VIADUCTS IN THE BRONX.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION.

IMMENSE GAINS IN CONVENIENCE TO PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT—OPENING UP NEW PARTS OF THE CITY.

Within the last few months there has been unusual activity in the Borough of The Bronx in the matter of building viaducts, especially over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem and other railroads. It is hardly necessary to say how important public works of this description are to the growth of this section of the city, and to the comfort of its inhabitants. At present many thoroughfares are almost completely isolated, and the people living in others must walk long distances in order to reach points really only a few yards away. The viaducts now nearing completion, with those which, it is expected, will be started soon, will result in immense gains in convenience to thousands of persons, and will also have the effect of opening up sections of the city which are at present little better than waste land on account of their inaccessibility.

VIADUCTS NEARLY COMPLETED.

An official of the Department of the Borough of The Bronx furnished to a Tribune reporter yesterday particulars of the viaducts now nearing completion and those on which it is hoped work will be begun within a few weeks. The most important contract nearing completion is that for four viaducts, three of them over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad at Walton, Gerard and River aves., and the other over the New-York and Putnam Railroad tracks at Fort Independence-st. On all these erections the abutments are practically finished. On the River-ave. viaduct nearly all the ironwork is in place. The workmen are beginning to place the ironwork in position on the Gerard-ave. structure. It is expected that in two months from the present time, at the outside, all the viaducts will be ready for use. The contract was let under Commissioner Haffen's administration, and it is owing to his efforts that the money for the building of the structures was voted by the Legislature. The three avenues mentioned have now been completed north of the railroad, but they are at present almost inaccessible, owing to the need of viaducts. Roads on the south side are now being constructed. The grading of the avenues will cost a great deal of money to the owners of the properties and the taxpayers, and this money would have been practically wasted without the aqueducts. The sections already constructed will make through traffic along the river from One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. to One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st. possible. The four viaducts are being constructed with either plate girders or lattice trusses. The cost for all of them will amount to about $100,000. The sum allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was $145,000, but the price of steel has been greatly reduced lately, and the taxpayers will consequently save nearly one-third of the money apportioned. The contractor for these four aqueducts is A. C. Geldersleeve.

IMPORTANT STRUCTURE ON BROOK-AVE.

Another important viaduct which is now nearing completion is the large steel beam structure carrying Brook-ave. over the Fort Morris branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between East One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. and Third-ave. All that remains to be done in this work is the laying of the pavement over the structure. The latter is composed of masonry side walls or abutments, spanned by heavy steel beams and concrete arches. The importance of this viaduct is due to the fact that when Brook-ave. was graded, about twelve years ago, no provision was made for crossing the railroad, and from that time until now there has been no way of crossing between One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. and Third-ave. The owners of property were heavily assessed for the grading of the avenue, and yet each side of the thoroughfare was practically isolated. It is also to Commissioner Haffen that the property-owners and residents will owe this aqueduct, it having been in his time that the contracts were let. The work will cost between $50,000 and $60,000. The contractors are Stephens & O'Rourke. The viaduct will complete the line of Brooke-ave., making it a continuous thoroughfare. The neighborhood is well built up already, the houses being of a good class.

It is hoped that in a short time the viaduct which will carry Melrose-ave. over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between One-hundred-and-sixty-third and One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth sts., will be begun. The contract was awarded by Commissioner Haffen in 1897, but the work was not ordered ahead because of some difficulty in acquiring title or easement of the land. The structure will be of steel, supported by metal columns, with masonry abutments and approaches. The roadway will be asphalted, and will be of the same width as the rest of the avenue. This viaduct will do away with an extensive circuit now necessary for those who go forth from the Melrose section, and, in connection with the Willis-ave. bridge, now building over the Harlem River, a continuation of First-ave. over Webster-ave. in almost a direct line to the northern boundary of the city. Webster-ave. is now being graded, and the work is finished almost up to the city's limit.

TO UNITE DISTRICTS NOW ISOLATED.

