BECAUSE OF THE "SOO"

THE WABASH MEETS THE CUT RATE FROM CHICAGO EAST.

Cuts on Niagara Falls Excursion Spreading—Fast Freight Lines to Be Reduced from Here.

The Wabash yesterday announced that it would meet the one-fare rate made by the "Soo" for the total abstinence meeting in New York. This is the only road that met the rate yesterday, although others are expected to follow within a short time. The demoralization over the Niagara excursions still continues. The Nickel-plate had announced an excursion from Valparaiso, Ind., to Niagara, but in view of the action of the Grand Trunk in declaring a round-trip rate of $7, it made its excursion rate good from Chicago instead of from the point originally intended. Other lines are preparing for similar excursions.

The Western roads yesterday at Chicago made another attempt to arrange a meeting for the perfection of their passenger association, but it ended in nothing. The preliminary meeting had scarcely convened in the office of Chairman Caldwell when word was received from General Passenger Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific, that he would not at present be able to attend any general meeting. This effectually blocked the whole game and everything was declared off.

Fewer Fast Freight Lines.

There are now twenty-six fast freight lines which carry east-bound business from this city, and are represented by some one of the agents of railways, if not by the line agents proper. In commenting on this yesterday a freight official who keeps well informed said that should the presidents' agreement be carried into effect he had good reason for saying that there would be not ten fast freight lines carrying east-bound business, one for each trunk-line, and the ten lines would be the Union Star line, over the Pennsylvania; the Erie Dispatch, over the Erie; the Continental, over the Baltimore & Ohio and its Western connections; the Kanawha Dispatch, over the Chesapeake & Ohio and Big Four; the White line, over the Big Four and New York Central; the Blue line, over the Michigan Central; the Red line, over the Wabash and Lake Shore; the Traders' Dispatch, over the Lehigh Valley; the Lackawanna, over the Nickel-plate and Lackawanna, and the National Dispatch, over the Grand Trunk—or, in other words, each of the ten trunk-lines which handles east-bound business will have its own line carrying freight from the Western territory now covered by the fast freight lines named. The freight official said this is but carrying out the idea of Jay Gould when living, and which would have been adopted two years ago but for his death. He thought it did not necessarily mean higher freight rates, but means doing away with part of the expense of the fast freight lines and the better maintenance of rates. The Kanawha Dispatch, he said, unquestionably has been the cause of the recent demoralization.

Dividends and Net Earnings.

The directors of the Alton road yesterday met and declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Sept. 3.

The gross earnings of the Atchison system, all lines, for the fiscal year from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895, were $39,795,802, a decrease of $2,529,595 from the gross earnings of the previous year. The operating expenses were $30,012,690, a decrease of $985,524. The net earnings were $9,783,112, a decrease of $1,544,071.

The net earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco were $2,539,291, an increase of $259,554.

The net earnings of the Atlantic & Pacific were $499,791, an increase of $325,056.

The net earnings of the Colorado Midland were $264,376, an increase of $142,708.

The net earnings of the Atchison system proper were $6,479,653, a decrease of $2,271,350. All earnings quoted are for the year.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the fourth week of July were $771,461, an increase of $76,148.

Valley Railway Must Be Sold.

United States Judge Ricks, at Cleveland, yesterday, delivered his decision in the Valley railway case and the road was ordered sold unless certain payments are made within five days. The suit is by the Central Trust Company of New York against the Valley. The court found that on the first mortgage, which was originally $1,600,000, there is now due $2,308,895.77. The mortgage covers all property except sixteen miles at the southern end of the road and the sale must be for not less than $2,400,000. The second mortgage was originally $2,400,000, and the judge finds that there is now due $3,022,110 on it. This is on the sixteen miles of road at the southern end of the line and the selling price must be at least $2,250,000. One of the clerks of the Circuit and District courts are made special masters to sell the property and, in case of a sale, it must be confirmed by the United States Court.

Ocean Transit Rates Cut.

It is stated that import ocean rates have been in a demoralized condition for some months. The big steamship lines have got into the practice of billing freight through from European ports to inland points in the United States at rates less than tariff, and how to stop the practice is a problem, as in time it will lead to a general demoralization in rates, and will affect unfavorably the west-bound business of the trunk lines. The steamship companies pay the railroad companies their full share of the west-bound rate, it is claimed, but cut on the ocean transit rate. Plans are now on foot to call representatives of the principal lines together in order to reach some amicable arrangement looking to a strict maintenance of freight rates from abroad before the demoralization in west-bound rail rates gets a good start.

