# SELDOM PROFITABLE

## BRANCH LINES WHEN CONNECTED WITH THE MAIN RAILROAD.

### Result of L. G. Cannon's Inquiry Into a Question That Is Worrying the Big Systems.

So much lopping off of branches by receivers of roads is now going on that it has become a matter of interest whether branch lines, if properly managed, are profitable. L. G. Cannon, who was for many years with the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, and who of late years has done much expert work in investigating the affairs of railways, was asked his views regarding the profitableness of branch to main lines. In response Mr. Cannon said: "If branch lines are built by the main line under the latter's charter and bonded issue, they may be considered in most all cases profitable so long as the main line remains solvent. This, for the reason that the branch is a part and parcel of the main lines, and is trusted in all respects as to its earning power and expenses pro rata as to mileage operated, the same as the main line, hence enjoys its life under exactly the same conditions as the latter, and has as its original basis of origin the fact that it would not have been built unless its construction assured profitable earning power to the main line, as would be evidenced by the latter constructing it under its own charter and increasing its own bonded indebtedness to liquidate the cost of construction. As is well known, branch lines are seldom built under the foregoing conditions, but are usually constructed under separate charter and bond issue, which issue usually exceeds actual cost of construction several thousand dollars per mile, and is a very pleasant, profitable and hasty way of gathering in unearned money. The leasing of such branches to the main line, in most all cases, is done under guarantee by the main line that interest on branch line bonds shall be paid promptly and that the branch line shall be kept up in first-class condition, which latter condition is seldom realized. If the contract for the operation of the branch thus leased does not particularly provide for division of earnings between the main line and branch (which is seldom the case) immediately upon the main line taking possession of the branch the traffic department arranges a basis of divisions which will give to the main line the utmost earning power on all business interchanged with the branch line. Under the guarantee this might be equitable were it possible for the transportation and mechanical department to favor the branch as to its operating expenses. Branch lines are usually of short mileage, and, as to its operating departments, are separate and distinct from main line, and must assume cost of handling traffic at a greater cost per mile than the main line, while held to a less earning power per mile by reason of its business being subject to mileage basis of division, the branch short haul against the main line's long haul. Even under constructive mileage division, allowing the branch one and a half or even two miles for one mile, in very few cases, make up for the forced condition as to operating expenses. A certain percentage of the general expenses of the main line are charged to the branch line to offset the official staff expenses which would exist if the branch were operated as a separate institution. Branch lines thus operated usually show, year after year, an increasing indebtedness to the main line for amounts advanced by the latter on account of fixed charges exceeding net earnings. So long as the main line remains solvent these advances will continue under the guarantee existing. The bondholders are satisfied and continue to be so long as they receive, promptly, their interest, and give no thought as to the physical condition of the property covered by their bonds. Until the main line is quietly placed in the hands of one or more receivers, when an investigation follows, and it is found necessary to arrange for a reorganization for the raising of a goodly sum for renewing the physical condition of the property, scaling down its bonded indebtedness, and, if the branch cannot be made profitable otherwise, it must be extended to a point where it may be. For this the bondholder is asked to provide, and usually does, in order to protect his original investment. This is done by making the extension attractive, by building it at actual cost and bonding it at an advance of cost sufficient to cut the bonds per mile on the original branch, say 25 per cent., thus decreasing the bonded indebtedness per mile over the entire line and protecting the bondholders in their original investment. Of course, during this insolvent condition, and until reorganization is completed, the bondholders suffer the loss of their interest. But two conditions as to branch lines are here considered. Many others exist, and could be dwelt upon at great length, but it would seem not necessary, as the final results are the same as in the latter case noted. While branch lines are profitable to the main line in a few cases, they are not profitable as a whole, and should not be connected with the main line except under the conditions first mentioned."

**B. & O. S. W. Annual Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern shareholders at Cincinnati yesterday elected the following directors: Edward R. Bacon, William L. Bull, Edgar T. Wells, Edward R. Bell, William Mertens, John H. Davis, of New York; James Sloan, jr., and Orland Smith, of Baltimore; Lowe Emerson, Frederick Alms and William Peabody, of Cincinnati; Augustus B. Ewing, of St. Louis; Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill.; John F. Heseltine and Patrick Buchan, London.

The report of the directors, commencing Nov. 1, 1893, and ending June 30, 1894, being the first annual report of the company, was submitted and showed the total earnings to be $3,959,734; operating expenses, $2,562,063; net earnings, $1,397,670. Total net income, $1,405,392. The gross earnings, compared with the same period for the previous year, shows $469,396 decrease, a decrease in expense of $435,260, and the net earnings decreased only $34,135. The road was operated at 64.7 per cent. as against 67.76 last year. The charges and taxes for the period increased $130,271. The earnings were sufficient to pay all the fixed charges and taxes for this period and leave $16,746.

