STRANGLED BY THE HANGMAN

Shocking Scene at the Execution of Miss Christie Warden's Murderer.

Feet of George H Abbott, Alias Frank C. Almy, Permitted to Touch the Floor When the Body Dropped Through the Gallows Trap.

The Bungler's Victim Drawn Up Again and Suspended Until Life Was Extinct.

Career of the Most Noted Criminal in New Hampshire—A Thief from Boyhood—His Cruel Killing of the Woman He Loved.

BUNGLING EXECUTION.

Frank C. Almy Slowly Strangled to Death by a New Hampshire Sheriff.

CONCORD, N. H., May 16.—George H. Abbott, alias Frank C. Almy, who murdered Miss Christie Warden near Hanover on the night of April 17, 1891, was strangled to death in the New Hampshire penitentiary this morning. The execution was a bungling affair and shocked those who witnessed it.

The condemned man slept well last night, and arose at 5 o'clock this morning, dressed himself and ate a hearty breakfast. Chaplain Wilkins went to the prison early, and he was with Almy until the end, but the condemned man paid no attention to the chaplain's remarks. At 10 o'clock sharp the warden, with the death watch as witnesses for Almy, delivered Almy to the sheriff. The latter informed Almy that he might say anything he wished before going to the scaffold, but Almy replied that he had nothing to say. Meanwhile the witnesses assembled in full view of the gallows. Upwards of 150 persons were present. At 10:13½ the death march was begun, and in half a minute the scaffold was reached. The officers quickly strapped Almy's arms at the elbows and then strapped his lower limbs, standing in front of the prisoner.

As the sheriff straightened up Almy looked into the officer's face, and said twice in an almost inaudible tone: "May I speak?"

The sheriff shook his head. Almy, even then, appeared to want to speak, but the cap was hastily drawn over his face, and he said nothing. Sheriff Hurlburt, after the cap was fixed, placed the hangman's knot under the left ear, and at 10:16 touched the spring. The drop fell heavily, and Almy's body went down. To the horror of the spectators, his feet struck the floor below, his knees being under him. Inside of a minute the officers on the platform of the scaffold pulled the body up several feet, and the condemned man slowly strangled. At 10:30 Almy was pronounced dead. The doors were then opened, and the spectators filed past the gallows and left the prison.

ABBOTT'S CAREER.

Began His Evil Course at Ten and Spent Most of His Youth in the Penitentiary.

Few events in the criminal annals of New England created the intensity of interest which was manifested in Almy's horrible crime. The identification of Almy as Abbott made the criminal one of the most remarkable murderers ever known. New England was the scene of all his crimes. Within the past fifteen years a youth reared in a law-abiding community went out from its schools and churches to enter upon a life that began with stealing, passed on to burglary and ended in murder. Ten of the last fifteen years were spent in State prisons, and yet the prisoner was not thirty-five years of age until January, 1892. The murderer's father, Harris Abbott, was one of the Abbotts of Abbott's Mills, the son of Eliphalet Abbott, a wealthy, proud and pompous manufacturer, better known as Duke Abbott than by his real name. The murderer was equally well connected on his mother's side. In January, 1857, at Salem, Mass., was born the son George H. Abbott, destined to bring lasting sorrow to himself and all who became associated with him. Three days after his birth the mother died. Though thus early deprived of a mother's love, George H. Abbott was not left to the mercies of strangers.

Young Abbott began his career of crime when ten years old. He was first sentenced to State's prison in 1874. His father, overcome by shame, committed suicide soon after. On June 23, 1881, Abbott was again sent to prison for burglary, but escaped on Sept. 30, 1887. Then he went South, assuming the name of Frank C. Almy. After a few years of wandering he came North again. On July 11, 1890, Almy applied for work at the farm of Andrew Warden, of Hanover. Then he met Christie Warden. The story of his unsuccessful attempts to win her regard, and her firm, yet kind, declination to accept a man who could tell nothing of his antecedents is a familiar one. On the 1st of April, 1891, Almy's time expired and he was not re-engaged. The family, who had become alarmed at his violent temper, were glad to have him go, but tried to send him away in good humor. After leaving Mr. Warden's Almy returned to Salem. He went around among the farmers to get work, but every one said: "I don't want you." On June 14, 1891, he was hiding in Andrew Warden's barn. At all the places where he had stopped while away he had showed pictures of Christie and Fannie Warden, and displayed the necktie-case given him at Christmas by "my Christie." There was no doubt of his infatuation for the girl.