Radical Changes in Rates.

The five days' session at Chicago of the Western classification committee, after agreeing to many radical changes in the rates, weights and classifications of about one hundred commodities. The schedule of reductions in minimum weights submitted to the Western lines by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, to provide for a reduction in the carload weights of nearly four hundred articles. The classification committee, which includes all the roads between Chicago and the Pacific coast, agreed to lower the minimum carload weights of about one hundred articles, but to compensate the railroads for the loss of revenue this would occasion, it was resolved to advance the rates on nearly every commodity which is to take a lower carload weight.

Not Public Property.

An important railway decision was rendered by Judge Tuley, of Chicago, yesterday, in the suit of the General Electric street-railway to compel the Chicago Street-railway Company to allow the electric company's cars to run a short distance over the Chicago's lines. Judge Tuley decided against the Electric company, holding that the railways are not public property, and can be controlled exclusively by the company operating them.

Superintendent Dunlap Injured.

L. C. Dunlap, who was among the injured in the accident at the "chute" last evening, is the general superintendent of the Rock Island. He is quite seriously injured, having received a severe cut on the right shoulder and a long gash on his leg, extending from the thigh to half way between the knee and ankle. He had also several ribs broken.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

P. Lehr, baggageman at the Union Station for several years, has been promoted to gateman.

The Michigan Central, on its Canada Southern division, is putting in fifty miles of new steel rail, weighing eighty-five pounds to the yard.

F. G. Darlington, superintendent of the Indianapolis division of the Panhandle, is so ill as to confine him to his room.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago now sells tickets at one fare for the round trip on Sundays between all stations.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling has placed contracts for 950 cars, dividing them between three car works. All are to be delivered by Sept. 30.

On the Panhandle line between Pittsburg and Carnegie there are block signals and towers every half mile, and everything moves like clock work.

President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway Company, denies the report that his company has purchased the Columbus Southern railroad.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, who has been at Hot Springs, W. Va., most of this week, is expected at Cincinnati to-day or to-morrow.

The train west over the Big Four known as the Mattoon accommodation, recently put on, leaving Indianapolis at 3:30 p. m., is doing a profitable business.

Beginning with this month Panhandle engineers have regular crews. After three years' trial the system of "first in first out" has proven unsatisfactory.

E. A. Gould, superintendent of the Wabash, almost invariably, when making a business trip over the lines, has his wife accompany him on his private car.

In July there were transferred over the Belt road 59,669 cars, an increase over July, 1894, of 9,537. Belt road engines handled at the yards, last month, 3,301 car loads of live stock.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois passenger department will improve the train service on the Chicago & Indiana Coal road division by running parlor cars on the through trains.

Superintendent Mansfield, of the Indianapolis & Vincennes, says, from reports received last evening, he thinks the coal mines on the Indianapolis & Vincennes will resume work on Monday.

E. V. Hutchinson, assistant to the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Company, has obtained a month's leave of absence, and, accompanied by his wife, will spend the time with relatives in Maine.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, on Monday next will run an excursion from points on the line to Niagara Falls. The passenger department expects to have at least four full trains of excursionists.

The illness of W. S. Sloan, vice president of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western, who was taken suddenly ill last Monday, proves to be quite serious. Softening of the brain is reported to be the ailment.

The Niagara Falls excursion, on Aug. 6, over the Big Four, from Indianapolis and points west on the St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern promises to be a big affair. Up to last night sixteen sleeping cars had been engaged, and every berth taken.

James D. Cook, chief clerk of the money department of the Southern Pacific, who disapeared at San Francisco last Monday, has not yet been heard from. The railroad officials say his accounts are all right, and are at a loss to account for his disappearance.

Business men of St. Louis are much exercised over the action of the Railway Commission of Illinois in fixing a maximum rate on certain commodity freights. It is alleged that it was done in the interests of Chicago, and is a serious blow to the business of St. Louis.

Two weeks ago J. B. Harter, chairman of the local Ticket Brokers' Association, with his wife and daughter, twelve years of age, went to northern Michigan for pleasure. A few days later the daughter was taken very ill, and a telegram received last evening said she would live but a few hours.

Rumor has it that the Big Four will build a branch to Lorain, the purpose of President Ingalls being to secure the prospective iron trade of that thriving town. The Nickel-plate now passes through the town east and west, and the Big Four branch would give a southwestern outlet.