After the close of the stockholders' meeting the new board of directors elected the following officers: Edward R. Bacon, president; W. W. Peabody, vice-president and general manager; William Duncan, second vice-president and traffic manager; Edward Bruce, secretary; F. E. Tracy, assistant secretary; William E. Jones, treasurer.

**The Rock Island's Cut.**

The Western Passenger Association lost another line yesterday in the Rock Island & Peoria. The withdrawal was looked for, as the road has always been allied with the Rock Island, and it was expected to follow the lead of the main line in pulling out of the association. The action of the Rock Island late Wednesday in reducing the rate from Kansas City to Chicago has not caused much excitement among the Western lines. The reduction does not go into effect until after the meeting of all the Western lines on Monday next, and the feeling is that the result of the meeting will be such that the Rock Island will feel that there is no reason to put the rate into effect. The matter must be settled at the outset, however, as the Rock Island will go into the meeting with the demand that all rates be restored and that the payment of all excessive commissions shall be stopped. If these two things are not promptly granted the Rock Island will at once withdraw and will take no part in the effort to revive the Western Passenger Association. It now looks as though all the roads having interests in the Western and transcontinental territory will be represented at the meeting; even the Canadian Pacific signified its intention of being represented. None of the other lines will make any effort to meet the proposed reductions of the Rock Island on the rate from Kansas City until after the adjournment of Monday's meeting. The report was current at Chicago yesterday that the Great Western had cut the rate to Des Moines, but it was denied at the office of the company.

**Personal, Local and General Notes.**

Wm. Garstang, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, returned yesterday from an Eastern trip.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern has completed a fine iron bridge over White river near Washington, Ind.

H. C. Parker, traffic manager of the Lake Erie & Western, has just completed his twenty-second year in the railroad service.

The stockholders of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, operating the Vandalia, will hold their annual meeting in Terre Haute, Jan. 7.

John G. Williams, general manager of the Vandalia, passed through the city last evening en route to Philadelphia for a conference with the Pennsylvania people.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois on Wednesday closed its shops at Brazil, taking the employes, who had been reduced to twenty-eight, to Momence, where the repair shops of the company are maintained.

The Vandalia has never made any reduction in the pay of its employes, which in some measure accounts for the smoothness with which its business moves along.

Charles S. Fee, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, will be in the city to-day. He is on his annual tour visiting passenger representatives of the lines.

L. C. Smith succeeds George Van Kuren, promoted as superintendent of the Jefferson division of the Erie lines, and E. E. Loomis succeeds Mr. Smith on the Tioga division.

At the shops of the Lake Erie & Western, at Peru, Ind., the company is building a car seventy-seven feet long for the transportation of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company.

Alfred Walter, general manager of the Erie road, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1, as on that date he takes the presidency of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuykill.

On Sunday next the Big Four will run a low rate excursion from Cincinnati to Indianapolis and one from Greensburg and points this side to Indianapolis, special trains being run in each case.

After Sunday next the morning train south over the Indianapolis & Vincennes will leave at 8 a. m., five minutes earlier than now, and the afternoon train at 4 o'clock, thirty minutes earlier.

An emmisary of the new switchmen's association, who has been taking soundings here as to establishing a local division, was given such a cold shoulder that he has abandoned the undertaking.

So satisfactory have the results of selling tickets at one fare for the round trip between all local points on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road been that General Passenger Agent Edwards has decided to continue the practice.

Under the new train schedule which takes effect Sunday the arriving and departure of trains will be more widely apart in the twenty-four hours than ever before, there being hardly an hour in which there are not several trains handled at the Union Station.

It is stated by a Panhandle man that in the near future all the business of the Panhandle lines, the Vandalia and the Toledo, Peoria & Western will be done at one passenger station in Logansport, making the interchange of business between the three roads much more convenient than at present.

The annual excursion to Greensboro and Winston, N. C.; Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and to many other points in Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia and other States South, will this year be run Tuesday, Dec. 4. The rate will be to all such points one fare for the round trip. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, in connection with the Queen & Crescent, will run through cars.

William Garstang, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, is preparing a statement of the performance of the compound freight engine which has been in service several months, hauling freights between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The engine weighs 136,000 pounds. It will not, he says, haul any more loaded cars than a simple engine of the same weight, but the statement will show a saving in coal of 20 to 25 per cent. as compared with the simple engine, in each case hauling the same number of loaded cars.

