SECOND PART.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

STRAWS OF TRADE,

Showing in Which Direction Commercial Winds Are Blowing.

BUSINESS CRAFT SAIL SMOOTH

In Spite of the Big Eastern Failure, With Fair Prospects Ahead.

IRON AND STEEL MAKE BETTER SHOWING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 26.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* fully confirm its report of only "an average demand and moderate distribution" in general trade, made last week, and show a continuance of those conditions. New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco are included in this characterization. The exception, if any, is in the iron and steel industries at leading points of production. Kansas City reports a decline in the volume of trade, and rains have damaged wheat and corn in the shock in the region tributary thereto, as in the region near Omaha and St. Joe. There is only a fair volume of trade at Detroit, Galveston and Savannah. Crops at the South are promising and for some days the like has been true in the Northwest, where a wheat crop is now expected equal to that of 1888. Excessive heat has decreased the volume of general business at New Orleans. San Francisco's flour and bullion exports to China are growing rapidly. Aside from the movement in iron and steel there is no unusual or notable general distribution of staple products. Crop prospects and indications of heavy railroad traffic cause a decidedly better tone and recovering of prices in stock speculation at New York, though without much increase of activity.

MONEY AND BREADSTUFFS.

Bonds are dull. Money at New York is easier, and less apprehension is felt about the anticipated drain to the West. Call loans are 3 per cent and time money 5 per cent. Foreign exchange is weak and lower on decreasing demand and a better supply of commercial and stock bills. Demand sterling is $4.87@4.87½.

Breadstuffs prices have been higher, and the demand for speculation and export generally more active. Russian and German wheat crop reports are no more favorable, but those from Dakota and Minnesota now promise about as much wheat as last year. The decrease of invisible wheat, both coasts, July 1, against like date 1888, is calculated at 5,000,000 bushels, about 23 per cent, and of visible wheat 12,000,000 bushels, or 38 per cent. Stocks at about 20 points of accumulation promise to touch the minimum to-day, probably about 12,000,000 bushels. Grain room is being engaged freely, largely for corn. Wheat closes ⅝@1⅛c and corn ½c higher on the week. Exports wheat (and flour as wheat) both coasts this week equal 1,385,330 bushels against 1,460,202 bushels last week and 2,273,271 bushels in the fourth week of July, 1888. English and French crop reports will, to a large extent, determine the near by exports. The United States probably carries over into the new crop year the smallest wheat stocks within the decade.

SUGAR, COFFEE AND METALS.

With free arrivals of raw sugar and freer offerings, partly to arrive, prices have given way ⅛c when sellers withdrew from the market. The demand for refined continues checked, and refiners are still storing their product to await an expected more active request. Sales of coffee in speculative markets, based on weaker cables and more promising crop reports, depressed prices about 2-5c per pound.

Favorable conditions in the iron and steel industries continue, and a very large amount of crude and finished iron and steel is being bought and used in all directions. In some quarters a further upward tendency is predicted with as much confidence as it was declared improbable two months ago. But it should be kept in mind that all of the producing capacity is not employed. Considering the fact that the Lake Superior copper companies are supposed to be operating each one for itself without regard to the agreement of May 15, the market holds unexpectedly firm on the 12-cent basis. Sales of casting brands at 11 cents are quoted. Buyers are still operating cautiously.

THE DRYGOODS TRADE.

Drygoods commission men at New York report a steady but moderate demand for cotton and woolen goods. Some disappointment is expressed at the slowness of fall trade. Jobbers are preparing for fall openings and report a quiet but steady demand. Prices are uniformly firm, with an advance of 1-16c in print cloths and more strength in low grade worsteds. Foreign silks and woolens are in better demand. Drygoods exports are light. Raw wool is steady on moderate inquiry from manufacturers. Higher prices of finished goods check sales and induce light re-orders by the mills. Raw cotton is in good demand at New York at 1-16c advance. Speculation is more active.

Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 221 in the United States this week, against 170 last week, and 217 this week last year. Canada had 29 this week, against 16 last week. The total of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 6,646, against 5,911 in 1888.

DUN'S GOOD SHOWING.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The business outlook had on the whole improved during the week, but on Thursday the assignment of an important drygoods commission house, with liabilities of over $4,000,000, occasioned some disquietude. But the general tenor of advices is encouraging; crop prospects improve and the probability of a large foreign demand; the apprehended financial difficulties did not yet arrive; the great industries seem to be getting a stronger position, and the railway situation is, at the least, no worse. All the cities except nine report larger bank clearings than a year ago.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR FARMERS.