The One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st. viaduct over the yards of the New-York Central Railroad, from Park-ave. to Mott-ave., has been delayed for a similar reason. The railroad opposed the erection of the structure for many years, but Commissioner Haffen succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Legislature. Some difficulty arose, however, in obtaining title to the land required for the approaches, but the difficulty has been almost surmounted, and it is understood that the contractor has already obtained some of the materials. The viaduct will be a metal structure of several spans, supported on piers, with abutments. It will be 50 feet wide. It will give access from the east side to the west side between sections now much isolated, there being at present no cross street between One-hundred-and-forty-ninth and One-hundred-and-sixty-first sts. Another way in which this viaduct will result in a great gain to the people of the district results from the circumstance that Cedar Park is located in the western end of the proposed viaduct. The residents of the Melrose section have been assessed for the park, but have now no easy access to it. Commissioner Haffen worked for years to obtain an appropriation for this viaduct, but only succeeded last year.

All the viaducts mentioned are under the supervision of Josiah A. Briggs, Chief Engineer of Highways of the Borough of The Bronx.

FIRE WRECKS AN IRON FOUNDRY.

A fire badly damaged the plant of John Radley & Co's foundry, in the three-story frame building Nos. 621 and 623 East Eighteenth-st., early yesterday morning. Policeman Wood, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, discovered the blaze, and summoned the firemen. On account of the rapidity with which the flames spread, and the inflammable nature of the surrounding buildings, three alarms were turned in. The fire completely wrecked the building in which it started. C. F. Marshall occupied the second floor as a sash and blind factory. The third floor was occupied by Charles Hilderbrand, a contractor. Radley & Co.'s night watchman was in the building when the fire started. He saved two dogs who were with him. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

CLUB PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Leopold Deutsch, of No. 246 East Fourth-st., president of Council No. 20, of the American Legion of Honor, was accused in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday of appropriating $55 of the council's funds. The complainant was Henry Lindenfeld, of No. 726 Eighth-ave., who said that the books of the president had been gone over and the money found to be lacking. Deutsch said that he had lost the money, but Lindenfeld said that the money had been paid in checks, and that all the checks had been for small amounts. Magistrate Flammer held Deutsch in $1,000 bail for trial.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ON GRAIN.

One of the features of business connected with the Produce Exchange in the present month has been the increase in ocean freight rates on grain. Since September 1 the rates for Cork by steamer have been advanced about 2½ cents a bushel. It was understood yesterday that several steamers, with a tonnage aggregating nearly a million bushels, had been chartered. The total sales of grain for export for the week ending last Wednesday were about six million bushels, which makes the average sale daily a million bushels. From these figures it will be seen that the demand for transportation has been heavy, and in consequence steamship owners have put up their rates. The present rate is about 3 shillings 4½ pence to the United Kingdom or the Continent. Last year the highest rates to similar ports were 3 shillings 6 pence.

MR. BROWN FILES A COMPLAINT.

Louis Brown, the architect who was arrested early on Thursday morning by Policeman Patrick Carmody, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, in Fifth-ave., because he had a suspicious-looking bundle in his arms, and who was detained for an unreasonably long time at the West Thirtieth-st. station by Sergeant Jesser, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday and complained to Inspector Thompson of the actions of Carmody and Jesser. Inspector Thompson set Monday morning at 10 o'clock as the time for a formal hearing of the complaint. In all probability the policeman and sergeant will be taken before the Police Commissioners.

DOCK BOARD SHORT OF FUNDS.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries at their meeting yesterday decided, owing to lack of funds, to postpone the work of repairing the dumps for the accommodation of the Street Cleaning Department at West Thirtieth-st. and West One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st. The Board also decided, on the recommendation of the engineer-in-chief, to cancel the rent for land under water at Piers Nos. 25 and 27, North River, occupied by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

DEATH FROM FALLING SCAFFOLD.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE INJURED IN A NORTH SIDE BUILDING.

One man was instantly killed and three were injured by the breaking and falling of a scaffold at Intervale-ave. and Home-st. at noon yesterday. These were the casualties:

KILLED.

KEARNS, John, forty-seven years old, of No. 180 Prospect-ave.

INJURED.

DORMAN, John, fifty-two years old, of No. 785 Elton-ave.; leg fractured; taken home.

O'ROURKE, John, forty-eight years old, of No. 119 East Eighty-eighth-st.; leg fractured; taken to Fordham Hospital.

SEERY, Joseph, of Sterling Place, Yonkers; concussion of the brain and bruises; taken home.