The report that the big ten-wheel engines on the Vandalia had been condemned is not true. The engines, when in service, made good records, and will be placed on the heavy express trains as soon as the improvements to the track are completed. These engines are too heavy for some sections of the track.

The city authorities of Terre Haute have raised objections to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois hauling so many cars in its through trains through the city limits, and have ordered their length reduced. It is stated that if the order is enforced the road will send its through freights via Brazil, over its Chicago & Indiana Coal road.

The grand trustees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who have been in session for three weeks at Peoria, have completed their labors. The trustees found the books and accounts in satisfactory condition. Their report shows that there are now 520 lodges, with a total membership of 22,000. The receipts for the last year were $430,618.77; disbursements, $416,393.73, leaving a balance in the treasury of $14,225.04. The salaries of the Grand Lodge officers amounted to $11,133.35; nine Grand Lodge clerks, $6,856; grand executice committee, $1,983.50; grand trustees, $980; legal expense, $150. During the fourteen years the association has been in existence it has paid out in benefits $5,000,000.

General Passenger Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific, telegraphed, yesterday, that there was not the least foundation for the reports sent out to the effect that there are Indians in Yellowstone Park. The Park is under government control, and in charge of a cavalry officer, under whose direction several companies of cavalry are constantly patroling the great reservation for the purpose of preventing the destruction of game and objects of interest to tourists who come each year from all over the world to visit it. This officer, who is thus kept thoroughly posted day by day, has not reported to the Department of Dakota the presence of Indians in that region, which it would be his duty to do in case such was a fact.

General Passenger Agent Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, has hit upon a novel plan to bring the road into prominence as a passenger line. At his suggestion the management of the Michigan Central, which includes the Canada Southern, has placed an order with the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., for two powerful search lights with which to illuminate Niagara Falls. The order calls for two 48-inch lamps of 100,000 candle power each. These will be operated from the Falls View Station terrace, and, with different colored lenses or slides, a brilliant effect will be produced upon the raging waters of the rapids and the falls. The power to generate the current will be taken from the river itself. The only similar attempt of illuminating waterfalls is that of the famous Rhine at Schloss Lanfen, Germany. This, it is promised, will sink into insignificance beside illuminated Niagara.

Mr. Theodore Gatchel, secretary of the new railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Brightwood, reached the city this week, and is already getting acquainted with his new field. Mr. Gatchel was formerly an operator and station agent on the Pennsylvania lines, and several years ago became assistant secretary in one of the railroad branches of the association at Cincinnati. Upon opening the several new associations on the Chesapeake & Ohio, Mr. Gatchel was transferred to Handley, W. Va., where he has made a successful record for the past three years. He has had experience in every line of association work to be undertaken at Brightwood, and is regarded a good choice for the position. The Big Four Company will begin work on the Brightwood Home on Monday, and expects to have it in first-class condition early in September. The organization of the association will be completed this month. The new branch will be a department of the Indianapolis association.

TURNS OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

Son of a British Commodore Becomes a Notary Public.

Albert Bowden, a man who has seen his share of this world's misfortune, has been given a commission as a notary public by Governor Matthews. For some time he has been connected with the City Hospital, being an expert bookkeeper. He still makes his headquarters there, being employed to aid Dr. Wright, the superintendent. Mr. Bowden came to this town while on the ragged edge of poverty. He had a hard time of it, but now it seems that he has better fortune ahead of him. He is the son of a British commodore, who lost a fortune in speculation and came to this country penniless. While tramping through Ohio Mr. Bowden had both feet frozen, which disables him for heavy work.

THE COURT RECORD.

Criminal Court.

Frank McCray, Judge.

State vs David Stahlnup; murder. Sentenced for life. Motion for new trial argued and taken under advisement.

State vs. Philip Zapf; violating liquor law. Fine of $10 imposed. Motion for new trial argued and taken under advisement.

Fertig's Case Continued.

In Police Court yesterday the case of Emil Fertig, the contracting painter arrested on the charge of illegally discharging an employe, was continued until Aug. 3. Fertig was arrested under the statute which makes it a misdemeanor to discharge employes for belonging to labor organization. The prosecuting witness in the case is William Hathaway. Fertig avers that he laid Hathaway off because work was dull. He says he did not think it consistent to retain Hathaway and lay off a nonunion man who had stood by him during the lock-out.