Latest accounts indicate decided improvement in the wheat prospect in Dakota and Minnesota, the yield being estimated at 80,000,000 bushels against 60,000,000 last year. The foreign reports are eminently two-faced, but appear on the whole to promise a larger demand than last year's. New wheat is moving freely and beginning to affect foreign exchanges, and in confirmation of past estimates old wheat in large quantities continues to come forward from Northwestern firms, where speculators have represented the supply as exhausted. The price has advanced only a quarter, corn and oats three-eighths each, and hog products have declined a fraction. Cotton reports are on the whole favorable. Sugar has declined a quarter. "Famine" is imminent; the consumption has been sharply reduced by high prices. Oil has risen 20 cents per barrel for refined and 5⅝ cents for crude. The general average of prices is a shade higher than a week ago. There seems to be real and steady improvement in the condition of the great branches of industry.

THE IRON TRADE BETTER.

The demand for iron has so far increased as to cause a general stiffening of prices during the past week. Bar iron is a tenth of a cent higher, rails are firm at $28, and nails stronger; the business in structural and sheet iron is very satisfactory, but the demand for plate is a shade less urgent. The official report shows that the production of pig, 3,667,767 gross tons, was the largest in any half year in the country's history, and while stocks increased about 200,000 tons, the consumption was but 70,000 tons less than in the last half of 1888; 131,000 less of Northern iron, apparently, and 61,000 tons more of Southern iron. But production has been in excess of the demand.

OTHER SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The signs of improvement in the woolen business are less clear, but manufacturers have been buying more freely, and there has been some increase in the orders for goods. The confidence in a large fall trade is undiminished. There is a feeling that the force of foreign competition will be less felt hereafter. The harvest season for boots and shoes has commenced well. The coal business is dull and weak. No change appears in copper; tin is more steady at 19.90 cents for spot, and lead at 3.80 cents.

AN EASY MONEY MARKET.

The monetary supply is at all reporting points ample, and the complaints of slow collections are fewer than usual. The Treasury has taken in $2,000,000 more than it has paid out during the week, but the exports of gold have been for the moment arrested, and commercial bills are more freely made against grain and cotton to go abroad. The exports from New York for three weeks of July have exceeded last year's by 15¼ per cent, though the imports are also large. In the stock market depression has been followed by a stronger feeling, and the average of prices is a fraction better than a week ago, with rather more hopeful prospects as to the settlement of difficulties between Chicago and the seaboard.

The business failures number 216, as against a total of 208 last week and 209 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 221.

BRITISH METAL.

Trade Active, With Prices Showing an Improvement in Many Cases.

LONDON, July 25.—Small shipments from the Straits during the first half of July have imparted greater firmness to the block tin market, and prices show a decided improvement, being not only higher but well supported the past few days. On Thursday last there was 15s rise, but the higher prices caused realizations, with some pressure to sell forward prompts and free offerings of options, under which a relapse of 20s took place. The option business has been large during the week, the "bulls" backing their opinions and paying 10@15s per ton for "calls" during August on large quantities at prices varying between £89 and £91. The "bear" interest are rather aggressive, and by their movements create a division of opinion among operators as to future prices. The statistical position is sound and the consumption is steady. A further advance was paid today, sales having been made at £90 5s, spot, and £90 15s, futures.

The variations in prices of merchant bar copper have been moderate. Cash lots continue in fair demand and are not plentiful. During the first half of the week £4l was paid quite freely, but afterward there were sellers of prompts and futures touched £40 2s 6d. The apparent undertone of weakness at that time was attributed to suspicions that foreign holders are quietly selling and the same circumstance still has a bearing upon futures.

Tin plate has been in quite active demand, and sales were larger than in the preceding week. Several good lines were booked, and additional large orders are pending.

Scotch pigs have continued active, with the American demand, as well as the inquiry from many other sources, stronger than last week. Prices now show a complete recovery from the June decline. The demand from speculators has been large, and the purchase of one block of 1,000 tons Coltness is reported. Cleveland pig and hematites are also active at a further advance. Additional furnaces are lighting.

There is an immense trade doing in the steel department, and some firms have withdrawn quotations, being sold far ahead. Basic steel has been advanced 10s all around. About the only exception to the quite general activity is found in wire rods and billets. Holders of old iron rails have advanced their prices about 2s 6d, but there are very few buyers at the higher figures.

THE ATCHISON FIGHTS FIRE.

Its General Office at Topeka Damaged $20,000 Worth Through Lack of Water.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 26.—At about 5 o'clock this morning a fire started in the attic of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe general office building in this city. The flames originated in a heap of papers, and smouldered for an hour before being seen. When the fire department arrived the doors were closed, and the janitors and others who stop in the building had to be awakened. In the few minutes required for the department to go to work the fire had gained great headway, and the entire north end of the roof was burning, throwing out huge volumes of smoke. It was difficult to get at the fire, as it had not yet burned the roof and was not approachable by the firemen from within. In spite of their efforts the fire gained on them, and at 6 o'clock the water main burst, shortly after the flames burst through the roof. Meantime several hundred men were at work in the various departments of the building, in the effort to save the furniture and books and papers. This was proceeded with in remarkable order, and nearly everything movable of value below the fifth floor was taken out. It was feared owing to the lack of water that the magnificent building must be destroyed, but in half an hour the breach in the pipe was repaired and renewed efforts to stay the fire were successful. The total loss will not exceed $20,000, though what embarrassment and loss to accrue from the destruction of papers cannot now be estimated.