The scaffold was made of wood, and was built at the third story of the new five-story building. The four men were at work with a lot of mortar and bricks alongside of them, and the weight of the men and materials carried the entire structure down, tearing it away from the fastenings inside of the building. The men were buried in the ruins. Several heavy pieces of timber lay on Kearns, who was found to be quite dead. The other men were nearly unconscious. They were dragged out and an ambulance was sent for in a hurry.

Dr. Frown, of Fordham Hospital, said that Kearns must have been instantly killed by falling on the sidewalk. He dressed the wounds of the other men, but only O'Rourke went to the hospital.

Roundsman Macklin and a squad of six policemen were sent later to examine the building and scaffold and report. They arrested John Lynch, of No. 200 Third-ave., the man who built the scaffold, as Macklin thought the scaffold was badly made. When arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court, Lynch told Magistrate Wentworth that he was simply a laborer under the foreman, and Magistrate Wentworth discharged him. The police set out to arrest the foreman.

RUINED BY A HEAVY SENTENCE.

A BURGLAR'S STORY EXCITES THE COMPASSION OF A JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

William J. Holland, of No. 245 West Houston-st., pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions of breaking into the house of Josephine Bessi, at No. 84 Macdougal-st., and stealing $50 worth of wearing apparel. He was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed on him Holland told Judge Newburger that in 1894 he got married. His marital experience proving a disagreeable one, he endeavored to kill himself and was the first person arrested and arraigned on the charge of attempted suicide after the law was passed making attempted suicide a felony. He was sentenced to one year and ten months in the penitentiary by Recorder Smyth. While in prison he associated with thieves, and this brought about his downfall, though he had attempted to lead an honest life after he got out of the penitentiary.

Holland seemed to be abjectly miserable, and excited the pity of Judge Newburger. In sentencing him the Judge remarked that his punishment for attempted suicide had been too severe, and as he thought that he had been punished severely enough already he would give the prisoner only three months.

AN ARTIST'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

MARRIED A SERVANT AND WAS DISINHERITED—THEN FOUGHT IN VAIN AGAINST ILL-LUCK.

John Charles Collins, an artist, sixty-three years old, tried to kill himself by taking poison in his room at No. 172 Bleecker-st yesterday. The house is a five-story tenement building. Collins and his wife lived on the top floor. When Mrs. Collins returned home from her work on Friday evening she found her husband unconscious. She had not enough money to pay for a doctor, and, not knowing what was the matter with her husband, tried to restore him to consciousness herself. She worked over him until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when she called a policeman. Collins was then taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the physicians said he had little chance of recovery.

Collins was the son of a well-to-do merchant. He married a servant in his father's house, and was disinherited. He had studied art in Europe, and turned to it for a living. For a time he did fairly well, selling some of his pictures for large sums, but later on one misfortune after another overtook himself and his wife. They had thirteen children, every one of whom died young. The demand for Collins's pictures ceased, and the couple moved into poorer quarters. Then they moved again, until they were reduced to living in one room of a tenement-house. Lately they had been starving, all their personal property having been pawned.

The artist had painted a large picture, of which he was proud. He had intended to exhibit it at the Academy of Design, but two weeks ago he was forced to pawn it for $20. He succeeded in scraping together enough money to redeem it, but a few days ago pawned it again for $10. Since then he and his wife have had no money, and on Thursday a dispossess notice was served on them. Mrs. Collins had been doing a little work as a washerwoman, but had been unable to obtain steady employment.

JEWELRY IN A HALLBOY'S COAT.

THE LAMBS, WHO EMPLOYED HIM, DO NOT CLAIM IT, AND THE POLICE WANT AN OWNER FOR IT.

Charles Sapiro, twenty-three years old, a hallboy employed by the Lambs, at No. 70 West Thirty-fifth-st., was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of a diamond pin, valued at $250, the property of T. G. Clark, a guest of the club. Sapiro was suspected when the pin was missed and detectives watched him. They searched his room at his invitation, but found nothing of value. In the cellar, however, they found his coat hidden away, with $1,500 worth of jewelry and valuables in it. The members of the Lambs have not missed any valuables or jewelry, and the police do not know where the goods found in Sapiro's coat came from. He says he knows nothing about them. He was held for examination.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS' SESSION.