**PERTINENT TOPICS.**

"There is nothing more absurd," said ex-Alderman Isaac Thalman the other day, "than all this talk about the cheapening of clothing by free wool. In a suit of ordinary clothing the wool weighs less than four pounds, which a duty of 10 cents a pound would make a cost of 40 cents. Last year I took from the mill the cloth for a whole suit of clothes. The price of the cloth was $3.50. I took it to the lowest priced tailor I could find and he charged me $14 for making and trimming. What does the most of this $14 represent outside of a few cents for trimming? The labor of the men and women who get good wages for making the goods into clothes. Soon after I saw suits made of the same goods sold ready made for $7.50. The dealers said that they made next to nothing, but they were cheap because made in quantities and with cheaper labor."

"Why did not the last Legislature follow the advice of Auditor Henderson and reduce the levy for public schools?" is the question which a citizen of Indiana who has been a member of the Legislature several times and is a close observer of legislative proceedings asked. "Because," he replied, "the Green Smith gang of taxeaters desired a large amount of school money to be appropriated, so that at the close of the school year the township trustees would have a large unexpended balance in their hands." Taking down a copy of the acts of 1892 he turned to the act providing for the apportionment of the school tax (page 190) and read the proviso requiring school corporations to return to the county treasurer for the State all school balances over $100, making the failure to do so a misdemeanor punishable by a fine double the amount so withheld. "The Green Smith gang," said he, "desired to have a large unexpended balance in the hands of school officers to the end that the Attorney-general might have the opportunity to get 12 per cent. of it for collecting the same." Probably this piece of legislative jobbery accounts for the doubling of the published fees of Green Smith during the last fiscal year, increasing them from $15,811.87 in 1893 to $31,679.79 in 1894.

"I like the Brazil idea of Republican ratification," said F. M. Caylor, of Noblesville, yesterday. "I believe it would be an excellent thing if the Republican precinct committees all over the State would canvass them for donations for Thanksgiving or Christmas, and with the proceeds remember every needy family, irrespective of party, in their respective neighborhoods with the materials for a good meal, or use them to care for needy families." Proceeding, Mr. Caylor, who is a lumber manufacturer, said that he looked for a winter quite as hard for working people as was last, for the reason that many employers kept their men at work a year ago and accumulated stocks of goods upon which they have lost money, if they have sold. While there is no great stock of goods in the country, manufacturers in any line will not proceed without orders. "I cannot sell carriage lumber or lumber for agricultural implements," he said, "because the manufacturers who buy of me dare not make goods for which they have no orders."

**Grand Lodge Odd Fellows Adjourn.**

Before adjourning yesterday the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. elected officers. As anticipated yesterday morning, Mr. Chipman was advanced to grand master. The complete roster is as follows:

Grand Master—M. A. Chipman, Anderson.
Deputy Grand Master—C. F. Northern, Greensburg.
Grand Secretary—B. F. Foster, Indianapolis.
Grand Treasurer—J. A. Wildman, Indianapolis.
Grand Warden—George L. Reinhard, Vincennes.
Grand Representative—Will H. Talbott, Orleans.
Grand Instructor—W. H. Leedy, Indianapolis.
Grand Trustee—John A. Ferguson, Indianapolis.

The lodge finished its work this afternoon and adjourned.

**Suit Against Satterwhite.**

Receiver Hawkins, of the Indianapolis National Bank, is preparing to bring suit against Harvey Satterwhite, of Martinsville, one of the directors in the defunct bank. John W. Kern, attorney for the receiver, is in Lebanon, O., taking the deposition of Mr. Satterwhite's mother-in-law. It is alleged that the director transferred a good deal of his property to his mother-in-law immediately after the failure of the bank.

**Free Kindergarten Needs.**

All ladies willing to make garments for poor children are urged to meet at the Kindergarten Normal Training-school Building, corner of Pennsylvania and St. Joseph streets, every Saturday afternoon. Second-hand clothing may be left at same place; also contributions of money and provisions for Thanksgiving dinners in the Free Kindergartens on or before Monday, the 26th inst.

**A Scramble for Fitzpatrick's Place.**

E. W. Boyce, John Vories and a half dozen more people have applied for the position as assistant law librarian made vacant by the suicide of Leo Fitzpatrick, whose funeral has not yet been held.

**Logansport Injunction Stands.**

The Logansport Natural-gas Company yesterday withdrew its appeal against the city of Logansport. The city obtained an injunction restraining the company from stopping service to a number of consumers.

**No Case Against Miss Miller.**

Commissioner Van Buren has discharged Lilly Miller, a young woman who was charged with opening a letter belonging to another young lady.