THE BLINDFOLDED GODDESS,

And a Few of the Litigants at Whom She Aims Darts of Justice.

BY order of court yesterday, Daniel O'Keefe, of Post 157, G. A. R., was sent to Dixmont. John Donald, insane from a blow on the head, was also sent.

PAUL SANDOMIRE sues the Pittsburg Traction Company for $5,000 for being thrown off by the car starting with a jerk on May 7. The wheels crushed his foot.

THE appraisors of the estate of James Callery yesterday filed their report of the appraisement of his personal effects. Their total value is $890,000. The value of his real estate has not yet been ascertained.

JAMES S. YOUNG, President of the Allegheny school district, sues William Schumacher, Frank Hopf and George Geltz. The first named is collector of delinquent school tax in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, and is alleged to be $850 short. The last two are his bondsmen.

ATTORNEY DUFF yesterday filed the testimony taken in the divorce case of Thomas Heathecote against Jane Heathecote. Plaintiff claimed that his wife refused to go back with him to O'Hara township and told him to clear out. Mrs. Heathecote denies it, and asserts he illtreated her and she had to sue him for support.

WHEN the petition of Maggie Mitchell, who was held in default of $4,000 bail on the charges lodged against her by Inspector McAleese, to have her bail reduced was brought up in court yesterday, it was stated that Magistrate McKenna had already reduced the bail to $2,000. This left nothing for the Court to act upon, and the papers were filed. Miss Mitchell was released yesterday, Charles Breiling going on her bond for $2,000.

THE County Treasurer yesterday returned to the State Treasurer $81,743 25, the State's share of the liquor licenses for the year 1889. The State received from retail licenses, $14 643 75; wholesale, $48,200; distillers, $1,800; brewers, $10,100; bottlers, $7,000. From the last four named classes of licenses the entire amount goes to the State. The last lot of licenses granted under the decision of the Supreme Court are included, and netted the State $39,000.

THIRTY-SIX creditors of the Chartiers Creamery Company petitioned for leave to join as plaintiffs in the suit of Sarah A. Reed against that company. Their claims range from $10 to $400. They also join in the petition of William M. Scaife, who asked the Court to strike off the judgment obtained by Mrs. Reed, who was the first to obtain judgment against the company when it became insolvent, her claim amounting to about $20,000.

To build up the system when run down from general debility, young or old should use Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a pleasant and effective tonic, a prompt corrective for a disordered stomach and a sure destroyer of worms. The large-sized bottles are cheapest when a tonic is wanted.

A PLETHORA OF GOLD.

Plenty of English Capital Floating Around in America Just Now,

SEEKING PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

The Proprietors of Large Drygoods Houses the Latest Approached.

NO HEADWAY MADE IN THAT DIRECTION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 26.—There seems to be a plethora of uninvested English capital going a-begging in this city just at present. Having obtained control of some of the largest breweries in America; having "scooped" the salt industries, so to speak; invested heavily in nearly all the railroads; secured control of certain iron and steel mills in Cleveland; made overtures for the purchase of the largest tobacco factories and Delmonico's restaurant; obtained an interest in the sugar refineries, and purchased nearly enough flour mills and ranches to influence the price of bread and meat, these English investors, or their agents, are now trying to buy up some of the largest retail drygoods stores in this city. So far as could be learned by a reporter of THE DISPATCH today, their efforts have not yet been successful, but some of the negotiations are not yet ended.

ALL OFFERS DECLINED.

Three large firms admitted this morning, in reply to the question of the reporter of THE DISPATCH, that they had been approached by the representative of some English capitalists with an offer for their business. In all cases, however, the offer was declined.

A member of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson said: "Yes, we have been approached for such a purpose. A gentleman whose name I forget now (if, indeed, I ever knew it), who was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, asked us if we would sell our business. I did not waste a moment's time over the matter. The proposition was too absurd for us to consider for one moment. Life is too short. We are not selling our business."

A member of the firm of B. Altman & Co., No. 301 Sixth avenue, said: "Yes, we were approached with an offer of that kind from English capitalists. We were asked if we would entertain a proposition for the sale of our business. No details were gone into. I do not care to say any more. A party asked us if we would accept a proposition of that kind. I guess he got his answer. I don't care to say any more than that we were

APPROACHED WITH AN OFFER

for our business. Yes, you can say if you like that it is understood the offer was declined."

