aboard ship, but the dullest landsman may make sure of this knowledge for the rest of his life by getting two or three things clear in his head. The nautical day begins and ends at noon, when "eight bells" is struck. The bell is struck half-hourly day and night, one stroke being added for each half-hour until eight is reached, when the count begins at one bell.

Thus the hours are indicated in every navy of the civilized world save the British. Here there is a curious deviation from the ordinary naval method of indicating the hour, and, if tradition be correct, this deviation has behind it an interesting bit of history. Before the British naval mutinies of 1797 the bells were struck on board British men-of-war just as they were and are on board the ships of other nations. But in one of those mutinies the signal agreed upon by the mutineers was the stroke of five bells, 6:30 P. M. When that signal came the mutineers rose to slay their officers. In the fight that followed the officers upon one ship, at least, were driven over the starboard side, and the mutineers for a time were in possession of the ship. When order was restored throughout the navy the stroke of five bells at 6:30 P. M. in the second "dog watch" was dropped from its place in sequence, though five bells was retained at 6:30 A. M. The stroke at 6:30 P. M. in the British navy is one bell, at 7 two bells, at 7:30 three bells, but at 8 it is eight bells. From that hour till 6:30 P. M. the sequence of strokes is the same as in the United States navy. If tradition is to be trusted the common practice in the British navy of having officers assemble on the port side of the ship and men on the starboard side of the ship is also to be traced to the mutinies of 1797. For nearly one hundred years the starboard side, whence the officers retreated before the mutineers, has been esteemed disgraced, and only just now is the British navy returning to the custom of other navies and making the starboard the "dress" side of the ship.

In the matter of the bell, as of other things, there is in the United States navy a routine long established by precedent. The bell, a small affair, of rather high, light tone, hangs either just forward or just abaft of the foremast on or under the forecastle. The captain's orderly keeps the time and reports to the officer of the deck the hour in terms of "bells." The officer of the deck then bids the messenger of the watch strike the bell. There is somewhat more formality at eight bells than at other times, for then the hour is reported to the captain, and the bell is not struck until he has said, "Make it so." Here is the routine at 8 A. M.: The orderly says to the officer of the deck, "Eight bells, sir." The officer of the deck replies, "Report to the captain eight bells and chronometers wound." The orderly then goes to the captain and says, "Eight bells and chronometers wound, sir." The captain, if he be so minded, replies, "Very well; make it so." The orderly goes to the officer of the deck and says, "Make it so, sir." The officer of the deck says to the messenger of the watch, "Strike eight bells," and if everybody has been prompt the messenger strikes eight bells at exactly 8 A. M. Nobody knows whether it would be eight bells if the captain should take it into his head to withhold his majestic "Make it so," for an American naval captain is so powerful a person aboard ship and routine has so strong a hold upon the navy that perhaps the captain, if so minded, might put the nautical day out of joint. At any rate the navy will not soon forget that captain who, being left to sleep past eight bells after an all-night vigil in a storm, severely rebuked the officer of the deck for not waking him to give the usual word of assent.

The report "eight bells and chronometers wound" is intended as a check upon the navigating officer. To him the ship's chronometers are confided. There are three chronometers and a "hack" on each man-of-war. The "hack" is simply a portable chronometer that may be taken ashore if need be. The others, once affixed to their place in the navigator's room or the chart-room, are never removed. The navigator knows his chronometers even better than he knows his ship-mates. The error and the rate of the chronometers, as compared with Greenwich mean time, are accurately known, and it is pretty sure that if one gets out of order the others may be depended upon. Besides the chronometers there are ship's clocks which are kept up to local time. Some of the ship's clocks are now made to strike the bells, but the old routine is retained, except that the clock does the work of the messenger. Whether or not the clock would stop should the captain, at eight bells, withhold his "make it so," is a question yet to be determined.

When ships are cruising in squadron, with a stiff disciplinarian for admiral, the whole fleet, if lying in port, awaits the flagship's bells. The messenger stands by the bell, clapper in hand, and, as soon as the flagship's bell has sounded, the bells throughout the fleet begin to sound. When all are lying close together the effect is interesting and agreeable. The flagship is the time-keeper of the fleet, and shortly before seven bells, at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, a time-signal is displayed by the flagship. At exactly 7:30 this signal drops, the clocks on all the ships are set, and seven bells is struck throughout the fleet.

The ship's bell serves not only to indicate the hours, but to signal a variety of other things. When the ship carries a chaplain the bell is tolled for service on Sunday morning. Grown folks are not obliged to attend, but minors must. The bell is, however, not tolled at funerals. With a nice sense of propriety the navy regulations provide for the mere passing of the word: "All hands bury the dead." In all matters pertaining to death the navy is distinguished for delicacy and a touch of old-fashioned sentiment to be expected of men who, in theory at least, are supposed to be risking their lives in the service of others.