# IRON HALL MATTERS

## SOME FACTS REGARDING THE VALUE OF A RECEIVER'S SERVICES.

### Mr. R. O. Hawkins Says Many of the Statements Made Are Incorrect and Misleading.

Mr. Roscoe O. Hawkins, of Hawkins & Smith, one of the firms of attorneys in the Iron Hall cases, was asked yesterday about the attacks made upon Judge Winters and Receiver Failey. Said he:

"The statements that have been made with reference to the proceedings in the Iron Hall matters before Judge Winters are in many respects incorrect and misleading. The claims that were finally passed upon and allowed on Tuesday were not appealed, except in only one case, where the amount involved was $1,000, and this was after the petition of Mr. Failey had been passed upon, the attorney stating that he did so in order to save his rights until he could hear from his client as to whether he desired an appeal in the case. The petition of Hawkins & Smith was not filed surreptitiously. On the contrary it was filed on the seventh day of November and entered upon the docket and order book in that day's proceeding. It was not passed upon until the 16th of November. The fact that the clerk in that room said he did not see it does not justify the statement that it was surreptitiously filed, as he did not see or handle any of the Iron Hall business, as all the Iron Hall records for the last year have been kept by another clerk, and all the records relating to the Iron Hall case have been entered upon order books prepared for that purpose, and in which nothing else appeared. These records were present in the court room all the time, open to the inspection of every one.

"The statements made by Mr. Walker, late supreme accountant, in an interview, to the effect that the greatest expense of carrying on the business while he was in charge in any one year was $25,000 is not correct or true. On the contrary, the records of the office and Mr. Walker's reports show that the annual expense of conducting the business was from $82,000 to $87,000.

"When Mr. Failey presented his petition asking an allowance it was the duty of the court to hear and pass upon it. Reputable and competent business men were produced and sworn as witnesses, who, after considering the nature of the services, the duties and work performed by Mr. Failey, testified as to what a fair compensation would be. Upon this evidence the court decided the question submitted to it. It will not be said that these gentlemen were not disinterested, reputable and competent business men of this community, nor that they made false statements under oath in a matter in which they had no interest. It certainly is not fair or just to attack the integrity of a judge and to abuse him personally on account of a decision rendered under such circumstances, and especially when it is a well-known fact that Judge Winters, during the year and a half he was upon the bench, filled the position creditably and to the satisfaction of the people and attorneys who had business in his court, and during that time tried and disposed of a great number of cases.

"The allowance to Mr. Failey, when compared with the allowances made to other receivers by the courts of this county, is not out of proportion, when the amounts involved and the number of persons interested is considered. I understand $40,000 was allowed the receiver of a banking concern in this city a few years ago. No one criticised the action of the court in making that allowance, yet the fund administered was not as large as in this case and the assets and the creditors were all substantially in this county, while the Iron Hall funds were scattered over forty States and Canada, and over forty thousand members with claims resided in these places. They were organized into fourteen hundred local and sisterhood branches, each with a separate set of officers, with whom the receiver had to deal, and he was required not only to pass upon, settle and adjust the accounts of these officers, but he had to examine and settle the claim of each of these members."

**A RUMORED SUIT.**

**Judge McMaster May Be Asked to Remove Receiver Failey.**

It is reported on apparently reliable authority that a complaint is in process of preparation, to be submitted before Judge McMaster, asking the removal of James F. Failey as receiver of the Iron Hall and a revision of the allowances to both Mr. Failey and the attorneys in the case. The allegations will be that the settlement of the affairs of order has not been pushed with due regard to economy and the interests of the certificate holders, and that the allowances to receiver and attorneys have been prodigal and in excess of what a fair compensation for the services rendered would require. In addition to the appointment of a new receiver, as the story goes, it will be asked that the allowances be revised and steps taken to recover and return to funds of the order all sums in excess of what the court may deem fair and reasonable pay for the work done.

**STEHLIN CASE A MISTRIAL.**

**Jurors Did Not Believe the Neighborhood Strictly a Residence One.**

The jurors in the case of Haggart vs. Stehlin came in yesterday morning after being out all night and said they were unable to agree. They stood eleven to one in favor of the defendant. The one juror, who thought that a saloon next door to a residence would injure its value, was Mr. Royster. The defense had shown that about this corner, Seventh and College avenue, there were fourteen places of business, including doctors' offices, and the jurors manifested a disposition to hold that this was not strictly a residence neighborhood. The court's instructions followed very closely the letter of the Supreme Court's decision of the law involved, but the jury was advised that if it was found that the neighborhood was one of business rather than of residence, a verdict should be returned for the defendant. Captain Ritter, attorney for the plaintiff, said after the jury came in:

"I am not at all discouraged. Slowly, but nevertheless firmly, the law is becoming clarified and crystallized in these liquor litigations. The court gave us a perfectly fair trial and granted ten points out of eleven that we asked for in the instructions. The jurors became confused in their minds as to whether the owner of such property had full claim to damages if he should move out of the place, but in the next trial this confusion will be prevented. When the case was first presented to the courts it was received with indifference, and it took a year to get the Supreme Court to recognize the points that were made in favor of the principle which they afterwards declared good. It has been a hard fight, but this decision does not scare us a particle. It will come out all right in the end; if not in this case, then in some others that are pending."

**Suing on an Alleged Warranty.**

Theodore W. Pease yesterday brought suit against Austin B. Gates et al. for $10,000. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff bought a carriage horse warranted to be gentle and trustworthy in the presence of locomotives, etc., but that on the first trial of the horse he was frightened at a locomotive and kicked the plaintiff's leg, shattering it in several places.

**Car Started Too Soon.**

Sophia Crawford, who was injured while alighting from a car on the Haughville line, filed a complaint yesterday in the Circuit Court for damages against the Citizens' Street-car Company, demanding $5,000. She alleges that the car was started before she had safely left it, and her injury was due to this cause.

**Her Husband Killed in a Sewer.**

Hattie Smith, widow of Anderson Smith, colored, yesterday brought suit against the Fulmer-Seibert Company for $10,000 damages. She alleges that her husband was injured while at work for the defendants in the Ash-street sewer, and that the said injury caused his death on Aug. 2.

**THE COURT RECORD.**

**Supreme Court.**

17077. Huffman vs. Copeland. Marion C. C. Affirmed. Dailey, J.—Where a husband in pursuance of a written contract relinquishes all interest in his wife's estate, which she devises by will excluding him, and he elects to accept the provisions of the will, he is left no interest whatever in his wife's real estate to which a judgment against him could attach.

16951. Alexander vs. Alexander. Monroe C. C. Reversed. Howard, J.—Under the statute a divorce can be granted only upon the application of the injured party and a finding in favor of one party and against the other is necessary to authorize a divorce.

16966. Collins et al. vs. Stanfield. Carroll C. C. Reversed. Hackney, C. J.—The rule forbidding the varying of the terms of a written contract by parole contemporaneous agreements does not exclude oral agreements made and performed subsequent to the execution of the written contract, and prior or contemporaneous agreements fully executed after the making of the written contract become by their fulfillment subsequent agreements.

**Appellate Court.**

869. L., N. A. & C. Railway Company vs. Holsapple. Orange C. C. Affirmed. Lotz, C. J.—The immediate cause of an injury to a person is not always the controlling cause, so where a passenger was led to believe that a train had reached the platform of a regular station, and the brakeman in assisting her to alight fell upon her, the company is liable for injuries sustained by her. Evidence of complaints of suffering and expressions of existing pain were competent.

1360. Nave et al. vs. Wilson. Fountain C. C. Reversed. Davis, J.—Where a note was given by persons dealing in grain margins to another party who had furnished money and employed the makers in such speculative contracts, which note was for his share of the profits, held, the courts would leave the parties where it finds them and will not enforce the contract.

1365. Herrod et al. vs. Smith et al. Boone C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J.—The appellant's motion to strike out an amended pleading was sustained and he is estopped to assert that the motion was not well taken.

17157. Logansport Natural-gas Company vs. City of Logansport et al. Cass C. C. Dismissed.

**Superior Court.**

Room 1—John L. McMaster, Judge.

Jane Smith vs. Benjamin Smith; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff.

Charles L. Miller et al. vs. George V. Bedell et al. Dismissed.

Room 3—Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge.

Ida Jones vs. Citizens' Street-railroad Company; damages. On trial by jury.

William Spotts vs. Frederick W. Cady; note. Dismissed.

**Criminal Court.**

John F. McCray, Judge.

State vs. Frank Williams; petit larceny. Guilty and sentenced to one year in prison and disfranchised.

State vs. John W. Sargent; petit larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to one year in prison and disfranchised.

State vs. Paul Alvin Shane; incorrigible. Defendant discharged.

State vs. Frank Williams. Motion for new trial filed.

**Circuit Court.**

Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

Mary E. Haggart et al. vs. John H. Stehlin et al.; damages. Jury failed to agree and were discharged.

William Bradshaw vs. Daniel M. Price et al. Trial by jury. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $117.09.

Maggie Reed vs. George J. Brunson; bastardy. On trial by jury.