Mr. Stern, of Stern Brothers, No. 32 West Twenty-third street, promptly admitted that an attempt had been made by someone on behalf of English capitalists to buy the business of his firm. He said: "Yes, we were approached for such a purpose, six or seven weeks ago, but no definite offer was made or price suggested, because I did not go into the question to any extent, and for the reason that we wouldn't sell our business, anyway. I do not remember the name of the gentleman or do I know whether he was an Englishman or not, but I know he represented English capitalists. There was no nonsense about him; he talked millions. He asked if I would be inclined to dispose of our business to an English syndicate. I told him that our business was not on the market. The offer was undoubtedly genuine. There seems to be a good deal of capital available in England for investment which they do not seem to know what to do with. They seem to be

TIRED OF RAILROADS

and anxious to put their money into some business which they can control themselves, and be reasonably sure of some return."

Mr. Strauss, of R. H. Macy & Co., said he had been approached by a mysterious stranger, who represented himself as the agent of some English capitalists who desired to purchase the business of the firm. "I did not pay much attention to the question," added Mr. Strauss, "because I considered it too ridiculous. The gentleman said he was prepared to make me a tempting offer, but I declined to enter into any negotiations with him at all. I placed no reliance in his talk, as neither his manner nor his appearance bore out his assertion that he represented some capitalists. Moreover, our business is not for sale. This English syndicate business seems to be a sort of craze here just now. Much of it, I think, is talk. It enables some men to go round, however, and try to get offers to buy or sell certain properties, as the case may be, and on those terms perhaps effect a deal."

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Stockholders Meet and Vote it to be a Very Good Thing to Do.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Eastern Railway Company, of Indiana, was held here to-day for the purpose of voting upon articles of consolidation between the Toledo Western Railroad Company, the Detroit and State Line Wabash Railway Company, the Wabash Eastern Railway Company, of Indianapolis; the Wabash Eastern Railway Company, of Illinois, and the Wabash Western Railway Company, under the name of Wabash Railway Company. All the stock of the Indiana corporation, $9,000,000, was represented and the articles of consolidation previously adopted and recommended by the directors were unanimously approved by the stockholders. It was further voted that a meeting be held at Toledo August 11 to elect directors of the consolidated corporation.

General Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, President of the Indiana corporation, and John M. Harlan, of Chicago, Secretary, were present, and they held the proxies of all stockholders not present. A meeting of stockholders of the Eastern Railway Company, of Illinois, will be held to-morrow at Chicago.

RELIEF FOR THE LOCKED OUT

Received With Demonstrations of Joy by a Starving Population.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Mayor Cregier, Congressman Frank Lawler and other members of the Relief Committee left here this morning with 80 tons of provisions and supplies for the starving locked-out coal miners of Spring Valley, Ill. There are about 2,000 idle miners in the district, making, with their families, about 6,000 souls. The arrival of the train there this afternoon was greeted with great demonstrations of joy, and the committee was greeted by the strains of an improvised band, which was none the less hearty in its welcome notwithstanding the somewhat unmelodious character of the music which it discoursed. Everywhere there were evidences of the most pinching poverty and destitution. Men, women and children were most scantily clad in the cheapest of materials, and there was a great dearth of footgear among them. Their faces bore unmistakable evidences of pinching hunger. These people have been locked out nearly three months, and are absolutely on the verge of starvation.

THE SWALLOWTAIL *coat, its use and abuse, and the drinking habits of American swells, are discussed in to-morrow's* DISPATCH *by E. Berry Wall.*

CHIEF MAYES DETERMINED.

The Cherokee Commission Expects to be Delayed for Months by Him.

FT. GIBSON, IND. T., July 26.—The Cherokee Commission was met here yesterday by a delegation of Creek Indians headed by Indian Agent Bennett, who asked that the Creeks be heard at once in reference to certain technical matters concerning the sale of their remaining lands. The request was granted, and General Fairchild has arranged to meet the Creeks at Muscogee today. The hard feeling between the Creeks and Cherokees grows more bitter as pending negotiations come to a focus. The Cherokees upbraid the Creeks for the Oklahoma deal, and their indignation increases as the Creeks make further preparation to sell. The Cherokees are almost a unit in their opposition to any and all transactions by which their lands are to be marketed.

Chief Mayes demonstrated a firmness in refusing to call the council that bids fair to handicap the labors of the commission at their outset. He is reported to have publicly stated to the commanding officers at Fort Gibson that he would not call an extra session under any circumstances. General Fairchild expressed a desire to confer with the chief at Tahlequah as soon as possible, ostensibly with the object of inducing him to call an extra session at once. During the delay that must ensue before the delegates assemble the General says the commission will go to Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agency to consider their claims in the Cherokee strip.

