SECOND PART.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

IN SPITE OF HIS VETO.

Common Council 31 to 9 Against the Mayor on Diamond Street.

HIS HONOR'S REASONS SET FORTH.

Discussion For and Against the Measure Changes No Votes.

OTHER IMPORTANT CITY PROJECTS

At the special meeting of Common Council yesterday the most important proceeding was the passage over the Mayor's veto of the ordinance providing for the widening of Diamond street. When Chairman Holliday had announced the veto, Mr. W. A. Magee and Mr. Renziehausen both jumped to their feet, the latter with a motion to sustain the Mayor's veto, and the former with a motion to postpone action on the communication for an hour. The Chair recognized Mr. Magee, but Mr. Renziehausen insisted that he had the floor first. After being sharply spoken to by the Chair he subsided. Mr. Magee's motion was then adopted and the Council then proceeded with other business.

The Mayor's veto message, fairly condensed so as to avoid all repetition of reasons or figures, is reproduced as follows:

THE MAYOR'S VETO MESSAGE.

The ordinance authorizing the widening and opening of Diamond street (or alley), from Smithfield to the western side of Diamond street, ordained July 1, 1889, has been transmitted to me for approval. I return it to you without my approval, with the reasons for so doing as required by law. * * * *

The ordinance for the proposed widening of Diamond street should, for its adoption, be based upon a demand by the general public for increased facilities for public travel in that immediate vicinity as a request from the owners of property abutting upon the alley for increased width to accommodate the occupants of the buildings upon their respective properties. * * * *

I have specially observed the travel upon Diamond street, Fifth, Fourth and other parallel avenues, and have failed to discover any necessity for the proposed widening for the use of the general public, nor have I yet heard of a demand coming from any source that increased public travel upon and in the neighborhood of Diamond required the proposed widening of the street. In my judgment there is no foundation for the passage of the ordinance based upon the demand for increased facilities for public travel. It then devolves upon us to consult the views of the owners of the abutting property to find, if possible, a reason for the adoption and approval of the ordinance.

The number of feet of ground on Diamond street on both sides from Smithfield street to the Diamond square is about 1,665 feet, and the petition to Councils, asking for the widening ordinance contains the signatures of the owners representing 555 feet of the ground, thus showing that 1,110 feet, or two-thirds, of the property fronting on the street is opposed to the proposed widening of it. The records show that most of the ground represented upon the petition to Councils asking for the proposed widening has been very recently purchased, and it is a fact well known to the public that the said purchasers form what is

COMMONLY CALLED A SYNDICATE,

who have entered into the project, scheme or speculation of buying property on Diamond street and having it widened with the hope or anticipation that public travel might thereby be diverted from Fifth, Fourth and other parallel avenues, and the property thus purchased greatly enhanced in value.

It is clear that the proprietors of this scheme are a minority of the property on the street, owning not more than one-third of the frontage. That the cost of the proposed widening in direct damages alone, according to the preliminary report of the viewers, would amount to $555,000, and the Viewers say expressly that they did not consider or estimate the consequential damages to leaseholders, business, etc., which, according to a conservative estimate, will amount to an additional $250,000.

So that we are thus presented with the fact that the proposed widening will cost in damages to property alone $750,000, and the law under which the ordinance is passed provides expressly that the cost shall be assessed upon properties benefited, and the Viewers have reported in their preliminary report that this enormous sum of money must be assessed upon the properties abutting upon Diamond street between Smithfield street and Diamond square. Is it any wonder that two-thirds of the owners of the property on the street earnestly protest?

As to a further reason for vetoing the ordinance, I am advised that the assessment for the payment of damages in the manner proposed by the Board of Viewers would, upon appeal by the parties assessed, be held by the Court to be so burdensome and out of proportion to all possible benefits to the property as to amount to a confiscation of it, and hence the assessment would be thrown out, and the greater part, if not the whole amount of the estimated damages, $750,000, put upon the taxpayers of the city.

I am, therefore, constrained most respectfully to return the ordinance to you without my approval. WM. McCALLIN, Mayor.

AFTER AN HOUR'S REFLECTION.

Some important routine business having been disposed of, as noted further down in this report, and the hour of 3:30 having arrived, Chairman Holliday announced that Council was ready for the consideration of the Diamond street widening, the question before Councils being whether or not the ordinance should be passed, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. By this time the lobby was crowded to the door.