In re John G. Meyers; declared a person of unsound mind.

**New Suits Filed.**

Theodore W. Pease vs. Austin B. Gates et al.; damakes. Demand, $10,000.

Belinda Collins vs. Thomas Simms; note. Demand, $116.72.

Lizzie O. Stout vs. Edward T. Stout; divorce. Cruelty.

John E. Gray vs. William I. Ripley; foreclosure of mechanic's lien.

Hattie Smith, Administratrix, vs. Leander A. Fulmer et al.; damages. Demand, $10,000.

Sophia Crawford vs. Citizens' Street-railroad Company; damages. Demand, $5,000.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Joseph A. Mincurn is visiting relatives in the East.

Mrs. Frances Senour, of Shelbyville, is visiting Mrs. Shindle, on North Illinois street.

Mrs. Arthur Jordan and daughter have gone to Cairo, Ill., to visit her sister, Mrs. Sweet.

Col. Thomas Nelson, of Terre Haute, is in the city and attended the Flower Mission fair last evening.

Mrs. F. C. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. James B. Curtis, on North Pennsylvania street.

Mrs. Lowe Carey has been called to Orange, Mass., by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. A. A. Parmenter.

Miss Cora Griffith, of Southport, and sister, Mrs. Bowen, have returned from a visit to their brother in Bowling Green, Ky.

Mrs. Florence Dunbar, of Greencastle, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wilbur Hitt, went to Earl Park yesterday to spend a few days.

Mrs. H. B. Holman entertained a number of friends Wednesday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Clarine Woolfolk, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. William Dugdale, Miss Dugdale, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks and sons are at the Battery Park Hotel at Asheville, N. C.

Wednesday night Governor and Mrs. Matthews entertained the Supreme judges, ex-Supreme Court Clerk Sweeney and wife and ex-Attorney-general Smith and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. John Candee Dean have issued invitations for a dance Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, in honor of Miss Bright Armstrong, of Camden, who is their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Dickenson, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter Sarah and Mr. Edward M. Wood, of Denver, Col., formerly of this city, which took place at the family residence Nov. 15.

The German Ladies' Aid Society will give its third annual charity ball at Tomlinson Hall Dec. 7, and for the event two bands have been secured, one for dance music and the other for promenades. The reception committee is composed of the following: Mr. and Mrs. Severin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scherrer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fahnley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rush, Mr. and Mrs. Gall, sr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Lieber, Mr. and Mrs. H. Haueisen, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Broich, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Ph. Rappaport, Mr. and Mrs. O. Stechhan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pink, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollweg, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Pantzer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Krauss and Mr. and Mrs. John Wocher.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Buchtel, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lieber and Miss Grace Alexander are at the head of a movement to give a series of chamber music concerts by the Schliewen String Quartet. The series will consist of five concerts, one to be given each month till the series is complete. To this end they have sent out circulars for subscribers to the concerts. It is expected to give the first one week from to-night at Plymouth Church. The Schliewen quartet is considered the best organization of the kind in the State, consisting as it does of finished musicians. The members have played long together, and last season, as the central and main part of the Kammer Music Club concerts, received warmest approval of all cultivated musicians. The subscribers will not form a club and any lover of good music will be gladly welcomed. The project is for the furtherance of a better class of music in this city.

HUNT—SAILORS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 22.—A. H. Hunt, secretary of the Home Building and Loan Association, and Miss Queena Sailors were married Wednesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. D. Parr, of the Mulberry-street M. E. Church.

**Judge McMaster Ties a Knot.**

Judge McMaster yesterday officiated for the first time in his present term. Charles Burroughs and Lenora Waldon, good looking and well-dressed residents of one of the out townships, appeared at the clerk's desk and swore out a license for themselves without asking any help and then went upstairs to Room 1 and sought the Judge. They declared their purpose to marry and asked the court to perform the ceremony. The nuptial knot was tied to their satisfaction and when the groom offered to pay the Judge he refused to accept anything for the office, much to the surprise of the groom. The bride was a sensible looking girl of perhaps twenty-three years and, while attired stylishly, was more notable for her rosy blushes than for her clothes.

**Gentile Is an Imbecile.**

A commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Ben Gentile, who was sentenced to serve a term in the workhouse, yesterday reported that Gentile is mentally and morally an imbecile, due to congenital causes. He will be sent to the poor farm instead of the workhouse. Dr. Stone said that he, Gentile, does not know the difference between right and wrong.