The most important fact that has occurred to the commission thus far is the length to which the negotiations must be protracted, and, with the present hostility demonstrated by the Cherokee authorities, it may be several months before preliminary negotiations can be opened. The commission goes to Muscogee to-day.

CLAIMANTS TO $40,000,000.

Heirs in Hungary and in Ohio After the Estate of Wm. Leidesdorff.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Suit will soon be brought here by counsel representing heirs in Hungary and in Cleveland, O., against the present holders of the estate of William Leidesdorff, one of California's pioneer merchants, who died in 1848. The estate is now valued at $40,000,000, and comprises some of the most valuable business property in San Francisco. This property is held under deeds from ex-United States Quartermaster Folsom, who was an intimate friend of Leidesdorff and bought property from the administrator after Leidesdorff died intestate. The story goes that Folsom found that Leidesdorff had a negro mother living at St. Croix, West Indies, and got from her quit-claim deeds of all the estate. Now these Hungarian heirs are ready to prove that Folsom originated the story of a negress mother, and that Leidesdorff was really born at Azsood, Hungary, where he has many direct kin. About 100 heirs met in Buda-Pesth in June, and furnished Solomon Ullmer, of Cleveland, with money to prosecute their claims. Ullmer has also made a syndicate of heirs in Cleveland and the battle will soon begin.

It is also reported that a San Francisco capitalist has pooled the issues of all the Blythe claimants except Florence, the daughter, who claims the entire estate and is bearing the expenses of the contest under an agreement by which she is to secure, in case of victory, the entire estate worth $4,000,000, after paying them $1,000,000, to be divided among about 80 claimants.

ALL OR NOTHING.

Decision in the Case of a Pension Dropped for Disloyalty and Restored.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Assistant Secretary Bussey has modified a former decision made by the then Commissioner of Pensions in the case of James A. Furley, who received a disabling injury while serving in the Mexican War in company G, Second Pennsylvania volunteers. For this reason Furley was granted a pension of $8 per month, which he continued to draw until April 10, 1863, when he was arrested at Hagerstown, Md., for hurrahing in the streets for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy and making use of other disloyal and treasonable sentiments. At that time his name was dropped from the pension rolls under the authority conferred by the act of February 4, 1862. In 1871 an application for restoration was filed and rejected. In 1887, however, the case was taken up by the then Commissioner of Pensions, and Furley's loyalty having been established, the pension was allowed from 1871, the date of filing his application.

Assistant Secretary Bussey, while agreeing with the former Commissioner as to Furley's right to a pension, finds no authority for dating it from the time the application was filed, and directs that it be dated from April 10, 1863, when it ceased. He says in substance that if the action of dropping Furley's name from the rolls was erroneous, then he is entitled to reparation, and the reparation must be as ample as the injury. If it was not erroneous, there can be no restoration for any period.

PURELY OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

That is All That Takes Attorney General Miller to Deer Park.

DEER PARK, MD., July 26.—The President is occupied this rainy day in considering knotty pardon cases presented by the Department of Justice. Attorney General Miller brought over a large bundle of papers this morning, some of which require early decision, and the President took them up to the exclusion of other business. Reports about Attorney General Miller having a certainty of the Supreme Bench appointment, are not credited here. It is said that the President has reached no conclusion regarding Justice Matthews' successor. The Attorney General insists that his visit relates solely to the current business of the department. He is the guest of ex-Senator Davis and may return to Washington Saturday.

W. H. Trammel, of Huntingdon, Ind., was among to-day's visitors. He contented himself with seeing Secretary Halford about the Huntingdon postoffice.

IVES STAYS IN JAIL.

Judge Ingraham Refuses to Order the Young Napoleon's Release.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Henry S. Ives, who was brought down from Ludlow Street Jail on a writ of habeas corpus, was in the Supreme Court chambers to-day. His counsel tried to get Judge Ingraham to suspend the regular order of business, so as to hear arguments on the writ. This His Honor refused to do and proceeded to dispose of the calendar.

Judge Ingraham, after listening to the arguments in the Ives' case this afternoon, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus and remanded the prisoner to Ludlow Street Jail. The motion was for the dismissal of the criminal indictments against Ives—nine in number. The Court said in dismissing the writ that it could not consider such a motion while the prisoner was locked up under an order of arrest on civil proceedings.

Physicians Acknowledge There is Less Deafness.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Physicians have watched with a jealous eye the increasing popularity of the sound disk invented by H. A. Wales, of Bridgeport, Conn., as patients who have been under their care for years have in a week's time had their hearing restored by its use, and they acknowledge that there may be a decrease in the percentage of deaf people in the census of 1890.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

THE CURSE OF CARNE'S HOLD.

A TALE OF ADVENTURE.