HIS LAST CRIME.

The shocking story of Almy's last crime is well remembered. A noble woman was seized from her mother's side and murdered with a fiendish ferocity. About 9:30 o'clock on the evening of July 17, Mrs. Warden, accompanied by her two daughters and a friend, was slowly making her way homeward along a deserted road. The women passed on through an archway, up a little hill, and then walked down toward the meadow road. Their course ahead was plainly discernible, and no sound gave warning that death was lurking about them. A stump fence at this point separated recently cut woodland from the street, and a little way ahead was a pair of bars, which were used to keep stray stock and trespassers out of the inclosure. Close to this gateway was a large tree that cast a deep shadow upon the ground beneath it. The women approached, Mrs. Warden and Miss Louise F. Goodell, a neighbor, leading, and Christie Warden with her younger sister, Fanny, bringing up the rear. Suddenly, like an apparition gliding out of the shadow, appeared the figure of a man, and as he stood in the roadway and faced them, he said:

"Mrs. Warden, you and Fannie may move on with safety. I shall not harm you, unless you interfere with me. If you do, I will shoot you like dogs."

Then, turning to the sisters behind, the younger of whom he apparently did not recognize, he exclaimed:

"Christie, I have come a thousand miles to meet you, and now our time is short."

Thereupon the speaker drew from his breast a revolver, which he cocked. As the weapon clicked, the frightened women saw the barrel shining in the moonlight. It was a moment of horrible suspense. The four women stood petrified, and the stillness was only broken by the stranger saying, in a harsh, cold voice:

"Mrs. Warden you know me, I believe. I am Frank Almy and you have never known me to break my word. Move on or I will shoot. Move on, I say."

The man then raised his left arm and covered the aged woman with his revolver, again threatening in a low sharp voice the penalty of delay. Christie up to this time had been so overpowered by fear that she was scarcely able to move. She clung to her sister, a bright young girl seventeen years old, who, locked her in an embrace that was the desperate effort of loved ones not to be parted. Almy, however, lost no time in carrying out his design. He seized Christie by the left shoulder, and locking his left arm around her neck, he placed the muzzle of his weapon against the breast of his victim's young defender and hissed between his teeth:

"I have hated you, Fan, and unless you let go of Christie, I will blow you into eternity."

The young girl knew he meant all he said, but thinking only of her sister, she answered:

"Shoot, then. I will not let her go."

What inspired the murderer not to fire his revolver into the body of his young opponent can only be explained by the fact that her foot struck uneven ground at this moment and she fell, nearly carrying her sister with her. This was Almy's opportunity, and grasping Christie around the waist he dragged her to the bars, which he lowered and then pulled her into the woodland beyond. At this point the ground was cleared, and save occasional large rocks, was smooth. When once inside he threw his victim to the ground, and then, grasping her firmly by the foot and skirts he began dragging her towards a small brook that was situated about two hundred yards from the highway. As he advanced with his burden he kept exclaiming: "Stand back or I will shoot." This threat overawed the mother and friend, but did not frighten Fannie. Telling her mother to hurry on to Emmett Marshall's farm, about a quarter of a mile away, and summon help, the young heroine climbed the fence and dashed on towards her sister, who now shouted with desperation and despair:

"Oh, Fannie, help! or he will kill me."

A COURAGEOUS SISTER.