Mr. Magee took the floor and suggested that as there were several gentlemen present who were interested in the ordinance and who were desirous of addressing Council upon it, they should be given the privilege of the floor. Permission being granted, Mr. Howard, a Philadelphia lawyer, and agent for the Howard estate on Diamond street, took advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. Howard prefaced his remarks by saying that the Mayor had covered nearly all the ground by his letter to Councils, and there was but little left to say; but, as a lawyer, he cautioned the city to move in this matter with great circumspection. If the ordinance was passed over the Mayor's veto the question was not decided and would not be until it was passed upon by a higher tribunal, and endless litigation would necessarily follow the first step. Mr. Howard was not, he said, opposed to this improvement, if the public was made to pay for it, and the owners of the property which would be damaged were compensated by the public. But he was opposed to having the improvement made at the expense of the abutting property holders alone, and thought the law which would require it unjust.

IT IS CALLED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It was, furthermore, his firm conviction that the act under which the ordinance had been constructed, requiring the abutting property holders to pay for such improvements, was unconstitutional. He wanted indemnifying bonds from a solvent payeaster. He warned the citizens of Pittsburg that this ordinance was an ill-featured piece of legislation, and it would give the city lots of trouble for years to come, if it was passed.

Mr. Camahan thought the Mayor had discussed the ordinance well, and his conclusions had been founded upon facts, but there were other considerations which the speaker thought were of more importance against the measure. Mr. Camahan knew of no law of the city of Pittsburg or no statute of the State of Pennsylvania that authorized the city to take the property from outside of a street at the expense of the other. There were laws for opening and widening of streets, but he knew of no law that authorized the city government to tear down and rebuild the city. He referred to the widening of Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The Councils of that city had passed an ordinance to widen the streets some years ago; but it had not been done in the arbitrary manner proposed in this case, and today only a portion of Chestnut street was widened in accordance with the ordinance. No other city that Mr. Carnahan had ever heard of in the United States had ever done a similar thing. Mr. Carnahan was at a loss to know what the improvement was to be made for. Since the discussion of the project commenced a few months ago a street railway had been chartered along the street. Was it for the benefit of that railway company the improvement was to be made? If it was, a great injustice would be perpetrated, such as would not be listened to in any other city in the country. Mr. Carnahan did not think the widening of Diamond street would be much of a public improvement, and he saw not the necessity for it. But if the public was benefited the public should pay. Damages could not be levied at will by a Board of Viewers, they must be real.

A BIT OF SARCASM.

Then there was an arcade to be built through the market house, 50 feet wide. That arcade would require considerable space and take away much of the market space. The city would be the loser there and who was going to pay for that? Why, the city of Pittsburg, of course, and, the speaker concluded, his prediction was that the city would pay for the whole of the improvement before she got done with it, which she had a right to do if the benefit was a public one, as friends of the improvement claimed it was.

Mr. W. A. Magee argued that the ordinance was a good one, both for the city and the abutting property holders. Possibly the benefits would not be apparent immediately; but in the course of two or three years it would make a wonderful change and increase the value of property all along the street. Property on that street would be more valuable than on Wood or Smithfield streets, or even Fifth avenue. Land values were increasing, Mr. Magee said, all over the city, but particularly in the neighborhood of Diamond street, and he cited an instance in which one property on that street had been for sale at $650 per foot two years ago, and recently $1,200 per foot had been refused for it. The same could be said of property on other streets. It had not been many years since property could have been purchased on Fifth avenue at $400 per foot, now a man might consider himself fortunate to buy at $3,000 or $4,000 per foot.

Mr. Magee was here interrupted by Mr. Renziehausen, who insisted that there was no property for sale on Fifth avenue at $400 per foot, and accused Mr. Magee of an untruth. Considerable confusion resulted, but was finally quieted down by the Chairman's peremptory command that Mr. Renziehausen sit down. He did so, mutteringly.

MR. MAGEE CONTINUED.

He said many opponents of the widening of Diamond street argued against it because they thought it too soon to do so, though they admitted the day was not very far distant when it would be absolutely necessary. He thought it was already necessary, and now was the time to make the improvement, for if the matter had to go through the courts the sooner it was done the better, and the sooner it was done the cheaper it would be, because every year it was put off the greater would be the value of the property and the greater the damages to be paid. He did not think that, even if Councils at once passed the ordinance, the improvement would actually be made for six or seven years, owing to the legislation that would be subsequently required, but for that reason the sooner Councils decided to make the improvement the better.

Mr. Ferguson wanted to know where the city would get her damages for the injury to the market house property by the improvement, and how the market house property could be used for a street or arcade when it had been given to the city by the Penn heirs expressly for market purposes. He also wanted to know if the proprietors of market stalls would not be likely to claim damages if their places of business were destroyed by the construction of an arcade through the market house. He was opposed to the ordinance.

Mr. Gardner was also opposed to the ordinance. Generally he was in favor of public improvements, but he was always disposed to cater to the will of the majority.

ADJUDICATION REALLY DESIRED.