Charles Daniels, who was employed by Si Eaglen before the latter's tragic death, was sent to the workhouse for assault and battery on his wife. He struck the woman with a potato masher, knocking her senseless.

NICHOLSON LAW HOLDS HERE.

Police Authorities Prepare to Prevent Possible Infractions.

Many of the saloon men are somewhat elated over the decision of Judge Taylor, of Terre Haute, upon the Nicholson law. It is their first victory and some of them seem to think that the decision of Judge Taylor settles matters and sounds the death knell of the law. Consequently Superintendent Powell is expecting some attempted violations of the law to-morrow and efforts are to be taken to prevent such. Mr. Powell holds, upon the advice of the city attorney, that the decision effects only the district over which Judge Taylor has jurisdiction and he intends to enforce the law here. Judge McCray, of the Criminal Court, has held the law valid upon questions raised before him and his decision is of more importance here than that of another judge in another county. Mr. Powell says the law will be enforced as long as he is superintendent of police until the Supreme Court has passed upon it. Several saloon keepers, when questioned here last night, said they proposed to obey the law to the letter, awaiting a decision from the Supreme Court.

NEW RULES ADOPTED

BOARD OF WORKS MAKES A CHANGE AFFECTING PLUMBERS.

Schedule of Prices to Be Charged When Fills in Street Excavations Are Made—Minor Affairs.

The Board of Public Works yesterday adopted a new set of rules regulating the rights of certain persons to cut into improved streets for the purpose of making gas, water and sewer connections. The gas and water companies, under their contracts, can cut into the streets without special permit. Those chiefly affected are plumbers and sewer builders. The new regulations are as follows:

"For each and every opening of any sort in a street improved with asphalt, vulcanite, brick, granite, wooden block or macadam not under guarantee by a paving contractor $10, and an additional charge of $3 for each square yard of pavement displaced or torn up in entering into such street or on account of such entering or any work or occurrence in connection therewith. A deposit shall be made before permit is issued of $6 for each square yard of the estimated area of pavement to be relaid.

"The holder of the permit will fill trench according to regulations, and the city will replace the concrete and wearing surface. When the work is completed the total area of pavement replaced will be measured, and a charge of $3 a square yard will be entered against the deposit. The remainder, if any, will be returned to the holder of the permit.

"For each and every opening in a sidewalk improved with asphalt or cement, not under guaranty by a paving contractor, $5 and an additional charge of $2 for each square yard of pavement displaced or torn up in entering into such sidewalk, or on account of such entering, or any work or occurrence in connection therewith.

"A deposit shall be made before permit is issued of $6 for each square yard of the estimated area of pavement to be relaid. The holder of the permit will fill trench according to the regulations and the city will replace the concrete and wearing surface. When the work is completed the total area of pavement replaced will be measured and a charge of $2 a square yard will be entered against the deposit. The remainder, if any, will be returned to the holder of the permit.

"For each and every opening of any sort in a street or sidewalk improved with asphalt, vulcanite, brick, granite, wooden block, macadam or cement, under guaranty by a paving contractor, $10, and permit will only be issued when permit is issued by the contractor holding the guaranty, stating that satisfactory arrangements have been made with him for replacing the street or sidewalk without interfering with his guaranty of the street or sidewalk. The holder of permit will be responsible for the condition of the opening and for the proper protection of the same until the city has begun the work of replacing the wearing surface."

The requirements for improved streets, sidewalks and alleys are as follows:

"For each and every opening for laying gas or water pipes, $1.50.

"For each and every opening for laying sewer pipes, $3.

"Water and sewer pipes or gas and sewer pipes shall not be laid in the same trench or opening.

"For each and everying opening for laying sewer pipes, where it is necessary for the city engineer to set stakes for the work, 3 cents a lineal foot of opening; no charge to be less than $5.

"For setting stakes for and inspecting the grading or grades and graveling of streets and sidewalks, 3 cents a lineal foot of street; no charge to be less than $5.

"For inspecting and setting stakes for the construction of brick sidewalks, 3 cents a lineal foot of sidewalk; no charge to be less than $5.

"For inspecting and setting stakes for the construction of cement sidewalks, 10 cents a lineal foot of sidewalk; no charge to be less than $5.

"For setting stakes for private driveways, $2.

"For setting stakes and inspecting setting of curb, 2 cents a foot; no charge to be less than $3."