By G. A. Henty,

Author of "Under Drake's Flag," "With Clive in India," etc., etc.

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CHAPTER VII.—THE VERDICT.

The trial of Ronald Mervyn for the murder of Margaret Carne was marked by none of the unexpected turns or sudden surprises that not frequently give such a dramatic interest to the proceedings. All the efforts of the police had failed in unearthing any facts that could throw a new light upon the subject, and the evidence brought forward was almost identical with that given at the Coroner's inquest; the counsel asked a great many questions, but elicited no new facts of importance; the only witnesses called for the defense were those as to character, and one after another the officers of Mervyn's regiment came forward to testify that he was eminently popular, and that they had never observed in him any signs of madness.

They said that at times he got out of spirits, and was in the habit of withdrawing himself from their society, and that on these occasions he not infrequently went for long rides, and was absent many hours; he was, perhaps, what might be called a little queer, but certainly not in the slightest degree mad. One servant of the family, and many neighbors gave testimony to the same effect, and Dr. Arrowsmith testified that he had attended him from childhood, and that he had never seen any signs of insanity in his words or actions.

Ruth had escaped the one question which she dreaded, whether she had seen anything in the room that would afford a clue to the discovery of the perpetrator of the crime. She had thought this question over a hundred times, and she had pondered over the answer she should give. She was firmly resolved not to tell an actual lie, but either to evade the question by replying that when she recovered her senses she made straight to the door without looking round; or, if forced to reply directly, to refuse to answer, whatever the consequences might be. It was then with a sigh of deep relief that she left the witness box, and took up her station at the point to which the policeman made way for her. As she did so, however, he whispered:

"I think you had better go out, my girl. I don't think this is a fit place for you. You look like to drop now," but she shook her head silently, and took up her station in the corner, grasping in one hand something done up in many folds of paper in her pocket.

The same question had been asked other witnesses by the counsel for the defense, and he had made a considerable point of the fact that the constable and Dr. Arrowsmith both testified that they were standing one on each side of the looking glass, and although the room had been carefully searched, no half-burnt match had been discovered. In his address for the defense he had animadverted strongly upon this point.

"It was a dark night, gentlemen. A dark night in November. You will remember we had the evidence that whoever committed this murder must have moved about the room noiselessly; the evidence shows that the murderer drew down the clothes so gently and softly that he did not awaken the sleeper. Now, as intelligent men, you cannot but agree with me that no man could have made his way about this absolutely dark room with its tables and its furniture, and carried out this murder in the way stated, without making some noise; it would be an utter impossibility. What is the conclusion? He was either provided with a light or he was forced to strike a match and light a candle.

"In the latter case he must have been provided with silent matches or the noise would have awakened the sleeper. Of one thing you may be sure, Captain Mervyn had not provided himself with silent matches; but even had not the sound of an ordinary match being struck awakened the sleeper, surely the sudden light would have done so. I ask you from your own experience whether, however soundly you might be sleeping, the effect of a candle being lit in your room would not awaken you; therefore I think it safe to assume that in the first place, because no match was found, and in the second place, because had a candle been lit it would assuredly have awakened the sleeper, and we know that she was not awakened, that no candle was lighted in the room.

"How then did the assassin manage after entering the room to avoid the dressing table, the chairs, and other furniture, and to see to manipulate the bedclothes so gently that the sleeper was not awakened? Why, gentlemen, by means of the implement carried by every professional burglar, I mean, of course, a dark lantern. Opening the slit slightly, and carefully abstaining from throwing the light toward the bed, the burglar would make his way toward it, show sufficient light to carry out his diabolical purpose, and then opening it freely to examine the room, open the trinket box, and carry away the valuables.

"The counsel for the prosecution, gentlemen, has not even ventured to suggest that the prisoner, Captain Mervyn, was possessed of such an article. His course has been traced through every village that he rode, up to 10 o'clock at night, by which time every shop had long been closed, and had he stopped anywhere to buy such an article we should surely have heard of it. Therefore, gentlemen, I maintain that even if this fact stood alone, it ought to convince you of the innocence of the prisoner. In his reply, the counsel for the prosecution had admitted that some weight must be attached to this point, but that it was quite possible that whoever entered the window might have felt on the table until he found a candlestick, and lit it, stooping down behind the table, or at the bottom of the bed, and so shading it with his coat that its light would not fall on the face of the sleeper. As for the point made that no match had been found, no great weight could be attached to it, the prisoner might have put it in his pocket or thrown it out of the window."

When the defense was concluded, and the counsel for the prosecution rose to speak, the feeling in the court was still against the prisoner.

In all that had been said the evidence pointed against him, and him only, as the author of the crime; no hint of suspicion had been dropped against any other person; and the manner in which the crime had been committed indicated strongly that it was the act of a person actuated by jealousy, or animosity, rather than that of a mere burglar. This view of the case was strongly brought out by the counsel for the prosecution.