Mr. Carr said he would support the ordinance, if for no other reason, to find out whether the city was not compelled to pay for such improvements. He thought that when a poor man's property was improved by the paving of a street against his desire and when he was unable to pay for it, the city should pay for it, and he wanted this matter to go into court to have the matter decided. Moreover, he thought the widening of Diamond street was a matter of great necessity, which was apparent to anyone who walked along Fifth avenue and saw the crowded condition of that thoroughfare. If Diamond street was widened the pressure on the other streets would be relieved.

Mr. Duncan thought that if the act under which the ordinance was prepared was unconstitutional, as claimed by Mr. Howard, the city should find it out at once through the courts and by the passage of this ordinance that end could be secured. If the act was unconstitutional, then the other street improvements of the city should not be made under it. He favored the ordinance, he said, for the purpose of getting a decision on the act, but there was no doubt in his mind of the necessity for widening Diamond street.

The roll was then called on the ordinance, resulting in 31 votes for and 9 against its passage over the Mayor's veto. When Mr. Renziehausen's name was called he voted "aye," explaining that he wished to "sustain the veto of the Mayor." He voted the other way after an explanation had been made by Chairman Holliday. The vote on the ordinance was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Battles, Baum, Berry, Binder, Brown, Carr, Culbertson, Donley, Donahoe, Douthett, Duncan, Dunn, Elliott, Hagmaier, Hague, Helmold, Kearns, Magee, Mason, Moschell, McCurry, McDermott, MacGonigle, McGuire, Nicolas, O'Reilly, Shannon, Schafer, Waggoner, White and Wright.—Ayes, 31.

Nays—Messrs. Carnahan, Ferguson, Fox, Gardner, Stullin, Renziehausen, Steggert, Steinecke and President Holliday.—Nays, 9.

Just before the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Duncan called the attention of the Chairman to the manner in which Mr. Renziehausen had acted during the meeting. He termed such conduct disgraceful, and gave notice that, if it was ever repeated by any member of Council, he would insist that the offending member be ejected from the Council chamber. Mr. Holliday promised that he would take summary action if such conduct was repeated.

THE OTHER BUSINESS.

The report of the Public Works Committee on a number of street ordinances was opened to the Board of Viewers.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Copeland street was postponed until the next regular meeting, and the following ordinances and petitions were presented and properly referred:

Ordinance for grading and paving Mahogany alley; petition for sewer on Snowden alley; ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Miltin street; supplementary ordinance, to allow the use of electricity on the Pittsburg, Oakland and East Liberty Railway; petition for water pipe on Baum street; ordinance for sewer on Summerlea street; petition for boardwalk on Claybourne street; ordinances establishing the grade of Enterprise street; opening Lowry street; for the grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley.

An ordinance to grade and macadamize De Soto street was indefinitely postponed, as was one for a sewer on Rosencrans alley. Action was also postponed on an ordinance granting Philips & Co., Schuette & Co. and the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company the right to lay switch tracks on South Twenty-first and South Twenty-second streets. Then the following ordinances were passed:

Grading, paving and curbing Frankstown avenue and Basin alley; sewers on Gordon alley, Carson street and Muirland street; boardwalk on Cohasset street; vacating Granite street and 65 feet of Devilliers street; changing the grade of Emily street; relocating Fairmount street, Park avenue and Sylvan avenue; locating McKee place, Perry street and Villa street; establishing the grade of Wandless, Omega, Howley, McCandless and Home streets; fixing the width of the sidewalk on the east side of Forty-second street; setting aside the ground around the Herron Hill reservoir and authorizing its improvement as Herron Hill Park.

CLARET WINES.

Imported Brandenberg Freres.

Medoc, St. Emilion, St. Estephe, St. Julien, Margeaux, Pontet Canet, St. Pierric, Chateau Leoville, Chateau la Rosa, Chateau Mouton, Grand Vin Chateau Margeaux, Grand Vin Chateau Lafitte, by the case or bottle. G. W. SCHMIDT, 95 and 97 Fifth avenue, city.

CLARA BELLE in to-morrow's DISPATCH describes the scenes in Central Park on a summer day.

INCREASE IN TRADE

Not Noted by Bradstreet's, but Proclaimed by Dun's Report.

CROPS ARE HELPED BY WEATHER.

Cattle and Hogs Lower, but Foreign Demand Good---Money Easy.

IRON AND STEEL MARKETS STRONG

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report no material increase in the volume of general trade. In a few lines at several cities slight gains are noted, but an average demand and moderate distribution appear to be the rule. At Kansas City the volume of trade is rather below that of a week ago. Leather is quiet and hides are dull at Boston. The weather in Louisiana and Texas has helped the crops, and rice in the former State promises much better than a month ago. Later advices from the Northwest are not as discouraging as to the wheat prospects as earlier in the week. Prices of hogs at Western markets are lower on heavy receipts, and cattle, all but best grades, are 10 cents lower. An unusually large number of cattle are to be exported within the next three or four months, and nearly all the requisite room on Glasgow and Liverpool steamers has been engaged. The cause is the low price he e and the shortage of the European cattle crop. At New York groceries, drygoods, country produce, naval stores, boots and shoes, manufactures and paper are more active.