DRIVEWAY TO GARFIELD PARK.

Park Commissioners Will Try to Secure a Strip Along Pleasant Run.

The park commissioners met yesterday afternoon, allowed bills and attended to some routine matters. The board ordered a plat made of that section lying between Shelby street and Garfield Park. The board has its eye on a strip of land along Pleasant run, between Shelby street and the park, which it is thought will make a fine drive. Next Friday the property owners in that section will probably be met with a proposition from the commission.

The park commissioners granted the employes of the Western Paving Company permission to hold a picnic in Garfield Park Aug. 20.

After the meeting yesterday the commissioners visited Garfield Park and inspected the dam and other improvements lately completed.

Further Attack on Cedar Blocks.

William S. Budd, yesterday, renewed the attack on the decision of the Board of Works in the matter of paving Central avenue with cedar block. The court had ruled against the remonstrating property owners, holding that the board acted within its discretion. The plaintiff in this case asked for a writ of certiorari. Argument was heard, and the case taken under advisement. Becket & Doan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rabb, deputy to Mr. Scott, for the city.

Cedar-Block Inspection.

At the request of the Browder & Shover Paving Company the Board of Public Works yesterday appointed Robert J. Heller to inspect the cedar block to be used in the paving of North Meridian street. The inspection is to be made at the mills, but it will not prevent an inspection of the pavement when completed by the board.

City Civil Service.

The civil-service board of examiners will, on the advice of the city engineer, meet Aug. 10 to select eligibles for positions in the engineer's department. There is a scarcity of chainmen and inspectors. These examinations will be conducted by M. W. Mansfield, W. B. Poland and Charles C. Brown. On the same day examination of applicants for the vacancy in the bureau of assessments will be conducted in the office of the Board of Public Works. John F. White, W. B. Holton and M. L. Jefferson will conduct this examination.

Prima donnas, actresses, actors of renown
Find their El Dorado in this wealthy town;
SOZODONT they patronize, will no other try,
In the way of articles teeth to beautify.
Do as they do, reader, substitutes reject;
Equal of this dentifrice you ne'er need expect.

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CHAPTER I.—THE TRAGEDY.

(From notes written by Miss Sarah Fairbanks immediately after the report of the Grand Jury.)

As I take my pen to write this, I have a feeling that I am on the witness stand—for or against myself, which? The place of the criminal in the dock I will not voluntarily take. I will neither affirm my innocence nor deny my guilt. I will present the facts of the case as impartially and as coolly as if I had nothing at stake. I will let all who may read judge me as they will.

This I am bound to do, since I am condemned to something infinitely worse than the life-cell or the gallows. I will try my own self in lieu of judge and jury; my guilt or my innocence I will prove to you all, if it be in mortal power. In my despair I am tempted to say I care not which it may be, so something be proved. Open condemnation could not overwhelm me like universal suspicion.

Now, first, as I have heard is the custom in courts of law, I will present the case. I am Sarah Fairbanks, a country schoolteacher, twenty-nine years of age. My mother died when I was twenty-three. Since then, while I have been away teaching at Digby, a cousin of my father's, Rufus Bennett, and his wife have lived with my father. During the long summer vacations they returned to their little farm in Vermont, and I kept house for my father.

For five years I have been engaged to be married to Henry Ellis, a young man whom I met in Digby. My father was very much opposed to the match and has told me repeatedly that if I insisted upon marrying him in his lifetime he would disinherit me. On this account Henry has never visited me at my own home. While I could not bring myself to break off finally my engagement, I wished to avoid an open rupture with my father. He was quite an old man, and I was the only one he had left of a large family.

I believed that parents should honor their children, as well as children their parents, but I had arrived at this conclusion: In nine-tenths of the cases wherein children marry against their parents' wishes, even when parents have no just grounds for opposition, the marriages are unhappy.

I sometimes felt that I was unjust to Henry, and resolved that if ever I suspected that his fancy turned toward any other girl I would not hinder it, especially as I was getting older, and, I thought, losing my good looks.

A little while ago a young and pretty girl came to Digby to teach the school in the south district. She boarded in the same house with Henry. I heard that he was somewhat attentive to her, and I made up my mind I would not interfere. At the same time it seemed to me my heart was breaking. I heard her people had money, too, and she was an only child. I had always felt that Henry ought to marry a wife with money, because he had nothing himself, and was not very strong.