"The theory of the prosecution is," he said, "not that this unfortunate gentleman while in the full possession of his senses, slew this lady, to whom he was nearly related, and for whom he had long cherished a sincere affection—the character you have heard given him by so many witnesses would certainly seem to show him to be a man incapable of such a crime. Our theory is that the latent taint of insanity in his blood—that insanity which, as you have heard from Dr. Arrowsmith and other witnesses, is hereditary in his ancestors on his mother's side, and has before now caused calamities, almost if not quite as serious as this—suddenly flamed out. We believe that, as has been shown by witnesses, he galloped away many miles over the country, but we believe that at last wrought up to the highest pitch of frenzy he returned, scaled the wall, opened the window, and murdered Miss Carne. You have heard that he was subject to moody fits, when he shunned all society, these fits, these wild rides you have heard of, are symptoms of a disordered mind. Perhaps had all gone happily with him the malady would not have shown itself in a more serious form.

"Unfortunately, as we know, there was sharp and sudden unhappiness; such unhappiness as tries the fiber even of the sanest men, and might well have struck a fatal blow to his mind. It is not because you see him now, calm and self-possessed, that you are to conclude that this theory is a mistaken one. Many, even the most dangerous madmen have long intervals when, apparently, their sanity is as perfect as that of other people. Then suddenly, sometimes altogether without warning, a change takes place, and the quiet and self-possessed man becomes a dangerous lunatic, perhaps a murderer.

"Such, gentlemen, is the theory of the prosecution. You will, of course, weigh it carefully in your minds, and it will be your duty, if you agree with it, to give expression to your opinion in your verdict."

The Judge summed up the case with great care. After going through the evidence piecemeal, he told them that while the counsel for the defense had insisted upon the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence, and the numerous instances of error that had resulted from it, it was his duty to tell them that in the majority of cases of murder there could be from the nature of things only circumstantial evidence to go upon, for that men did not commit murder in the open streets in sight of other people. At the same time, when circumstantial evidence alone was forthcoming, it was necessary that it should be of a most conclusive character, and that juries should before finding a verdict of guilty be convinced that the facts showed that it was the prisoner and he only who could have done the deed.

"It is for you, gentlemen, to decide whether the evidence that has been submitted to you does prove absolutely and conclusively to your minds that the prisoner must have been the man who murdered Miss Carne. Counsel on both sides have alluded to the unquestioned fact that madness is hereditary in the family of the prisoner; whether or not it is inherited by him, is also for you to decide in considering your verdict. You will have to conclude first whether the prisoner did or did not commit this murder. If you believe that he did so and that while he did so he was insane and incapable of governing his actions, your duty will be to find him not guilty upon the ground of insanity."

The general tenor of the summing up certainly showed that in the opinion of the Judge the evidence, although strong, could not be considered as absolutely conclusive. Still, the bias was not strongly expressed, and when the jury retired opinions in court were nearly equally divided as to what the verdict would be.

When he left the witness box, Dr. Arrowsmith made his way to the corner in which one of the policemen had placed Ruth after giving her evidence. She had done this with a steadiness and composure that had surprised the doctor; she had fortunately escaped much questioning, for the counsel saw how frail and weak she looked, and as she had but entered the room, seen her mistress dead, fainted and left again, there was but little to ask her. The questions put were: Was the jewelry safe in the box when she left the room the night before? Did she remember whether the window was fastened or not? To this her reply was negative. Miss Carne had shut it herself went when she up in the afternoon, and she had not noticed whether it was fastened. "Was the blind a venetian or an ordinary roller blind?"

"A roller blind."

"Then it the window opened, it could be pushed aside without noise. Had she noticed whether the candlesticks were standing where she had left them?

"She noticed that they were on the table and in about the same place where they were standing the night before, but she could not say exactly."

"I want you to go out, Ruth," Dr. Arrowsmith said, when he reached her after the jury had retired. "They may be an hour or more before they make up their minds. You are as white as death, child. Let me lead you out."

Ruth shook her head, and murmured "I must stay." The doctor shrugged his shoulders and returned to his seat. It was an hour and a half before the door opened and the foreman of the jury entered. As he was unaccompanied, it was evident he wanted to ask a question.

"My lord," he said, "we are unanimous as to one part of the verdict, but we can't agree about the other."

"How do you mean, sir?" the Judge asked. "I don't want to know what you are unanimous about, but I don't understand what you mean about being unanimous about one part of the verdict and not unanimous on the other."

The foreman hesitated. Then, to the astonishment of the court, the prisoner spoke in a clear, steady voice:

"*I will not accept acquittal, sir, on the ground of insanity.* I am not mad; if I had been the events of the last two months would have driven me so. I demand that your verdict be guilty or not guilty."