SPECULATION DULL AND MONEY EASY.

Stock speculation at New York is dull, and prices are subject to depression by bear manipulation of an apparently limited character. Bonds are dull, with some depression in speculative issues. The New York money market is easy for call loans, with a sensitive undertone. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Foreign exchange is easy for sterling and high for francs. Demand sterling, $4 87¾@$4 88. On Friday $3,000,000 gold was engaged for shipment to France.

Exceptional interest attaches to the exhibit of net railroad earnings for May and for five months. For May the companies show a gain of 13.2 per cent in net earnings against 6.6 per cent in gross. For five months the net increase is 10.7 per cent against 5½ per cent in gross. Reported increased shortages of wheat in Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and India, in Dakota and Manitoba, hardening markets abroad, delayed deliveries of domestic new crop and bull manipulation at the West stimulated speculation and prices advanced 4c, to 89¾c. The reaction (West) and increased offerings at the seaboard cut prices is 1½c. Late domestic wheat crop reports are less damaging than those issued early in the week. Flour of preferred brands has held its own. Corn has been one-half cent higher. Wheat gains 3½c on the week, and corn one-half cent. Exports of wheat and flour as wheat (both coasts) aggregate 1,460,202 bushels, against 1,558,095 bushels last week, and 1,462,000 bushels in the third week of July, 1888. Nearly 675,000 bushels of wheat (and flour as wheat) left the Pacific coast this week. San Francisco advices are that a revival of demand for flour by China is expected.

SUGAR BREAKS AND SUGAR GOES UP.

The serious break in best sugar prices at London last week caused a panic among speculative operators, which was checked only when banking houses extended the time for ring contracts to September 15. Prices have recovered some since. The effect on cane sugar was slight beyond checking purchases for a time, prices having eased off but a trifle. There is no change or new discovery in the statistical position of cane sugar to alter the pronounced bullish position of that staple. Raw has been shaded an eighth.

Coffee advanced in speculative markets up to Tuesday about one-half cent per pound on actual demand. Offers from Santos or a parity with New York, indicating weakness at primary markets, broke the price, and a drop at Havre stimulated the reaction. The net gain on the week is but one-third cent.

As indicated in these columns June 29, the New York and New Jersey brickmakers have agreed to stop work September 30 until next season, providing 80 per cent of the capacity agree.

IRON AND STEEL STRONG.

Iron and steel markets remain strong. Makers are indifferent to contracts for future delivery at present prices. Southern iron markets are notably firm. Steel rails are more active. A report of a cut in steel plates is denied. Copper is firmly held by American producers, with no break below 12 cents, except for casting brands. Visible stocks continue to decrease. Anthracite coal is relatively quiet, the arbitrary advance in prices not having attracted buyers. Stocks remain large.

Domestic drygoods at first hands are only moderately active. Print cloths are 1-16 cent lower, but other makes of cotton and woolen goods are firmly held, with bleached cottons showing a small advance. Brown and colored cottons are sold up to production. Regular jobbing trade is dull at New York and Boston, but a fair package trade is doing. Movement on orders is fully up to the average. Raw wool is active at Boston, but quiet at other seaboard markets. Prices are firm. Uncertainty regarding prices of manufactured goods render manufacturers slow to buy. Raw cotton is quiet at unchanged quotations. Crop prospects are good.

Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 170 in the United States this week, against 218 last week, and 141 this week last year. Canada had 16 this week, against 16 last week. The total of failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 6,425, against 5,604 in 1888.

DUN & CO. ON INCREASED TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of the trade says: For the dull season of the year, business continues remarkably large. The increase in Clearing House transactions for July, thus far, has been about 30 per cent at New York, about 19 per cent at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, taken together, and about 16 per cent in the aggregate of all other cities. A gain so great is not to be explained by any supposed increase in speculative transactions, which chiefly affect clearings at the four cities named, nor by the settlements on commercial paper made in the winter and spring, for the increase in the first week of the month, which would naturally include the greater part of such settlements, was but little more than in the latter weeks. New business of a non-speculative character evidently exceeds that of the same month in any previous year. From all parts of the country also come reports that an active and prosperous fall trade is anticipated, and the crop prospects are favorable. But the financial outlook is rendered uncertain by the continued exports of gold, the liquidation of foreign holders of securities and the doubts about trust operations.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Secretary Windom has talked with some freedom regarding the purchases of bonds, but states that prices now paid are as high as he thinks the Government ought to pay. He has no power to help matters, he shows, if it proves that those who want money are not those who have bonds to sell, but considers that the monetary supply is at present ample. All reports from interior cities indicate that the demand, though at Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia more active, is everywhere met by an ample supply, and at nearly all points is still but moderate. The Treasury has paid out during the past week $2,500,000 more than it has taken in.