Not a word now escaped Almy. He continued to drag his burden toward the underbrush, which he presently gained after Christie's outer clothing had been literally torn from her body. Holding her there in his embrace, with a background of darkness, he turned and saw the oncoming sister who was now but a few rods away. Taking deliberate aim, he fired, but the girl faltered not. She heard the report ring out, heard her sister's enfeebled moan and her mother's pitiful cry, "Oh! God, have mercy," but facing death she strode on. Again the revolver spoke, and she felt a strange whizzing noise at her shoulder. She knew the ball had almost singed her dress, but still she was unterrified. Suddenly a new thought struck her. Perhaps if she should remain quiet for a time Almy would act on the defensive and spare her sister until help could come to hand. So, concealing herself near by, she paused. The minutes passed like hours. Suddenly another shot was fired. Almy evidently had noticed that she had moved and was still firing in the direction where he had last seen her.

Perhaps five minutes passed, and then, far up the side of a distant hill, were heard footsteps. A man was hurrying down, evidently in response to the alarm for help, and Fannie thought of guiding him to the place where her sister lay prostrate now on the earth from blows from her assailant. Gathering her skirts tight around her, the young girl rushed up a gradual incline toward the road, again coming in range of Almy's revolver, which he fired twice after her. Like a frightened fawn she ran down the hill, through a brook, where the water was up to her knees, and breathlessly intercepted the new recruit. The man was Emanuel Marshall, but on leaving home he brought no weapons, and, on learning the recklessness with which Almy used his, he displayed a great deal less enthusiasm about advancing to the attack than had the young girl at his side. As they stole on the place where Almy was located, which was now situated at a point about two hundred yards further up the brook to the left, where the shots resounded in quick succession and a death cry followed. The final event in the great tragedy was over, and in an instant the two saw the young man rush up the hill far back in the inclosure and evidently making in the direction of the town. Then all was still. Christie lay on her left side, her white skirts covered with blood from a wound in the back and another in the head. As Fannie looked upon her dead sister her highly-strung system collapsed, and, with a cry, she sank on the ground by the dead girl's side.

The cruel assailant, with smoking revolver in hand, returned to his hiding place in the Warden barn, where he remained in concealment for more than a month, foraging about the country at night for his means of sustenance, and often visiting the grave of Christie. Aug. 18 Mrs. Warden, the mother, found some empty cans under the barn, and notified the authorities. Wednesday night, Aug. 19, Prof. George H. Whitcher and Deputy Sheriff Brown watched the Warden premises, and, at 1:30 in the morning, were rewarded by seeing Almy come around the corner of the barn and go to an apple-tree for fruit. The alarm was given, the barn was surrounded, and after a siege of ten hours, and after having his leg broken by a bullet fired by Charles Hewitt, Almy surrendered, on the assurance by John M. Fuller that he should not be lynched. He was taken to the Wheelock house, where was identified as George H. Abbott by his relatives, by boyhood friends, by officers who had previously arrested him and by the authorities from the State prison at Windsor, Vt. He was committed to jail, and after two trials he was sentenced to death.

Fought with the Hired Girl.

Sam Johnston, the fifteen-year-old son of Samuel Johnston, of No. 626 North Pennsylvania street, was arrested last night by officer Klinger for assault and battery on Kate Campbell, a domestic in the family. The boy claims that he accidentally hurt her arm, while playfully pushing her out of the room, where he was engaged in studying his lessons. His father, who is connected with the Wasson dry goods store, gave bond for his appearance.

An Ex-Confederate's Misfortune.

Michael Lynch, a resident of Dunlop street, fell down a stairway at the corner of South and Meridian streets yesterday afternoon, and was painfully injured. He was taken to the City Hospital. Lynch is an ex-confederate soldier.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION
To
$3.50—Chicago and Return—$3.50
Saturday, May 20, 1893,

Via the Lake Erie & Western railroad and magnificent steamers of the Delta Transportation Company. Leaving Indianapolis at 10 P. M., will land passengers at the World's Fair pier at 8 A. M., and at Randolph-street docks, Chicago, at 8:30 A. M., Sunday, May 21. Returning, leave Randolph street at 6 P. M., World's Fair grounds, 6:30 P. M., making direct connections at Michigan City with trains which arrive at Indianapolis at 3:20 A. M. Tickets good returning three days. For full information, tickets and chair-car accommodations, call at City Ticket Office, 46 South Illinois street.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"
Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

STOP it now! Not to-morrow, when it may have settled dangerously on the lungs, but to-day counteract that cough, heal that irritated throat, and prevent the progress of pulmonary inflammation with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

Piko's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

GRIEF OF TRENCK'S FAMILY

His Mother's Reason Threatened on Receiving News of Her Son's Fate.