School closed five weeks ago, and I came home for the summer vacation. The night before I left Harry came to see me, and urged me to marry him. I refused again; but I never before had felt that my father was so hard and cruel as I did that night. Henry said that he should certainly see me during the vacation, and when I replied that he must not come he was angry, and said—but such foolish things are not worth repeating. Henry has really a very sweet temper, and would not hurt a fly.

The very night of my return home Rufus Bennett and my father had some words about some maple sugar which Rufus made on his Vermont farm and sold to my father, who made a good trade to some people in Boston. That was father's business. He had once kept a store, but had given it up, and sold a few articles that he could make a large profit on here and there at wholesale. He used to send to New Hampshire and Vermont for butter, eggs and cheese. Cousin Rufus thought father did not allow him enough of his profit on the maple sugar, and in the dispute father lost his temper and said that Rufus had given him underweight. At that Rufus swore an oath and seized father by the throat. Rufus's wife screamed, "Oh, don't. Don't. Oh, he'll kill him."

I went up to Rufus and took hold of his arm.

"Rufus Bennett," said I, "you let my father go."

But Rufus's eyes glared like a madman's, and he would not let go. Then I went to the desk drawer where father had kept a pistol since some houses in the village were broken into; I got out the pistol, laid hold of Rufus again, and held the muzzle against his forehead.

"You let go my father," said I, "or I'll fire."

Then Rufus let go, and father dropped like a log. He was purple in the face. Rufus's wife and I worked a long time over him to bring him to.

"Rufus Bennett," said I, "go to the well and get a pitcher of water." He went, but when father had revived and got up Rufus gave him a look that showed he was not over his rage.

"I'll get even with you yet, Martin Fairbanks, old man as you are!" he shouted out, and went into the outer room.

We got father to bed soon. He slept in the bedroom down-stairs, out of the sitting-room. Rufus and his wife had the north chamber, and I had the south one. I left my door open that night, and did not sleep any. I listened; no one stirred in the night. Rufus and his wife were up very early in the morning and before 9 o'clock left for Vermont. They had a day's journey and would reach home about 9 in the evening. Rufus's wife bade father good-by, crying, while Rufus was getting their trunks down stairs, but Rufus did not go near father nor me. He ate no breakfast; his very back looked ugly when he went out of the yard.

That very day about 7 o'clock in the evening, after tea, I had just washed the dishes and put them away and went out on the north doorstep, where father was sitting, and sat down on the west step. There was a cool breeze there; it had been a very hot day.

"I want to know if that Ellis fellow has been to see you lately," said father all at once.

"Not a great deal," I answered.

"Did he come to see you the last night you were there?" said father.

"Yes, sir," said I, "he did come."

"If you ever have another word to say to that fellow while I live I'll kick you out of this house like a dog, daughter of mine though you be," said he. Then he swore a great oath and called God to witness, "Speak to that fellow again, if you dare while I live," said he.

I did not say a word; I just looked up at him as I sat there. Father turned pale, and shrank back, and put his hand to his throat, where Rufus had clutched him. There were some purple finger-prints there.

"I suppose you would have been glad if he'd killed me," father cried out.

"I saved your life," said I.

"What did you do with that pistol?" he asked.

"I put it back in the desk drawer."

I got up and went around and sat on the west doorstep, which is the front one. As I sat there the bell rang for the Tuesday evening meeting, and Phoebe Dole and Maria Woods, two old maiden ladies, dressmakers, our next-door neighbors, went past on their way to meeting. Phoebe stopped and asked if Rufus and his wife had gone. Maria went around the house. Very soon they went on, and several other people passed. When they had all gone it was as still as death.

I sat alone a long time, until I could see by the shadows that the full moon had risen. Then I went up to my room and went to bed.

I lay awake a long time, crying. It seemed to me that all hope of marriage between Henry and me was over. I could not expect him to wait for me. I thought of that other girl; I could see her pretty face wherever I looked. But at last I cried myself to sleep.

At about 5 o'clock I woke and got up. Father always wanted his breakfast at 6 o'clock, and I had to prepare it now.

When father and I were alone he always built the fire in the kitchen stove. But that morning I did not hear him stirring as usual, and I fancied that he must be so out of temper with me that he would not build the fire.