Trade is clearly larger than a year ago at Cleveland, with good collections; improving at Pittsburg, by no means active at Milwaukee, though collections are better; excellent in both respects at Omaha and in a fair average at Kansas City; fair at New Orleans, with collections up to expectations; unchanged at Detroit, though money is in brisk demand; and rather more active at Philadelphia and New York.

GROCERIES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

At most points there is observed a full normal demand for groceries, excepting articles especially controlled by speculation or trusts, and the demand has raised coffee half a cent, with sales of 321,000 bags here, while distrust of the combination has helped to lower the price of sugar an eighth. Supplies of dairy products are very large, and butter has fallen a half and cheese a quarter of a cent. Pork products are a fraction lower.

Of the great industries, the woolen manufacture seems in most uncertainty, for the price of the material has further advanced about 1 cent on the average, and the tone is very firm, while manufacturers do not care to sell wool short by disposing of goods at present prices. There is a more confident feeling in the boot and shoe and leather trades. Rubber is weak at 63 cents for new paraffine. The coal market is dull and the demand backward.

METALS, CROPS AND STOCKS.

Iron is hesitating again, and the belief that the present rate of production cannot be maintained seems increasing. Sales of rails for the week have been but 16,000 tons. For the half year actual shipments of rails were 575,000 tons, against 585,558 last year and 907,351 the year before. Copper is weaker, with August lake offered at $11 75, and lead is flat at $3 85.

Wheat has been advanced a cent on report of extensive damage in Dakota with sales of 17,000,000 bushels here. The accounts do not warrant expectation that the yield will fall as low as 485,000,000 bushels, which, with the large surplus still in hand, will much exceed any demand at present probable. Corn has advanced half a cent and oats a quarter, without special reason. The general average of prices is lower by nearly half of 1 per cent than a week ago, and, unless crops sustain great injury, is likely to go still lower.

Stocks have tended downward, and average about $1 25 per share lower than a week ago. The business failures number 208 as compared with a total of 209 last week and 202 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 228.

Special Clearance Sale

Of summer dress goods, French cashmeres, serges, foules, beiges, plaids, checks, embroidered robes and combination suits, at greatly reduced prices.

American challies reduced to 5c and 6¼c. Wool challies reduced from 25c to 15c. French satines reduced to 20c and 25c American fine satines reduced to 12½c. Dress ginghams at 8½c, 10c and 12½c. Great bargains in beaded wraps, shawls, jerseys, blouse waists and embroidered fichus.

Special bargain case ladies' gauze vests at 15c each, or 2 for 25c; ladies' balbriggan and Swiss ribbed vests at 15c, 20c and 25c. Also, gents' and children's summer underwear closing out cheap.

Immense bargains in silk sun umbrellas, satin and lace trimmed parasols, gloves, handkerchiefs, corsets, collars, cuffs and hosiery, to close the season's stock.

Close buyers will find it to their interest to call at H. J. Lynch's, 438 and 440 Market street. WSSu

FIRST POPULAR EXCURSION,

Via Allegheny Valley R. R.,

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Toronto, Canada, and return, $8.
Niagara Falls and return, $7.
Lake Chautauqua and return, $5.

Tickets good for 15 days, returning. Train of Eastlake and Pullman parlor buffet cars leave Union station at 8:45 A. M. Tickets now on sale at Union station and 110 Fifth ave. D

New Train Arrangements.

The Bedford Springs Hotel Company beg to notify the public that commencing to-day, and during the season, the train on the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving Union station at 1 o'clock makes direct connection via Huntingdon for Bedford Springs on any day except Sundays.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM.,

461 Smithfield Street, cor. Fourth Avenue.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $45,000.
Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. TTS

For To-Day—Special.

We have put on sale 560 men's suits, sizes from 33 to 44 breast measure, made of Scotch cheviots, Blarney tweeds, Harris cassimeres, corkscrews, worsteds and blue flannels, cut in sacks and cutaway frocks, for the very low price of $8, $8, $8. Bear in mind, please, that this great special sale of regular $18, $17, $15 suits for $8. Store open tonight till 11 o'clock. P. C. C. C., cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp. new Court House.

100 Pieces of These Extra Fine Ginghams at 25c.

A yard—choice styles—how they do sell. Come in time, they go quick at 25 cents.
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s
Penn Avenue Stores.