The Judge was too surprised to attempt to check the prisoner when he first began to speak, and although he attempted to do so before he had finished, the interruption was ineffectual.

"Go back, sir," the judge then said to the foreman. "You must be unanimous as to the whole of your verdict."

The interruption of the prisoner had enlightened those in court as to the nature of the foreman's question. Undoubtedly he had divined rightly. The jury were in favor of the verdict not guilty, but some of them would have added on the ground of insanity. The interruption, although irregular, if not unprecedented, had a favorable effect upon his hearers. The quickness with which the accused had seized the point, and the steady, resolute voice in which he had spoken told in his favor, and many who before, had they been in the jury box, would have returned the verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, now doubted whether they would add the concluding words.

A quarter of an hour later the jury returned.

"We are now unanimous, my lord. We say that the prisoner at the bar is not guilty."

A sound like a sigh of relief went through the court. Then everyone got up, and there was a movement to the doors. The policeman lifted the bar, and Ronald Mervyn stepped out a free man, and in a moment was surrounded by a number of his fellow officers, while some of his neighbors also pressed forward to shake him by the hand.

"I will shake hands with no man," he said, drawing back; "I will greet no man so long as this cloud hangs over me—so long as it is unproved who murdered Margaret Carne."

"You don't mean it, Mervyn. You will think better of it in a few days," one of his fellow officers said, as he emerged into the open air. "What you have gone through has been an awful trial, but now that you are proved to be innocent you will get over it."

"I am not proved to be innocent, though I am not proved to be guilty. They have given me the benefit of the doubt, but to the end of my life half the world will believe I did it. Do you think I would go through life to be pointed at as the man who murdered his cousin? I would rather blow out my brains to-night. No, you will never see me again till the verdict of guilty has been passed on the wretch who murdered my cousin. Goodby. I know that you believe me innocent, but I will not take your hands now. When you think it over, and will see as well as I do that you couldn't have a man in the regiment against whom men as he passed would whisper, 'Murderer!' God bless you all;" and Ronald Mervyn turned and walked rapidly away. One or two of the officers would have followed him, but the Colonel stopped them.

"Leave him alone, lads, leave him alone. We should feel as he does were we in his place. Good heavens! how he must have suffered. Still, he's right, and however much we pity him we cannot think otherwise. At the present moment it is clear that he could not remain in the regiment."

As soon as the crowd had turned away Dr. Arrowsmith made his way to the poin, where Ruth had been standing. Somewhat to his surprise he found her still on her feet.

She was leaning back in the corner with her eyes closed, and the tears streaming down her cheeks.

"Come, my dear," he said, putting his arm under hers, "let us be moving. Thank God it has all ended right."

"Thank God indeed, Doctor," she murmured. "I had hardly hoped it, and yet I have prayed so much that it might be so."

The Doctor found that though able to stand while supported by the wall, Ruth was unable to walk. With the aid of a policeman he supported her from the court, placed her in a vehicle and took her to a hotel.

"There, my dear," he said, when Ruth had been assisted up to a bedroom by two of the maids, "now you go to bed and lie there till to-morrow morning. I will have a basin of strong broth sent you up presently. It's quite out of the question your thinking of going home to-night. I have several friends in the town, and am glad of the excuse to stay over the night. I will call for you at 10 o'clock in the morning; the train goes at 10:30; I will have your breakfast sent up here. I will go down to the station now. There are lots of people over here from Carnesford, and I will send a message back to your mother, saying that you have got through it better than I expected, but I wanted you to have a night's rest, and you will be home in the morning."

"Thank you, doctor; that is kind of you," Ruth murmured.

"Help her into bed, girls. She has been ill, and has had a very trying day. Don't ask her any questions, but just get her into bed as soon as you can."

Then the doctor went downstairs, ordered the broth and a glass of sherry for Ruth and a bedroom for himself, and then went off to see his friends. In the morning he was surprised, when Ruth came downstairs, to see how much better she looked.

"My prescription has done you good, Ruth. I am glad to see you look wonderfully better and brighter."

"I feel so, sir. I went to sleep directly I had taken the broth and wine you sent me up, and I did not wake until they called me at 8:30. I have not slept for an hour together for weeks. I feel as if there were such a load taken off my mind."

"Why, Ruth, you didn't know Captain Mervyn to speak to, did you, that you should feel such an interest in him?" the doctor said, looking at her sharply.

"No, sir; I have never once spoken to him that I know of."

"Then why did you care so much about his being acquitted?"

"It would have been dreadful if he had been found guilty when he was innocent all the time."

"But then no one knew he was innocent for certain," the doctor said.

"I felt sure he was innocent," Ruth replied.

"But why did you feel sure, Ruth?"

"I can