REPORT RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION RELATING TO ASSESSMENT COMPANIES IS LAID OVER.

Milwaukee, Sept. 16.—Ten papers were on the Insurance Commissioners' programme to-day, but owing to the large amount of business which must be finished only two were read. The Committee on Laws and Legislation was requested to look after the laws regulating assessments and fraternal organizations, and the Committee on Laws and Resolutions made a report calling upon assessment associations to pay additional fees in certain cases. The report recommends the adoption of such laws as will carry out this idea relative to assessment companies. The resolution caused a lively discussion as to the wisdom of recommending such legislation. Objection was made to its adoption by Mr. Whiting, of Maine, who felt that the association was tying itself up; that if such a step was taken as to one class of companies it should be taken as to others. Upon Mr. Whiting's motion the question was laid over until the next convention.

GENERAL CLAY'S DIVORCED WIFE.

HER MARRIAGE TO RILEY BROCK POSTPONED—PROPERTY NOT YET GIVEN TO HER.

Finkard, Ky., Sept. 16 (Special).—The wedding of Dora Richardson, divorced wife of General Cassius M. Clay, of Whitehall, and the young farmhand, Riley Brock, did not come off to-day as was expected. General Clay sent a long telegram to Dora last night, and it is believed its contents caused a postponement of the wedding. Riley Brock, who had been on his good behavior for several months, got on a spree Wednesday and had trouble with negroes. This evidently came to General Clay's ears, and he is believed to have warned Dora against marrying Brock.

Investigation to-day shows that General Clay has not deeded the six acres of land he purchased to Dora. The deed was made to him, and was not recorded in this county until yesterday, and to-day Dora's brother Leonard was sent to Whitehall to deliver it to General Clay. The General says he intends to provide for Dora, but he does not intend to give her property that can be taken away from her by unscrupulous persons.

Claude Riley, who sold General Clay the land, on which Dora is living, thinks she and Brock will be married shortly, and that General Clay can be persuaded to give his consent. The spectacle of General Clay watching over the wife he has put away has caused much comment here.

FALL IN PRICE OF PRINT CLOTH.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 16.—The price of print cloth has fallen one-half of one per cent, and at the new quotation, 2 1-16 cents, less one-half of one per cent, there is only a moderate demand. The sales for the week, mostly at 2 1-16 cents, have not been large.

TO MAKE COMPANY PAY FOR STAMPS.

Detroit, Sept. 16.—Judge Frazer, in the Circuit Court, to-day granted the application of a number of Detroit wholesalers, made through the Attorney-General, for a writ of mandamus to compel the American Express Company to pay for the war-revenue stamps, which the law requires to be attached to receipts for express matter.

CRIPPLE CREEK DIVIDENDS AND OUTPUT.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 16 (Special).—The Cripple Creek September dividends aggregate $250,000. The total dividends amount to $6,000,000, and the total output is $17,000,000.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HONDURAS.

COLONEL COOPER'S REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

General D. B. Cooper, general representative of Honduras and the Honduras-American syndicate, the corporation in which Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, and other well-known New-York men are interested, has just returned from South America, and is making a report to the syndicate. Colonel Cooper is enthusiastic over the prospects of the company. He says that reports current about trouble are probably due to the fact that work was suspended in the construction department in May and has not yet been resumed. This was due to the war. Colonel Cooper is here to arrange for a continuance of the work on the railroad, and everything will doubtless be arranged soon. He said the railroad, which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and which is to be two hundred and twenty miles in length, will be done on time. Only five miles have been built up to date. He says the bank and mining departments are running smoothly and that there has been little or no friction with the government. At the office of the syndicate, in East Forty-fourth-st., it was said yesterday that the work would go right on. All talk about any financial or physical trouble of the enterprise is denied, and at the next annual meeting in January, it is said, every thing will be clearly defined, and some vexatious questions, especially the one relating to the indebtedness to foreign bondholders, will be finally settled.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY AND THEFT.

A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK BROUGHT BACK FROM BUFFALO, HAVING ELOPED ON HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.