The ship's bell is also a fire signal. When a fire is discovered aboard a ship the bell is rung rapidly, and the ship's company responds with proper appliances for putting out the fire. When a ship is in action, however, the bell is not used as a fire signal, lest the knowledge that there is fire aboard ship throw the crew into panic and distract the men from their business of fighting. A fire during action is reported to the captain, and he details officers and men to the duty of putting out the fire.

The ship's bell is employed by all nations save the Turks as a fog signal. When a ship lies at anchor in a fog the bell is kept going with strokes in sets of three, separated by a short interval. The Turks, who have a distrust of bells, use drums for this purpose.

The provisions of the navy make it impossible that the various signals of the bell shall be confused one with another. The tolling for church, single strokes separated by a single interval, cannot be mistaken for the rapid and irregular fire alarm, nor can either of these be confused with the triple fog signal. The half-hour signals are different from any of these. They are sounded in pairs, with a short interval. If an odd number is to be sounded the single stroke comes last.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

An Instance of the Suffering of Architecture in the Atmosphere of Officialism.

Barr Ferree, in Engineering Magazine.

Now that the World's Columbian Exhibition buildings have been dedicated and every critic, as well as every writer who can tell a building from a sand-head, is rushing into print with his opinions, it is being well recognized that by far the worst of the large buildings are those not erected under the immediate direction of the bureau of construction and its able chief, Mr. Burnham, but which were left to the tender mercies of officialism—the United States government building and that built by the State of Illinois. A steady wail of lamentation has gone up over the shortcomings of these buildings, but most unjustly. As a matter of fact nothing could be more satisfactory than their dreadfulness, and the worse they are, the more they obtrude their lack of proportion and their foreignness to the whole conception of the fair buildings, the better it is for art, and the more thankful the chief of construction and his associates should be for them. Doubtless they are not, but in that case we have simply another illustration of the inability of some men to appreciate their blessings. And the merits of the bad points of these structures lie simply in this—that they are the most complete and effective argument for the designing of the fair that could have been devised, more convincing and more powerful than even the wonderful beauty of the main structures themselves. There are, unfortunately, in this broad land of ours, many people who do not know a good building when they see one; if this statement is not believed, how, pray, are the atrocious structures constantly going up in the most cultured communities and admired in them to be explained? It is to be feared, further, that there are many who will look upon the art and adornment of the Chicago buildings as a waste that might better have been saved. To both of these the government and the Illinois buildings will make the best possible answer. Here are two buildings, not erected under the immediate supervision of the fair, designed in the atmosphere of officialism, by the most approved machine methods, and seeming more ugly than they really are, more out of place, more distorted, more abominable, by reason of their juxtaposition to the true architectural beauties produced by the Bureau of Construction, by the application of sound artistic knowledge, feeling and appreciation of the beautiful. It is the story of beauty and beast over again, if the comparison be a proper one. Side by side each system shines in undimmed luster, and the most casual visitor will be able to see and feel the force of art as opposed to ugliness.

A Use for All Things.

Boston Transcript.

Nothing is made in vain. Not even bad eggs are laid in vain. Years ago those that had survived their culinary usefulness were of no value to dealers, who used to pay garbage collectors to take them away. Nowadays bad eggs are almost a regular article of commerce. The yolks can be so treated as to make a most valuable dressing for kid and other fine leather. Instead of paying to have bad eggs taken away the dealers sell them to the makers of this dressing at a fair price. Large quantities of this egg-yolk dressing are exported to Europe.

Must Learn the Language.

Philadelphia Record.

The poet Southey in giving the names of a number of Russian generals referred to them as "names which we know by sight very well, but which we can neither pronounce nor spell." General Gourko, Governor-general of Warsaw, it seems, does not think, with Southey, that Russian is a hard language to learn, as he has notified the Germans employed in factories in Russian Poland that if they shall not learn Russian by January next they will be expelled from the country. It is unusual for a Russian general to enter on a campaign of education.

Giving God Trouble.

Boston Transcript.

A little Washington girl's prayer:

Nellie (tired and sleepy, murmurs her prayer mechanically, her little brother Tom having just repeated his orisons)—And, please Gad, bless me and make me a good boy.

Tom (unconscious that she has merely been repeating, drowsily, what she had heard him say)—Oh, Nellie, what do you want to give God so much trouble for? He'll have to make you all over again to turn you into a boy.

Tom has full faith in Omnipotence, you see.

Willing to Surrender Fame.

Boston Globe.

She (triumphantly)—Some of the greatest women of the world—Harriet Martineau, Sarah Martin, Florence Nightingale, Queen Elizabeth and others—never married. What do you think of that?

He—I think it not unlikely that a woman who wishes to become famous will succeed better without a husband than with one. If you have that ambition I will—er—release—

She (hastily)—Oh, no, no, indeed. I—I hate fame.

DIED.