$2 10 Round Trip to the Encampment of the Eighteenth and Tenth Regiments

At Uniontown to-morrow. Special train leaves Baltimore and Ohio depot at 8 A. M. city time.

This Morning—100 Pieces More.

Those extra fine ginghams, at 25 cents, pinks, blues and black and white—these goods sell faster than we can get them. Don't fail to see this lot, they're choice.
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s
Penn Avenue Stores.

Special Train to the Encampment at Uniontown

Will leave Baltimore and Ohio depot at 8 A. M. to-morrow; $2 10 round trip.

See the Bargains in Men's Balbriggan Underwear,

French and English make—only $1 a suit.
JOS. HORNE & Co.'s
Penn Avenue Stores.

Excursion to Uniontown To-Morrow.

$2 10 round trip. Special train leaves Baltimore and Ohio depot at 8 A. M., returning at 10 P. M.

New Printed Challies—8 Cent Kind at 6 1-2 Cents.

And other bargains in wash dress goods department. JOS. HORNE & Co.'s
Penn Avenue Stores.

$2 10 Round Trip to the Encampment of the Eighteenth and Tenth Regiments

At Uniontown to-morrow. Special train leaves Baltimore and Ohio depot at 8 A. M. city time.

SILK striped flannel dress shirts.
JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

Here's Your Chance.

For one week only cabinet photos 89c per dozen; bring the family at once. Lies' popular gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth st. TTSSu

A GREAT NOVEL by Jules Verne, entitled "A Journey Off the Track," will be published complete in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

[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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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—Lieutenant Gulston, of H. M. S. Tenebreuse, while on a brief visit to the Carne's Arms Inn, fishing in the neighboring river, is told the story of the Curse of Carne's Hold. In the days of the First Charles, Sir Edgar Carne, the occupant of Carne's Hold, a house on the neighboring hill, fights for his king, and brings home from Spain a young and beautiful bride. They lived unhappily and frequently quarreled. At last one day she, in a paroxysm of madness, stabbed her child to death. After this none except the inmates of the Hold ever saw Lady Carne again, but a few days before she died she cursed the Carnes, her husband, the house and her descendants. The curse subsequently worked in her descendants, several laying violent hands upon their relatives and themselves. The present Squire, though moody and reticent, seemed, however, to have escaped the taint of madness with which the Spanish ancestress had endowed them. The Hon. Mrs. Mervyn, aunt of the Squire and his sister, resides in the neighborhood, and Gulston is invited there to a ball, which he accepts.

CHAPTER II.—The ball at Carne's Hold was a brilliant affair, and Lieutenant Gulston was struck with Miss Margaret Carne, the sister to the Squire. Ronald Mervyn and the Squire both appear to be more or less affected by the curse of Carne's Hold, an incipient taint of insanity being manifest in both. He is warned of this family trait by the ship's doctor. Meanwhile, Ruth Powlett, the miller's daughter, maid to Miss Carne, falls in love with George Forrester, the son of a neighboring farmer, a wild young scapegrace who becomes entangled in a poaching fray. She is cautioned by her mistress and urged to give him up.

CHAPTER III.—As Ruth Powlett was returning from church on the following Sunday through the wood, there was a little rustle among the trees, and George Forrester sprang out suddenly. It was a sharp, brief interview, during which Ruth tells him that she has resolved to give him up. Muttering an oath, he dashes her to the ground, and, hearing voices, he springs into the woods. She is taken home, bleeding and crushed, and the story that she has fallen on a stone is not contradicted. She ultimately recovers, however, and returns to the Hold. Ronald Mervyn, suspecting the attachment between Gulston and his cousin, whom he looks upon as his promised bride, upbraids her with the fact and a quarrel ensues.

CHAPTER IV.—The morning after the quarrel between Margaret and her cousin, Ruth Powlett, entering her mistress' room, is startled at seeing the blind up and the window open. Glancing at the bed, she saw the white linen stained with blood, and Margaret lying there with her eyes wide open and fixed in death. She had been stabbed through the heart. Her eyes then caught an object lying on the floor, a large clasp-knife, bearing on a silver plate let into the buckhorn handle the name "G. Forrester." It was the knife she herself had given to her lover a year before. She picked it up and concealed it in her dress. She then, with the face of a ghost, made her way to the kitchen and aroused the household. Reginald Carne, coming out of his room, alarmed at the noise, is informed of the frightful occurrence, and after looking on the body of his murdered sister, staggers back to his room. A hue and cry is raised for the murderer, whose identity is a mystery.