Pathetic Sorrow in the Woodlawn-Avenue Home of the Young Murderer Who Was Lynched by the Seymour Mob.

No Remorse from the Scene of the Tragedy for the Vigilantes' Work.

Coroner's Inquest of the Remains—Viewed by a Constant Throng at Brownstown Yesterday—Body to Be Brought Here To-Day.

THE NEWS AT TRENCK'S HOME.

His Mother's Reason Is Threatened—The Career of the Young Man.

The news of the shocking and lawless tragedy which occurred at Brownstown, Monday night, brought a desolation fraught with the bitterness of death into a peaceful little Woodlawn-avenue home in this city. A happy family circle has been sundered by the awful and violent death of one of its favored members. At No. 139 Woodlawn avenue, in a pretty new cottage, resides Frederick Trenck, the father of Louis Trenck, who met an ignominious death at the hands of a frenzied mob on Monday night. The family consists of the father and mother, four daughters at home and two brothers. The elder brother of Louis Trenck is a traveling salesman in the employ of Hollweg & Reese, and resides at No. 63 Highland place. The younger brother is Fred Trenck, of No. 30 Carlos street.

The first intimation the family had of the hanging of the son was a telegram from the coroner at Seymour. The few brief words that perhaps brings the destruction of reason to the mind of the mother were received and read to her at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, even while the corpse of her boy was yet hanging from the rude scaffold constructed by the ruthless mob. The moment Mrs. Trenck was brought to realize the import of that telegram she fell into a prostration that threatens great danger to her, and as the day passed into the evening her family feared that her reason would be dethroned. Mr. Trenck, the father of the unfortunate young man, feels the blow more keenly than his wife and is almost distracted. He has since been unable to leave the house. He is traveling agent for Ellis & Helfenberger, of the Enterprise Foundry and Fence Company, and was fortunately at home when the news came.

Yesterday afternoon the four sisters of "Lou," as he is called by the family, talked of their brother and his untimely fate. The young ladies are all refined and intelligent appearing girls, and while tearfully commenting upon the affair put forth every effort to keep back the bitter emotion and grief that possessed them, for the sake of their heart-broken mother. In the attractive little parlor they discussed the event, while in the sitting room sat the mother surrounded by other members of the family. At the briefest allusion to her son she would break forth in pitiful wailings and exclamations: "That's my boy, that's my boy," and then it seemed that the poor woman's heart would burst with its pent-up flood of woe. She would be pacified for a time and then again would pathetically speak of her boy.

John W., the eldest son of the Trenck family was away yesterday, but his wife found him by wire at Terre Haute, and he left that city at once for the scene of the tragedy. He will arrive here to-day with the body of his brother. The news of Louis Trenck's taking off came to his people in the nature of a terrible shock, the entire household having just begun to recover from the first deep grief thrust upon them by his crime.

His father, mother and brother hurried to his assistance upon the first knowledge they had of his trouble, and spent several days at Seymour looking into the case. They had employed Hon. Jason Brown to defend their son, and left him with loving promises that he should receive all the aid it was possible for them to bestow. They did not sanction his deed. They abhorred the thought that one of the family, eminently respectable in this city, should have stained his hands with the blood of a fellow man, but he was their son and brother, and they dared not forsake him. The mother remembered him as a prattling, innocent babe at her knee, not as a murderer, and the father, glancing backward through the years when he fondly taught the lad the first precepts of honor and integrity, promptly extended a helping hand that would never be more welcome to his son. That Louis had sinned deeply, grievously, they knew, but when they returned home last week it was not with the feeling that he would die through an unwritten law. They had made all preparations to have his defense conducted and hoped that at least they might bring him out from the shadow of the legal scaffold.