Ernest A. Ingersoll, the former confidential clerk of L. Fuchtwanger, wholesale druggist, of No. 19 Fulton-st., was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Centre-st. police court, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Ingersoll had been arrested in Buffalo by Detective Mooney, of the Church-st. station.

According to the story told in court yesterday Ingersoll three years ago married Miss Bertha Moaden, of Greenpoint, and since then has lived with his wife's parents. About a year ago, however, he met a Miss Montzell, who was employed in a stamp-collecting agency in Fulton-st., and who also lived in Greenpoint. Ingersoll told her he was Harry Bascom and unmarried, and she finally agreed to become his wife.

On September 2 Ingersoll's employer sent him to the bank to deposit a check for $1,092.50, and to cash another for $60. Ingersoll deposited the large check as instructed at the Hanover National Bank and drew the $300, which was to be used in paying off the employes in the store. Then he went to Miss Montzell, and told her he had to leave the city on a business trip suddenly, and if she would put on her hat they would be married. She did so, and at Yonkers Ingersoll, under the name of Harry Bascom, married her, a justice of the peace performing the ceremony. After the marriage the couple registered as Harry Brown and wife, and remained two days at a hotel in Yonkers. In turn they then visited Newburg, Nyack and Poughkeepsie, and then went to Buffalo. In the latter city they secured a furnished room at No. 257 Franklin-st.

In the mean time the police searching for Ingersoll had discovered the love affair, and traced the pair to Buffalo. Detective Mooney went to the Franklin-st. house, and, by representing himself as an expressman, gained an entrance, and found the young man in his room.

When placed under arrest Ingersoll broke down and wept, admitting the charges. Detective Mooney brought the couple to this city, where the girl was turned over to her parents, and Ingersoll was locked up. Magistrate Simms held him in $1,500 bail for examination on a charge of larceny. The charge of bigamy may not be pressed.

AMERICAN FURNITURE IN ENGLAND.

CONSUL BOYLE GIVES SOME VALUABLE HINTS TO MANUFACTURERS.

Washington, Sept. 16 (Special).—According to Consul Boyle, of Liverpool, who has been investigating the matter, there is an excellent opening in England for American furniture to supply the demand of the better-paid mechanics and clerks, shopkeepers and small tradesmen and well-to-do farmers. There is already a considerable trade in furniture brought from this side of the Atlantic, but most of the imports are from Canada and largely through the port of New-York. The Canadian manufacturers have a large and increasing market in England, while that of United States manufacturers is comparatively small. The explanation is simple. The one class consults English tastes and caters to them, and the other does not. English and American styles of furniture differ and the English buyer prefers the former. There is a prejudice in England against the latter, Mr. Boyle says.

Even in the ordinary English furniture, the carving, though it be machine work, is cut out of the solid wood, and is not scrollwork "stuck on" to the furniture, as is often the case with American furniture sent to England. Much American furniture on sale here has become shopworn, the failure to sell arising principally from the fact that the carving was "stuck on." An exception must always be made in favor of the American roller-top office-desk. That is much admired in England and is practically without a rival in the market. I find also that there is a fairly good trade in American art screens, they taking the place to a large extent of the Japanese and English articles.

It appears that Canadian manufacturers incite English orders for furniture made in English style, according to working drawings furnished by English dealers. There is where they show themselves shrewder than the Yankee manufacturers. Most of the furniture is shipped "knocked down, in the white," and is put together and polished in England. It is packed as solidly as possible, in large boxes, and freight paid by the cubic foot, which is less than by weight.

Mr. Boyle was informed by the heaviest furniture importer in Liverpool that he had never been able to get a single firm in the United States to make furniture of the English style after working drawings furnished by himself.

The Canadians have attempted with some success to secure a market in England for "set up" furniture. Like attempts by United States manufacturers have not been encouraging, partly because the latter would not make goods in the English style, and partly because of the sort of polish or varnish used and the manner in which it is applied. Another reason why American furniture does not find a larger sale in England is the careless packing. Mr. Boyle says:

The other day I saw half a dozen packages of American "set up" furniture opened. They had been ordered by the dealer as samples, in response to propositions by the manufacturer. Every one of these pieces of furniture was seriously injured in transportation, owing to carelessness in packing. The dealer remarked that he would suffer a dead loss on these samples, and that he would not give any more orders to this particular manufacturer.