BUTTERWORTH—Charles, died Jan. 28, at 5:25 a. m., aged sixty-four years. Funeral at late residence, 152 North Linden street, at 2 p. m., Monday. Friends invited.

WILLS—Mina M., wife of Hamilton B. Wills, Saturday, Jan 28, 1:30 p. m. Consumption. Services 2 o'clock, Monday, at No. 79 Highland Place. Funeral private.

KERNEL—Sebastian, died Friday afternoon at 3:30. Funeral Sunday at 1:30 from the residence of his son Joseph, 192 West Ray street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MASONIC—PENTALPHA LODGE, NO. 564, F. and A. M.—Special meeting in Masonic Temple Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Charles Butterworth. Master Masons in good standing cordially invited. J. W. STAUB, W. M. WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Secretary.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—CORNER MERIDIAN and New York streets. Rev. Frederic E. Dewhurst, minister. Morning service, 10:45; sermon to young men. In the evening Plymouth congregation will unite in the Young Men's Christian Association service at Roberts Park Church.

Friends.

FRIENDS' CHURCH—CORNER DELAWARE and St. Clair streets. Special services will be conducted by Levi Rees, pastor, Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening services during the week. Everybody invited to attend.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPERT CARPET-cutter; quick at cutting and figuring. Address L. & G., 167 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—OR have good side line. Good references. THE STANDARD CIGAR FACTORY, Lynchburg, Va.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS man, who has had experience in retail business. Must have good reference. Address Box F, Marion, Ind.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN. EXclusive or side line; pays $75 weekly and upwards; light samples. JEWELL, 177 Monroe street, Chicago.

WANTED—PARTY, AT ONCE, WITH $50 TO $100 to control business of Chicago firm. Guarantee $25 weekly. Address MANUFACTURER, Journal office.

WANTED — AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town in Indiana to sell the Whirlpool Washer. The best clothes washer ever invented. Address W. W. COLLIN, Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED—AGENTS—SALARY AND COMmission. Best fraternal order. Assets $300,000. Both life and endowment classes. Gilt-edged in every respect. Some district agents wanted. A rare chance. Address KING & CO., 8 Union square, New York.

WANTED—$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. DELNO & CO., Columbus, O.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE MAN TO MANage State agency for the introduction of patented goods. Splendid opportunity for permanent profitable business. Just the thing for a young man possessing business ability. Call 9 to 12, or 2 to 4 on MR. BEST, Room 19, Denison Hotel. Take elevator.

WANTED — ACTIVE WORKERS EVERYwhere for the "Life of James G. Blaine." Written by Willis Fletcher Johnson, the New York editor, and intimate friend of Mr. Blaine. Memorial edition, embracing the history of his life from cradle to grave; 612 extra large pages; magnificently illustrated. New Book. Retail but $1.50. Will sell immensely. Big money for workers. 100,000 Agents wanted. A bonanza. Best terms. Act quick. Books on thirty days' time. Freight paid. Outfit, with full instructions, mailed free upon application. Address N. G. HAMILTON & CO., 505 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—MESSRS. CHARLES L. WEBSTER & Co. desire the services of a strictly first-class business man as subscription book solicitor for the Stedman-Hutchinson "Library of American Literature." This advertisement is for you if you are a man of ability and sound judgment, if you know a good thing when you see it, and if you can take care of a good business when it is intrusted to you. Indifferent, half-hearted, impecunious and destitute canvassers not wanted, nor those who are now so well off that the doubling of their income is not a consummation devoutly to be wished. Experience and capital not necessary. T. M. WILLIAMS, Manager, 67 Fifth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE STOREROOMS, 14 LIVing rooms, and new 5-room dwelling, all located corner of two prominent avenues, northeast. Rents $100 per month, and can be increased; make offer. Price $12,000. GEO. W. PANGBORN & CO., 94 East Market street.

FOR SALE—AT WAWASSA LAKE, CEDAR BEACH, IND. Lot 100x185 feet, well wooded, good boat-house, two fine clinker cedar boats, tent cots, and full camp outfit, with finest location and view on the lake. J. G. DAVIS, 66 Wabash ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—FINE DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, 1 karat stones, $160, or best offer. Also Diamond Cross at best offer. Call Monday, 9 to 11 a. m. only, Room 22, Spencer House.

FOR SALE—PART OR ALL OF AN OLD ESTablished and well-equipped book and job printing business. Plant worth $15,000. This is worth investigating. Address with references, L. H. C., care of Journal office.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—55 BROADWAY—NICE FIVE room cottage; both gases; $16.

FOR RENT—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, 557 EAST Market; two gases, well, cistern; good order. C. ZIMMERMAN, 39 South Alabama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—OLD HATS AND RUBBER repaired by WM. DEPUY, 47 Massachusetts ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT — LODGE ORGANIZERS. Address A. P. LEAGUE, Baltimore, Md. Sick and Death Benefit Order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. No cure, no pay. H