One of the young ladies of the Trenck family spoke as follows in defense of her brother: "Lou was a good boy and until the unfortunate occurrence at Seymour last week we never knew of his being under the influence of intoxicating drinks. He was quiet in his habits and was always very slow about giving offense. He was a cigar maker by trade, but for several months he had been in the employ of Mr. Spellman, the lumber merchant, and some time ago he was sent to Central America by the firm. A few weeks ago he returned home from the trip very sick, and remained with us until he went to Seymour to work at his trade. While he was at home he was not inclined to go about much, and I do not believe he ever left the house after night. We all regretted his action in that unfortunate affair, but we felt that he was not entirely to blame, and we intended helping him out of it if possible."

The Trenck family stated yesterday that while they were at Seymour they learned of many incidents in the case which led them to believe Lou was not nearly so guilty as he had been painted by the press. It appears now that the brother of the prisoner while there had a talk with Mrs. Feadler, the widow of the murdered landlord, in which she stated that her husband was under the influence of liquor when he was killed, and she did not want to prosecute his slayer. She also made the remark that whisky had been the ruin of her home. It is also said that the girl over whom the trouble was brought about also stated that she saw Feadler strike young Trenck with a heavy instrument of some sort before the latter fired the fatal shot. The family of the dead man believe this statement, from the fact that they found him very weak from loss of blood which had come from a serious looking wound on his face.

The family feel very bitter toward the men who did the work at Brownstown Monday night, and although they do not care to discuss the action of the mob, they aver that they propose to take immediate steps toward bringing his murderers to justice.

Louis Trenck was twenty-six years old and unmarried. He was born in Madison, and came to this city with his parents several years ago.

AFTER THE LYNCHING.

Verdict of the Coroner Following the Inquest of Lou Trenck at Brownstown.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, May 16.—Hardly had the lynchers of Trenck left the scene when men, women and children appeared at the courthouse to view the grewsome spectacle. They had been hidden behind buildings while the tragedy was being enacted. The coroner, who lives opposite the jail, watched the proceedings from a second story window and as soon as the crowd disappeared behind a corner he went across the street and, with the assistance of a few men, lowered the body to the ground. It was still warm and Dr. James Stillwell was called, but the lynchers knew what they were doing when they left the body and knew that no medical skill could return it to life. The body was taken to Vance & Clemens's undertaking establishment, where it was viewed by a throng all day. The coroner telegraphed the parents of Trenck immediately after the body was cut down, but up to a late hour this evening nothing had been heard from them. The coroner held an inquest this morning and the verdict was that Lou Trenck came to his death at the hands of an unknown mob of men.

Notes of the Turley Lynching.

Bedford Mail.

Turley had a square, bull-dog face, with thin red mustache and thick under lip. He was about thirty-two years old, and had the reputation of being an ugly customer.

The members of the mob wore half-masks, with long, loose chin-pieces, such as are worn at masquerade balls, and most of them were armed with new hickory wagon-spokes and revolvers.

F. X. Johnson rooms at the residence of his mother, just across the Monon railroad from the jail. Chip heard the lynchers, and walked out to the gate to to get a good view, but received a cordial invitation from a gentlemen with a six-shooter and a wagon spoke, to go back into the house. "All right, Colonel," replied the immortal F. X., and he hustled back to bed.

The whistles of the early Monon trains crowed exultantly when they passed the body of Turley swinging in the jailyard this morning, and all the yard engines in the city did likewise when the crews went to work. This was rather significant.

ATTACK ON THE FRANCHISE

City Company Denies the Legality of the Transfer from the Old Company.

Circuit Court Asked to Enjoin the Citizens' Company from Occupying the Streets of the City Company's Route.

The City Railway Company yesterday morning filed suit against the Citizens' Street-railway Company and the Citizens' Street-railroad Company for an injunction and to quiet title. It is sought by this suit to settle beyond all dispute the rights of the companies to occupancy of the route known as the north-and-south route.