This is the same old story. Two of the serious obstacles to extension of American foreign trade in manufactured articles have always been the refusal to consult and cater to foreign styles and tastes and careless packing of goods for transportation. In these respects, far less than in the qualities or prices of their wares, have American manufacturers and exporters been handicapped in their competition with the manufacturers of the United Kingdom and Germany, France and other Continental countries of Europe. And now, it seems, the Yankee furniture manufacturer is behind even his Canadian competitor in the English market. It may be of benefit to him to read and ponder the last paragraph of Consul Boyle's report, which is as follows:

It is a curious fact that the Canadians have built up their trade in furniture in England almost entirely by correspondence, in rivalry with manufacturers of the United States, who frequently send over commercial travelers, but who have made the mistake of trying to create a demand for the American style of furniture. I would suggest that the furniture manufacturers of the United States send representatives over here, not to get orders for the American styles of furniture, but to study the English styles and the peculiarities of the English market; and I am sure that they could, by adopting the Canadian system of using English working drawings, secure a large trade in both "knock down" and "set up" furniture.

DISAGREEMENT IN AN IMPORTING FIRM.

R. Jacobs & Co., importers of handkerchiefs at No. 444 Broadway, composed of Mrs. Rosa Jacobs and William Jackson, have had a disagreement between the partners, and Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, on behalf of Mr. Jackson, have begun proceedings for the appointment of a receiver. They said that the firm had come to an end, and the partners could not agree as to the disposition of the assets. The liabilities are about $18,000, and assets of an equal amount. Mr. Jacobs yesterday, it is said, put the affairs in the hands of the creditors, who recently held a conference at the office of Epstein Bros., No. 370 Broadway, and another conference will be held on Monday. Mr. Epstein said he expected that everything would be satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Jacobs asserted that the firm was perfectly solvent, and the assets considerably exceeded the liabilities, that the value of the stock alone was as much as the liabilities, besides which there were the outstanding accounts.

THE CITY BOND SALE.

The city treasury received yesterday the balance of the money due on account of the $12,688,862 3½ per cent bond sale last month, and the Controller issued receipts for the entire amount. The bonds are not yet ready, but these receipts are sufficient equivalent for any legal transactions. A large number of these receipts have been placed on deposit in a leading bond house.

European Advertisements.

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NO FEAR OF A TOBACCO CORNER.

DEALERS HERE RIDICULE A REPORT OF A COMBINATION.

In a report from Edinburgh printed yesterday it was stated that the London correspondent of "The Dundee Advertiser" learned that a great combination for the purchase of the tobacco growing in the United States and Cuba is proposed in London. The report has not caused any consternation among the tobacco-buyers of this city, though it was the source of more or less amusement yesterday. The project is looked upon as the product of somebody's imagination, and is characterized as absurd by those who are in touch with the tobacco market. A number of tobacco merchants were seen yesterday, and all agreed that the report was without any significance.

In speaking of the matter I. Meyer, of Meyer & Bros., No. 160 Front-st., said: "Such a story could not emanate from any one who is familiar with the peculiar conditions of the tobacco trade, which differs materially from almost every other line of business. It is practically impossible to make a corner in tobacco. The thing has been tried on certain kinds of leaf, but even then it proved a failure. A few years ago we tried to corner a special grade of Ohio leaf. After we had bought a large quantity, we found that those who still had the article for sale were discounting two and three years ahead. The manufacturer also refuses to buy in cases of that kind. He is able to do so, because the crop is so frequent that he can afford to wait until things come his way. This fact would interfere materially with any such combination as is suggested. Suppose the English people did buy up one year's crop, the manufacturers would simply postpone their operations.

"Then, too, the trade is so divided that there would always be a lot of men who would hold out. As for a syndicate buying up all the tobacco of every kind, that is too chimerical to talk about. As an illustration of the nature of the tobacco trade, it is an interesting fact, and one not generally known, that after the Weyler edict, and since there has been a large quantity of tobacco in Havana, which ordinarily could have brought a dollar. Notwithstanding the constant cry of 'tobacco famine,' that tobacco was repeatedly offered at 50 cents, and still remains unbought. It is inferior in quality, however, and nobody wants it."