I went to my closet for a dark-blue calico dress which I wore to do housework in. It had hung there during all the school term. As I took it off the hook, my attention was caught by something strange about the dress I had worn the night before. This dress was made of thin summer silk; it was green in color, sprinkled over with white rings. It had been my best dress for two summers, but now I was wearing it on hot afternoons at home, for it is the coolest dress I have. The night before, too, I had thought of the possibility of Henry's driving over from Digby and passing the house. He had done this sometimes during the last summer vacation, and I wished to look my best if he did.

As I took down the calico dress I saw what seemed to be a stain on the green silk. I threw on the calico hastily and then took the green silk and carried it over to the window. It was covered with spots—horrible, great splashes and streaks down the front. The right sleeve, too, was stained, and all the stains were wet.

"What have I got on my dress?" said I.

It looked like blood. Then I smelled of it, and it was sickening in my nostrils, but I was not sure what the smell of blood was like. I thought I must have got the stains by some accident the night before.

"If that is blood on my dress," I said, "I must do something to get it off at once, or the dress will be ruined."

It came to my mind that I had been told that blood stains had been removed from cloth by an application of flour paste on the wrong side. I took my green silk and ran down the back stairs, which lead, having a door at the foot, directly into the kitchen.

There was no fire in the kitchen stove, as I had thought. Everything was very solitary and still, except for the ticking of the clock on the shelf. When I crossed the kitchen to the pantry, however, the cat mewed to be let in from the shed. She had a little door of her own by which she could enter or leave the shed at will—an aperture just large enough for her maltese body to pass at ease beside the shed door. It had a little lid, too hung upon a leather hinge. On my way I let in the cat; then I went to the pantry and got a bowl of flour. This I mixed with water into a stiff paste and applied to the under surface of the stains on my dress. I then hung the dress up to dry in the dark end of a closet leading out of the kitchen, which contained some old clothes of father's.

Then I made up the fire in the kitchen stove; I made coffee, baked biscuits and poached some eggs for breakfast.

Then I opened the door into the sitting-room and called, "Father, breakfast is ready." Suddenly I started. There was a red stain on the inside of the sitting-room door. My heart began to beat in my ears.

"Father," I called out; "father."

There was no answer.

"Father," I again called, as loud as I could scream. "Why don't you speak? What is the matter?"

The door of his bedroom stood open. I had a feeling that I saw a red reflection in there. I gathered myself together and went across the sitting-room to father's bedroom door. His little looking-glass hung over his bureau directly opposite his bed, which was reflected in it.

That was the first thing I saw when I reached the door. I could see father in the looking-glass and the bed. Father was dead there; he had been murdered in the night.

(To be continued on Monday, Aug. 5.)

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Seven Transfers, with a Total Consideration of $8,800.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., Aug. 2, 1895, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstractor of titles, Hartford Block, No. 34 East Market street.

Emily Tibbets to Samuel Tibbets, lot 289, Jackson Park addition	$1,500
Star Saving and Loan Association to Patrick F. O'Conner and wife, lot 10, Maguire's heirs' subdivision of outlot 151	1,900
Frederick Witte to William C. F. Witte, part of west half of northeast quarter of section 9, township 15, range 5	800
John Henry Lane to Eleanor R. Lane, lot 6, Wright's subdivision of square 26, Johnson heirs' addition	1,500
Henry D. Pierce to Lulu Pittman, lot 5, Smith & Hammond's subdivision of St. John West's addition	600
Mary Smith et al. to Hiram W. Miller, lot 17, Vajen's north addition	1,500
Hiram W. Miller to Mary Smith et al., part of southwest quarter of section 23, township 16, range 3	1,000
Transfers, 7; consideration	$8,800

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Battle Ax PLUG
The largest piece of GOOD TOBACCO ever sold for
10 CENTS

MERCURIAL POISON results from the usual treatment of blood troubles by which the system is filled with mercury and potash mixtures—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a worse condition than before.
RHEUMATISM soon takes possession of the frame and its shooting pains and aching joints make life miserable. S.S.S. is a reliable cure for mercurial rheumatism, and affords relief even after all else has failed. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and absolutely harmless; take no substitute. Send for our treatise on blood and skin diseases, mailed free to any address.
SSS
SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUND BUSINESS SENSE.