The complaint commences with the usual allegations of incorporation of both the plaintiff and defendant companies and sets up the passage of the original street car ordinance in 1864 and the construction of the Citizens' Street-railway Company in pursuance thereof, and continues to say that the company did not lay down or operate a line over the routes hereinafter mentioned and described in the ordinance of the date, May 3, 1893. The complaint then alleges the organization of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company in April, 1888, and "thereafter, to-wit, on the 24th day of April, 1888, the old Citizens' company (meaning the Citizens' Street-railway Company) assumed to sell and the new Citizens' company (meaning the Citizens' Street-railroad Company) assumed to buy all the property of every description belonging to the old Citizens' company, which the old Citizens' company assumed to convey to the new Citizens' company by deed of grant and assignment to the new Citizens' company, including the right or franchise to operate its cars in the streets of the city for the unexpired portion of its said term or license. That the old company was impotent to grant, sell or assign its said franchise, for that there was, has been and is now no law or statute in the State of Indiana enabling, authorizing or empowering a street railway company to sell, assign or transfer its franchise to any one; nor was there, has been or is there any law in the State of Indiana authorizing the said new Citizens' company to purchase, take, acquire, hold or use a franchise assumed to be taken as a grantee or assignee from any other incorporated street railway company. Nor has there been at any time a statute or law in the State of Indiana authorizing or permitting the city of Indianapolis (a municipal corporation organized under the general laws of the State for the incorporation of cities) to approve, ratify or confirm the pretended assignment of said franchise by said old company to the said new company."

General ordinance No. 60, of 1889, providing for the use of electric power, is then set out in full, and followed by allegations that, at the time of the passage of the original ordinance, in 1864, the city had a population of only 25,000; but that at the time of the passage of the new city charter, in 1891, it had grown to a city of 125,000 inhabitants, with an area of twenty-five square miles, and having within its corporate limits streets aggregating three hundred miles, and at this time the most of the lines operated by the new company were operated with animal power. The complaint then alleges that, immediately after the passage of the new charter, the new company began to agitate the question of a new franchise, and the officers of the company approached the proper city authorities, and indicated and declared that they desired to acquire a new franchise, and desired to propose terms, and asked the city authorities to make an offer of sale of such franchise. The complaint then goes on to recite the various steps taken by the Board of Public Works and Council until the granting of the franchise to the City company and the ratification by the Council of the contract entered into with it by the Board of Public Works, by the terms of which contract the City company is required to have a given route, known as the north-and-south route, in operation within a specified period of time, and by virtue of which contract the City company claims the right to occupy the streets named in that route; it alleges that neither of the Citizens' companies ever laid any route to the city limits north from Washington street, as provided for in the north-and-south route granted the City company, nor had it occupied any portion of the south end of that route except the four squares on South Pennsylvania street, between Washington and South streets, which was abandoned long ago.

The ordinance prohibiting the cutting into permanently improved streets without the consent of the Board of Public Works is then set out in full. Then follows a recital of the entry upon the north-and-south route by the Citizens' company in the night time, while the grant of the route to the City company was pending in the Council, and allegations that the acts of the Citizens' company in this respect were not bona fide and in good faith, and that it is not entitled to keep or have possession of the route or any part of it, but is bound to yield its wrongful and unlawful possession to the City company, and remove its rails, obstructions, materials and the like from the north-and-south route, to the end that the City company may build and operate the said line. Then follows a recital of the building by the Citizens' company of short, disconnected stretches of track upon various portions of the north-and-south route and other streets, which it was thought the City company would be authorized to occupy.

The notice of the City company to the Citizen's company to vacate the north-and-south route is then produced in copy. The Citizen's company, it is alleged, paid no attention to this notice, and the City was compelled to bring suit against it to enjoin it from proceeding with the work, but no attention was paid to the suit. It is then charged that the defendant, "in furtherance of its policy to harm and injure the plaintiff, gives out and publishes that it has the sole right to the line and the City has no interest, right or title in or to such line." The City company claims the sole right to occupancy is vested in them, but the Citizen's company will repel by force and arms any attempt by it to lay its tracks along the route, and in pursuance of its policy the Citizen's company," it is alleged, "has entered upon other streets and street crossings where no tracks are or have been laid, and have laid therein segregated portions of track," as examples of which the following streets are named: New Jersey, Maryland, Union, Bellefontaine, Delaware, New York and Alabama streets. The taking possession of these streets, it is charged, is for dishonest purposes, and the Citizens' company, by its officers, have declared it to be their intention to occupy any route which it learns the City company intends to occupy, and to hold possession by force against the City company. In support of the allegations of bad faith the complaint alleges that the right of the Citizens' company to operate cars by electricity will expire Jan. 18, 1894, and the receipts till that time will not compensate them for the equipment of new lines.