CHAPTER V.—Next day the inquest on the body of the unfortunate lady was held. Evidence was given by Ruth as to the finding of the body, and Gulston gave testimony as to overhearing the quarrel between Mervyn and his cousin, when Mervyn said: "You may throw me over, but I vow that you shall never marry this sailor, or anyone else, whatever I may have to do to prevent it." The doctor gives evidence to the effect that the murder was probably committed between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Mervyn also gives evidence, saying that he rode home after the words he had had with his cousin, but could not explain what he was doing between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. He was probably riding, as was his custom when seized with fits of depression. The policeman in charge gives evidence as to the finding of a glove in the grounds, which corresponds with one worn by Mervyn. He is unable to account for the disappearance of its fellow. Matters look black against him when the jury retire to consider their verdict.

CHAPTER VI.—RUTH POWLETT.

Lieutenant Gulston and his companion had not long to wait to learn the verdict, for in a few minutes the people began to pour out of the house, and a constable came out, and, after looking round, walked up to the Lieutenant.

"Mr. Gulston," he said, "your presence will be required to-morrow at 11 o'clock at Mr. Volkes'. Captain Mervyn will be brought up there at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

"Very well," Mr. Gulston replied; "what verdict have the Coroner's jury found?"

"They have found Captain Mervyn guilty of willful murder," the man replied.

The next morning the inquiry was heard before Mr. Volkes and two other magistrates, and the doctor's evidence, that of Mr. Gulston, the gardener, the cook, and of the constable who found the glove, was considered sufficient. Mr. Carne was not summoned, and although Ruth Powlett's name was called she did not answer to it, Dr. Arrowsmith explaining to the bench that she was too ill to be present. Captain Mervyn was asked if he had any questions to ask the witnesses or any statement to make, but he simply said that he should reserve his defense, and the case was then adjourned for a week to see if any further evidence would be forthcoming, the magistrate intimating that unless some altogether new light was thrown upon the subject they should commit the prisoner for trial.

Very gravely and silently the men who composed the Coroner's jury walked down to Carnesford; scarce a word was spoken on the way, and a stranger, meeting them, might have supposed, not unnaturally, that they were returning from a funeral. The news had arrived before them, having been carried down at full speed by one of the few villagers who had been present. It had at first been received with absolute incredulity. The idea that Captain Mervyn should kill Margaret Carne seemed so wild a proposition that the first person to arrive with it was wholly disbelieved, and even the confirmation of those who followed him was also doubted. People, however, moved toward the foot of the hill to meet the jury, and a small crowd had collected by the time they came down. The jury, upon being questioned, admitted that they had found Ronald Mervyn guilty, and when the fact was grasped, a sort of awed silence fell upon their bearers.

"Why, whatever are you all thinking of?" one of the men said. "Why, you must have been downright mad. You find that Captain Mervyn would murder his own cousin, and Mr. Carne your own landlord, too! I never heard tell of such a thing."

The jury, indeed, were regarded almost to be as culprits; even to themselves now their verdict seemed monstrous, though at the time the evidence had appeared so strong that they had felt themselves unable to resist the Coroner's expressed opinion that, upon the evidence before them, they had no course open but to return a verdict of willful murder against Ronald Mervyn.

"You will hear about it presently lads," Hiram Powlett said. "If you had been in our place and heard what we have heard, you would have said the same. I should have no more believed it myself this morning, if anyone had told me that Captain Mervyn had murdered his cousin, than I should if they had told me that the mill stream was running the wrong way; but now I see otherwise. There ain't one of us here as wouldn't have given another verdict if we could have done so, but having heard what we heard there weren't no other verdict to be given. I would have given a hundred pounds myself to have found any other way, but I couldn't go against my conscience; and beside, the Coroner told us that if Captain Mervyn is innocent he will have full opportunity of proving it at the trial. And now I must be off home, for I hear Mr. Carne sent down Ruth, as soon as she had given her evidence, in one of his carriages."

Ruth had so far recovered that she was sitting on a chair by the fire when her father entered. She had heard nothing of what had taken place at the inquest beyond her own evidence, and she looked anxiously at her father as he slowly took off his coat and hat and hung them up, and came over to the fire beside her.

"How are you feeling now, Ruth? You were looking sadly when you were in the court."

"I believe you will kill the child between you," Mrs. Powlett said, testily, as she entered with the dinner. "Anyone can see with half an eye that she ain't fit to be going before a court and giving evidence after the shock as she 'as had. She ought to have been left quiet. If you had half the feeling of a man in you, Hiram Powlett, you wouldn't have let them do it. If I had been there I should have got up and said, 'Your worship can see for yourself as my daughter is more fit to be in bed than to be worrited and questioned here. She ain't got nothing to tell you more than you knows yourself. She just came in and found her mistress dead, and that's all she knows about it.'"

"And what verdict did you find, father?"

Ruth asked as soon as her mother had finished.

"Verdict! What verdict should they find?" Mrs. Powlett said, angrily, "but that they just knew nothing at all about it?"