This is the age of changes. Nothing appears like it did ten years ago. To any one who has given even casual attention there appears a great change in the method of catching the attention of the people and making a demand for certain lines of goods. It used to be that a merchant would tell to the reader of the newspaper all the varied stock of goods in his store. But now he studies carefully the situation, and then in the newspaper will appear the advertisement of a certain article of attractiveness that is having a very large sale. Of course this at once excites interest, and the calls for the certain article or line of goods increases wonderfully; everybody wants it, and it must be a good thing or the demand for it would not be so great. And so the merchant has stirred up business. This is repeated day after day and thus business is kept active. After all, human nature is human nature, and all want the good things which everybody else possesses, especially good health. And, do you know, people are waking up to the fact that a bad liver is the worst thing that can befall a human being. It is the root of all sickness. Another fact equally clear is that the best remedy for a torpid or sluggish liver is

THE PEOPLE FAVOR IT.

"We are having a steady sale for Simmons Liver Regulator."—J. F. Harmon, Oberlin, O.

"There is considerable demand for your medicines."—C. W. Wagner, Mansfield, O.

"Simmons Liver Regulator sells better than all other liver medicines put together."—J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind.

"Simmons Liver Regulator has a splendid sale here."—H. LeCaron, Braidwood, Ill.

"I have a good demand for Simmons Liver Regulator."—W. M. McCreary, Centerville, Ia.

"Simmons Liver Regulator sells well and gives the best of satisfaction. We never allow ourselves to get out of it."—E. E. Fuller & Son, Keokuk, Ia.

"Simmons Liver Regulator takes the lead in this section of country in liver complaints."—D. H. Dean, Mitchellville, Ia.

"We are having quite a sale for Simmons Liver Regulator."—A. P. Williard, Kirksville, Mo.

"Simmons Liver Regulator sells better than any other medicine I keep in stock."—D. K. Holly, Osceola, Mo.

"No medicine I handle has better sale or gives more general satisfaction than Simmons Liver Regulator."—J. H. Carr, Florida, Mo.

"This part of the country is pretty healthy, but the demand for Simmons Liver Regulator keeps up."—E. B. Purcell, Manhattan, Kan.

"I sell a great deal of Simmons Liver Regulator, and I find that people take easy to it."—Frank Luttig, Franklin, Cal.

"Simmons Liver Regulator sells faster than any other medicine I have."—E. W. Owens, Portsmouth, Va.

"We have a big trade in Simmons Liver Regulator."—O. B. Weed & Co., Charlevoix, Wis.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Red Z Stamp on the wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 49931, wherein The Mutual Home and Savings Association is plaintiff and John L. Wilkerson et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sums of money in said decree provided and in manner and form as therein provided, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana:

Lot numbered fifty-five (55) in Graceland Park, an addition to the city of Indianapolis, Ind., reference being made to plat of said addition in Plat Book No. 10, at page 77, in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion County.

July 20, 1895.
Elmer E. Stevenson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 47234, wherein Provident Saving, Loan and Investment Association is plaintiff and Columbus H. Felts et al. are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of two thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and sixteen cents ($2,118.16), as provided for in said decree, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the courthouse of Marion county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate in Marion county, Indiana: Lot numbered fifteen (15), in square eleven (11), in the second section of Lincoln Park, an addition to the city of Indianapolis, reference being made to plat book 9, page 168, in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

ALBERT A. WOMACK,
Sheriff of Marion County.

July 27, 1895.
Holtzman & Leathers, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice of Letting Contract for Building Gravel Roads.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1895, at the office of the county auditor of Greene county, in the town of Bloomfield, Greene county, Indiana, the contract will be let for the furnishing of all materials and the constructing of the Richland and Taylor township gravel and macadamized roads. The contract will be let separately for each road embraced in said system of roads. The contractor will be required to file with his bid a bond with approved freehold sureties, one of which shall reside in said county, conditioned as required by law and for the payment of all claims for labor, teams and materials. Said road will be constructed in all respects according to the plans, specifications and profile of said roads now on file in county auditor's office. The contractor will be required to complete one-fourth of each road in miles by the first day of December, 1895, and the entire system of roads by the 1st of November, 1896. The estimated length of roads is 38¼ miles. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

HENRY C. OWEN,
STEPHEN E. ANDERSON,
WILLIAM EXLINE,
Commissioners.

Attest: HARVEY L. DONEY, Auditor Greene County.

Sunday Journal
By Mail, to Any Address
Two Dollars Per Annum

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, in cause No. 47467, wherein Henry Coburn is plaintiff and William Henry Sneed is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of thirty-seven dollars and seventy cents ($37.70), as provided for in said decree, with interest and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1895,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'cl