The complaint alleges that the city and citizens have an active and valuable interest in the construction of the line by the City company, and that to bring separate suits against the Citizens' company for each wrongful act would necessitate a multiplicity of suits and assist the Citizens' company in its policy of hindering and delaying work by the City company.

It is also alleged that unless the Citizens' company be enjoined from publishing false reports it will destroy the credit of the City company and prevent it making contracts for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment.

The complaint then alleges that the property of the Citizens' company is not worth in the agregate more than $1,400,000; that it has issued and outstanding bonds in the aggregate sum of $5,100,000 and shares of stock purported to be issued amounting in the aggregate to $5,000,000, and that its pretended rights are so limited as to time that a judgment recovered against them in an action for damages would be valueless.

The prayer is that the Citizens' company be required to answer specifically what right it has to use and occupy the streets and set forth its claims thereto in order that the rights of the parties may be specifically determined. That the Citizens' company be enjoined and restrained from taking possession of any street or portion of street over and along which the north-and-south route granted the City company extends, and that it be compelled to yield and surrender to the City company possession of such portions of the north-and-south route as is now occupied by it, and that it remove therefrom its rails, materials and obstructions. That the defendant, its officers, agents and servants be enjoined and restrained from making, publishing or circulating any false reports about property, contract or rights of the City company under its contract to the streets and franchises in question.

With the complaint is filed a bill of interrogatories asking if the plaintiff has any franchise, and if so, from whom acquired; if it has any franchise or right to operate cars by electric power, and if so, set forth where it may be found; what is the aggregate amount of mortgage bonds upon Indianapolis street-railroad property issued by it, and that the defendant set forth a copy of each mortgage, aggregate par value of stock and aggregate calls that may be issued thereon; if the Citizens' company received the notice to vacate the north-and-south route from the City company's secretary, and if any answer was made thereto; the hour and day when they began laying tracks upon Delaware street, and their purpose in beginning that work; what material has been placed on the north-and-south route and what was the purpose if other than to hinder the City company; when the connection between the Washington-street line and the South Pennsylvania-street line were removed; how long prior to the contract between the city and the City company had that line ceased to be operated and what is the purpose of keeping the car now on that line other than to hinder the City company in the construction of the north-and-south line; if the Citizens' company had placed a double street-railway track in New Jersey street, just north of Massachusetts avenue for the length of about one hundred feet and if the laying of this track was not for the purpose of preventing the City company from constructing a line over that portion of New Jersey street.

Transferred to the Federal Court.

The injunction suit brought by the city against the Citizens' Street-railroad Company to enjoin them from continuing work upon the route granted the City company by the Council, was yesterday transferred from Room 1 of the Superior Court to the federal court. City Attorney Jones practically conceded the point upon the motion, and the case was transferred without argument.

Fletcher Resigns as Trustee.

Formal notice of the appointment of John J. Mitchell, of Chicago, as trustee to secure payment of the $800,000 mortgage bonds recently issued by the company, was yesterday filed in the recorder's office by the street-railroad company. Stoughton J. Fletcher, the former trustee, has resigned.

Hoskins Arrested for Horse Stealing.

Robert Hoskins was arrested yesterday by the detectives while attempting to sell a horse and buggy at the livery stable, No 232 West Maryland street. The outfit found in the possession of Hoskins belongs to an Illinois farmer, and was stolen Monday night. It is also thought that the prisoner is the man who drove off the vehicle belonging to George Penn, of this county. Hoskins will be held as a fugitive.

AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Covered Head to Feet with Scales—Could not Work—Could not Sleep—Wished Herself Dead.

Read of Cuticura—Got the Remedies—Relief Immediate and Cure Speedy and Complete.