"That wasn't the verdict, Hesba," Hiram Powlett said, as he seated himself at the table. "I wish to God it had been; there was things came out at the trial as altogether altered the case. We found as one had been quarreling with Miss Carne and threatening what he would do to her. We found as something belonging to him had been found close at hand where it could only have been put somewhere at the time of the murder. We found as the person couldn't tell us where he had been at the time; and though it were sorely against us to do it, and seemed the most unnatural thing in the world, we had to find a verdict of willful murder against Captain Mervyn."

Ruth had risen from her seat as her father was speaking; her face had grown whiter and whiter as he went on, and one hand had gone to her heart, while the other clutched at the back of the chair. As he finished she gave a sudden start and burst into a scream of hysterical laughter, so startling Hiram Powlett and his wife, neither of whom were looking at her, that the former upset his chair as he started to his feet, while the latter dropped the plate she was in the act of setting before him.

For some minutes the wild laughter rang through the house. Hesba had at once taken the girl in her arms and seated her in the chair again, and after trying for a minute or two vainly to soothe her, turned to Hiram.

"Don't stand staring there, Hiram; run for the doctor. Look what you have done, with your stories about your courts and your verdicts. You have just scared her out of her mind."

Fortunately as Hiram ran up into the village street he saw Dr. Arrowsmith—who had waited at the Hold, talking over the matter to some of his neighbors—driving down the hill, and at once fetched him in to Ruth.

"The girl is in violent hysterics, Hiram," the doctor said, as soon as he had entered. "Carry her upstairs, and lay her down on the bed; it's no use trying to get her to drink that now—" for Mrs. Powlett was trying in vain to get Ruth to take some brandy—"she cannot swallow. Now I will help you upstairs with her. The great thing is to get her to lie down."

It seemed hours to Hiram Powlett, as he listened to the wild screaming and laughter overhead, but in reality it was not many minutes before the doctor came down again.

"I am going to drive home and get some chloroform," he said. "I shan't be two minutes gone;" and before Hiram could ask a question he hurried out, jumped into his dogcart, and drove off.

There was no change until his return, except that once or twice there was a moment's cessation in the screaming. Hiram could not remain in the house, but went out and walked up and down until the doctor returned.

"No change, I hear," the latter remarked, as he jumped down from the dogcart, for Ruth's cries could be heard down at the gate of the garden.

Then he hurried on into the house and upstairs, poured some chloroform into a handkerchief and waved it in Ruth's face. Gradually the screams abated, and in two or three minutes the girl was lying quiet and still.

"Now lift her head, Mrs. Powlett, while I pour a few drops of this narcotic between her lips."

"Can she swallow, sir?"

"Not consciously, but it will find its way down her throat. I don't like doing it, but we must send her to sleep. Weak as she is, and shaken by all she has gone through, she will kill herself if she goes on with these hysterics."

As soon as Ruth showed signs of returning consciousness, the doctor again placed the handkerchief near her face, keeping his fingers carefully on her pulse as he did so.

This was repeated again and again, and then the opiate began to take effect.

"I think she will do now," he said at last; "it's a hazardous experiment, but it was necessary. Now you can go down to your husband for a few minutes, and tell him how she is. I shall remain here for a time."

"She is off now," Mrs. Powlett said, as she came downstairs.

"Asleep?" Hiram asked.

"Well, it's sleep, or chloroform, or laudanum, or a little of each of them," Mrs. Powlett said. "Anyhow, she is lying quiet and looks as if she were asleep. Dear, dear, what things girls are. And to think that all these years we have never had a day's sickness with her, and now it all comes one on the top of the other; but, of course, when one's got a husband who comes and blurts things out before a girl that's that delicate that the wind would blow her over, what can you expect?"

"I didn't mean——" Hiram began, but Hesba cut him short.

"That's the way with men; they never do mean; they never use the little sense they have got. I don't expect that there's a man, woman or child in Carnesford that wouldn't have known better. Here you had her down here for well nigh a month as bad as she could be; then she gets that terrible shock and goes off fainting all day; then she has to go into court, and as if that wasn't enough for her, you comes and blurts out before her that you found as Captain Mervyn murdered his cousin. I wouldn't call myself a man if I was you, Hiram Powlett. I had a better idea of you before."

"What could I have said?" urged Hiram, feebly.

"Said?" Hesba repeated, scornfully. "In the first place you need not have said anything; then, if you couldn't hold your tongue, you might have said that, of course, you had found a verdict of willful murder against someone or other, which would be quite true; but even if it hadn't been you need not have minded that when it comes to saving your own daughter's life. There, sit down and have some food, and go out to your mill."

Hiram Powlett had no appetite whatever, but he meekly sat down, ate a few mouthfuls of food, and then, when Hesba left