**Mr. Wiltsie Wants Office Room.**

Prosecuting Attorney Wiltsie wants the County Commissioners to furnish him an office in the courthouse. Provision was once made for an office in the courthouse, but the room set as'de fr that purpose is now occupied by Probate Judge O'Brien and the grand jury. The Commissioners promised to see what could be done for Mr. Wiltsie.

**Art Engraving Receivership.**

A. A. Young was yesterday appointed receiver of the Art Engraving Company by Judge Harvey. The complaining witness was I. R. Henri, president of the company. C. S. Denny, counsel for Ida D. Barkley, filed an intervening petition.

**Columbian Half Dollars.**

Beginning to-day Louis J. Deschler will pay out in change to his patrons Columbian souvenir half dollars at 50 cents each as long as they last.

# BRIDES OF THE CZARS

## IT IS NOT A SINECURE TO BE THE WIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

### The Old Adage, Uneasy Rests the Head That Wears a Crown, Has Force in This Instance.

New York Advertiser.

The Princess Alix, with her rumored obstinacy concerning her conversion to the Greek Church, has brought before the public a realization of the duties of the brides of the Czars. Not many people think of the long course of training, the complete absorption of nationality, of religion, language, of home, of self even, that a young girl must undergo before she can become the bride of a Czar of Russia.

For the past several centuries nearly every Czar has gone abroad for his bride, and there is little real Russian blood in the veins of the royal family of Russia to-day. Far more, as far as flesh and blood go, could the late Alexander III be called German. Yet, notwithstanding the alien blood of his mother and grandmothers, he was in feeling, sympathies, religion, Russian to the core of his heart, as every man and every woman must be who is either born of or married to the crown of Russia.

Pushkin used to amuse himself by showing the dilution of Russian blood in proportion of wine and water. Putting before him a large goblet, he would pour into it a spoonful of red wine. "This," he said, "is for Alexis, whose blood was pure Russian. This," pouring in a spoonful of water for Anne's German husband, a third for Catherine II, a fourth for the wife of Paul, a fifth for the wife of Nicholas, and a sixth for the wife of Alexander II." To-day he would have to add a seventh spoonful of water for the Danish wife of the late Czar, and possibly an eighth for the Princess Alix, the German fiancee of the new Czar.

But all of these foreign women, who have had to renounce every tie that could bind them to their own country before sharing the crown of a Russian husband, have become devoted soul and body to the country of their adoption. The severe tutelage at the hands of priests for the religious instruction, and from teachers for the Russian language, history and manners, has in every case been entirely effectual in uprooting from the heart of the young girl every trace of her foreign sympathies. Not even those who inoculate every drop of blood is Russian could be more loyal than these maidens from afar, whom the baptism of the Russian church so magically transforms into Russians.

But with the young German Princess Alix seems to have come a change in the history of Russian brides. This determined young woman refused to have her identity so entirely absorbed. She would not say that her "former religion is accursed; that her conversion to the Russian faith was due to her conviction that her own religion is not founded upon truth," as the law of the Russian church requires. Never before has the Holy Synod of Russia had to face such a refusal. Argument with the girl has been in vain.

"I join the Greek church merely that I may be of one faith with my future husband," she said firmly.

And the Holy Synod of Russia, according to the "Kreuz Zeitung," had to make this highly important and extraordinary concession to the young German girl who not even for the crown of the empire would condemn the religion of her forefathers.

There was a period in the early history of Russia when the Czars were cut off from choosing foreign brides. It was after the eastern and western divisions of the church presented an insurmountable barrier to those not of the Greek communion. The capture of Constantinople and the adjacent territories by the Turks debarred the Czars still further from going abroad for their wives, and it was not until the Reformation that they began to ally Russian with stranger blood. During this intervening time the poorest Russian maid was eligible to the throne of Russia, if only she could find favor in the eyes of the Czar.

The method of selecting these wives was very similar to that of Ahasuerus when he chose Esther. Envoys were sent to the furthest ends of the kingdom to bring to Moscow the most beautiful young girls of every degree to be passed in review before the Czar. Over barren stretches of land, across frozen roads and snowy steppes were these maidens brought by the hundreds. The hatreds of rivals and jealousy, the mortifying fear of being rejected, added to the perils and discomforts of travel in that rude fifteenth century, made this a most reluctant journey.

After a "wedding-out" process before a committee those who remained were lodged in a large building. Twelve girls slept in each of the dormitories. A few days after their arival the Czar entered, and, seating himself at the end of the dormitory on a kind of throne placed there for the purpose, every girl then presented herself before him in turn. A handkerchief embroidered with pearls was put into her hand, and she dropped it at the feet of the Emperor. If she found favor in his sight he picked it up. The young woman who became the Czar's choice was given into the hands of instructors, priest and court ladies and then began that long course of tutelage necessary for the bride of every Czar from that day to this; very much the same course of preparation which the fiancee of Nicholas II is undergoing to-day.