I feel thankful for your wonderful Cuticura Remedies which have cured me of an awful skin disease from which I suffered for nine years, and from which I endured the greatest torture. I was covered from head to feet with a scaly disease. I could not work. My hands were so sore I could not wash, and often I wished myself dead. I would sit up all night in my chair with cloths wrapped around me, and cry with pain. I tried everything I could hear of. Nothing seemed to do me the least good, until I saw an advertisement in the paper of a wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies. I told my husband the disease was the same as mine. He got me the Cuticura Remedies, and before I had taken one set they gave me great relief, and I could sleep. I got more of your Cuticura, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent, and they cured me. I am well now, and I must praise your medicine. MRS. MARY THOMAS, Elmer, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), instantly relieve and speedily cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula. Cuticura Remedies are the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies of modern times.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

HATS

Our assortment is No. 1. Styles and price to suit the people.

BAMBERGER'S

NEW YORK HAT CO

Mrs. S. A. Morrow
Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried **everything I could hear of**, from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try this medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bottle, **I am entirely cured** and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing affliction. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways. It is a good medicine." MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

THE POPULAR HATTERS

DANBURY HAT CO.

23 West Washington St.

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 Street.

DIED.

LISTER—Nellie, at the residence of her father, John Lister, 467 Broadway, Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock. Funeral Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Burial private.

SHAW—Victor W., at 2 p. m., Tuesday, May 16, aged eighty years. Funeral notice later.

ZOBBE—Mrs. Philippena, Monday, May 15, at 11:45 a. m., aged sixty-one years. Funeral from residence, 330 South Alabama street, at 1:30 p. m.; from Zion Church at 2 p. m., Thursday, May 18. Friends invited.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock—conferring grades 4° to 9°, inclusive.
N. R. RUCKLE, 33°, T. P. G. M.
JOS. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—LABORERS ON CONSTRUCTION of street railway on Prospect street. Wages $1.60 per day. Apply on work.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS TO merchants by sample; $100 a month for workers; samples and case furnished free; inclose stamp. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—MACHINERY SALESMAN—TO A competent and reliable man familiar with engine, boiler and general machinery trade, a permanent position with a concern manufacturing above lines, is open. Must have references. Address MACHINERY, Journal office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—BUSINESS property, 62x195 feet, on South Meridian street. C. F. SAYLES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—BUSINESS property, 45x195 feet, on Maryland street. C. F. SAYLES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—FOR SUBDIVIDING, 600 feet south front on West Morris street, east of Belt railroad; every lot this side is improved. There is money in this. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ East Market street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—$6,700; EASY payments; immediate possession; ten rooms; beautiful east front lot, 50x195; must be sold. 654 North Alabama street. C. F. SAYLES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—$5,500; TEN-room, frame, slate-roof dwelling; lot 62½x150, east front, owned by non-resident; must sell; owing to opening and improvement of street below, a profit is sure. 750 North New Jersey street. C. F. SAYLES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—TEN ROOMS, brick, large porch, lot 48x168, east front, alley south and rear, sewer, water, gases, shade, street paved, electric line, first-class surroundings; price and payments satisfactory; immediate possession; examine it. 228 College avenue. C. F. SAYLES.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. McGILLIARD & CLARK.

LOANS—SUMS OF $100 TO $100,000. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWEST market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—MEAT SHOP—WITH GOOD RUN of custom, in gas belt. Address D. M. BROWN, Pendleton, Ind.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—DOING NICE business, in a booming gas town; not much capital required. Address RESTAURANT, Journal office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A STORE ROOM, NO. 75 EAST Washington st. Inquire at No. 135 North Delaware st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—BRYAN'S WAREHOUSE (REGISTered)—Most careful handlers, largest van, rooms; all goods covered. Liberal advances. Free drayage in. Tel. 1505. BRYAN MERCHANDISE CO., 25 and 27 West Pearl street.

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as they are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality, and quantity there are no flavoring extracts that can compare with them.

It is not economy to buy the flavoring extracts in the market because they are sold at a low price. Cheapness is an indication of inferiority.