It was during this period of preparation that the blackest plots were woven around the brides-elect of early Russia. In many cases they sickened and died before coming to the throne. Strong and healthy young country girls, as most of them were, these deaths were not even mysterious, so easily could they be traced to the enemies with which they were surrounded.

The father of Peter the Great was obliged to choose his wife in this manner, though before the sixty young maidens were presented to him, he had already made his choice in secret, and, rejecting all of them, he married the housekeeper of one of his boyars, a young Russian girl, who had been orphaned and left destitute. This girl—Nathalie Narchkine—was the mother of Peter the Great, whose blood was thus, unlike most of the Czars who have come after him, pure Russian.

With Peter ended the old regime of wife choosing, for, though in his first marriage he conformed to it, in his second marriage he allowed no emissary to bring beautiful maidens before him. Consulting nobody, he chose for himself an ugly little wife, who was brave enough to follow him both to war and to sea.

**November.**

There is no wind at all to-night
To dash the drops against the pane;
No sound abroad, nor any light,
And sadly falls the autumn rain.

There is no color in the world,
No lovely tint on hill or plain;
The summer's golden sails are furled,
And sadly falls the autumn rain.

The earth lies tacitly beneath
As it were dead of joy or pain—
It does not move, it does not breathe,
And sadly falls the autumn rain.

And all my heart is patient, too;
I wait till it shall wake again;
The songs of springs shall sound anew,
Though sadly falls the autumn rain.

—Celia Thaxter.

**The Fun Will Begin.**

Philadelphia North American.

It seems that every Democrat arriving in Washington has a different idea of what should be done at the short session. Oh, what fun there'll be when the band strikes up!

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**
**World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.**

**Warning to Expectant MOTHERS.**
Many internal remedies are being skillfully and glibly advertised, professing to Shorten Labor, Lessen Pains of Child-birth, etc., and with wonderful inconsistency to regulate *menstruation*. Common sense should teach any woman that a preparation adapted for MENSTRUAL DISORDERS will not prepare the system for Child-birth; on the contrary, *internal remedies* at this time may imperil her life. We earnestly say BEWARE of all such; they cannot, at this critical period, do any possible good, and their use may prove fatal. It is only by persistent EXTERNAL treatment while *enceinte*, thus relaxing and softening all the parts, that the hour of Child-birth is robbed of its terror; and no remedy on earth does this but "MOTHER'S FRIEND." For further information address
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**BUSINESS CHANCE.**

BUSINESS CHANCE—45 per cent. average weekly profits on $150 invested. Prospectus, itemized statistics free. BENSON & DWYER, 891 Broadway, New York.

**Anæmic Women**
with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

**Scott's Emulsion**

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.
*Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.*
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

**FLANNER & BUCHANAN**
**FUNERAL DIRECTORS.**
We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.
**172 North Illinois St.**

**DIED.**

FITZHUGH—At Walla Walla, Wash., Monday, Nov. 19, Mary Phipps, wife of George L. Fitzhugh, and daughter of Leonidas Phipps, formerly of this city.

JONES—Amanda A. Jones, at the home of her brother, George W. Jones, 797 North Illinois street, at 9:40 a. m. yesterday. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 24, at 10 a. m., at house. Friends invited.

GOODHART—William Henry, at the family residence, No. 393 East Michigan street, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22, aged forty-nine years. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. at Grace M. E. Church, corner Market and East streets. All friends invited.

**SOCIETY MEETINGS.**

A. A. O. N. M. S.—Nobles attend. Stated meeting of Murat Temple this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business, in Rooms 20-22 West Maryland street.
J. T. BRUSH, Potentate.
JOSEPH W. SMITH, Recorder.

**HELP WANTED—MALE.**

THE DAVIS BUSINESS EXCHANGE offices, 44 Baldwin block, furnish well-recommended people at all times to employers free; superior facilities given for introducing persons seeking employment to business men. Therefore, bring on your references as to character, ability, etc. You can be assisted on the way to good positions. The charges are moderate, 10 per cent. of first month's salary with small office fee. Call, state your wants and efficiency, then judge for yourself their ability to assist you. All inquiries cheerfully answered gratis.

**WANTED—AGENTS.**

WANTED—Active men in small towns, $75 per month can be made, and will prove it; we furnish samples free; write us, we will explain. Address Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen in every county, $75 a month and expenses. Office, furniture, advertising furnished. Goods monopoly. Experience unnec