Mr. Meyer also said that the buyers here had often talked over the question of a combination, but had never taken any such action, on account of its impracticability.

ALABAMA BANK FAILS.

ASSIGNMENT CAUSED BY A FIGHT OVER THE CONTROL OF A LAND COMPANY.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 16 (Special).—A hot fight is pending in two State courts and in the Federal courts between English and American stockholders for the control of the Jasper Town and Land Company, Limited, of London, England. The principal contest is over the point as to which side shall name the receiver of the Corona Coal and Coke Company, the most valuable possession of the English company. As a result the Jasper Trust Company, of Jasper, Walker County, yesterday assigned to Joan A. Gravlee, its cashier. The bank stock was largely owned by the Jasper Town and Land Company, which went into the hands of a receiver, and this caused a run on the bank Monday and Tuesday, forcing the assignment. The liabilities of the bank are $65,000 and its assets $80,000. The receivership case is now being heard in the United States Court in this city, and some sensational charges are made by the English side, one of which is that John A. James, who filed the petition on which J. W. Burke, of Mobile, was appointed receiver of the Jasper Town and Land Company, is a negro porter in the office of Greenough & Poor, in New-York.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jacob Falkenberg filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities, $30,774, and nominal assets, $1,020. Herman Joseph, his attorney, said that Mr. Falkenberg was formerly a manufacturer of shirts at Nos. 386 and 388 Broadway, had been in that business for ten years, but was unsuccessful and gave it up in April, 1896. There are thirty-nine creditors, the largest being Isaiah Fuller, $4,005; F. Victor & Achelis, $2,756; Wallach & Sons, $2,647, and Jacob S. Bernheimer & Co., $2,562. The assets are outstanding accounts due to him from dealers in this city, Troy, Utica, Stamford, Boston, Honesdale, Penn., and St. Louis.

Robert F. Shaen, of Yonkers, filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city yesterday, showing liabilities of $7,869 and no assets. He was formerly in the dressgoods business at No. 476 Broome-st., and was president of the R. F. Shaen Company and the Pluette Company. The largest creditors are Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $4,700, and Converse, Stanton & Cullen, $1,876.

PHOTOGRAPHS THAT ARE REQUIRED.

Superintendent Maxwell of the city schools says that his order compelling teachers to file photographs of themselves with him applies only to applicants for licenses. The photographs are merely for purposes of identification, so that he may be sure that the person who desires to teach is really the one who presents himself or herself at the office of the Board of Education.

European Advertisements.

H. P. Truefitt, Ld., 13-14 OLD BOND-ST., LONDON, W (Through to Burlington Arcade.) and Hotel Cecil. High-class Hairdressing by female experts. Manicure and Chiropody by New York operators. First and only "American Shaving Saloons" in London.

WESTOBY & CO., AMERICAN TAILORS. 40 West Strand, London. CLOSE TO METROPOLE AND VICTORIA HOTELS. MOST MODERATE PRICES CONSISTENT WITH GOOD MATERIAL AND BEST WORK.

WAUKENPHAST SHOES 60 Haymarket, London, S. W.

PARIS SHOPS.

LOUIS VUITTON'S New Trunk, "The Papillon," is the lightest known. PARIS, 1, Rue Scribe. LONDON, 454, Strand.

SAVOY HOTEL, London. Hotel de Luxe of the World. SAVOY RESTAURANT. Of Gastronomic Fame, under the direction of the famous Maitre d'hotel "Joseph" of the Restaurant Marivaux, Paris. The Orchestra plays during Dinner and the Opera Supper.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, London. UNRIVALLED SITUATION IN PORTLAND PLACE AT TOP OF REGENT ST. W. CONVENIENT for the BEST SHOPS, THEATRES, Etc. Every Modern Comfort and Convenience. Moderate Tariff.

THE WALSINGHAM HOUSE AND BATH HOTEL, PICCADILLY. THE BROADWAY OF LONDON. OVERLOOKS THE PARK AND OCCUPIES THE FINEST POSITION IN LONDON. APARTMENTS AT MODERATE CHARGES FOR A SHORT OR LONG PERIOD. CUISINE MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH CHEF. Telegrams, "Soigne," London. G. GELARDI, See'y & Manager.

THE HOTEL CECIL, London. The largest and most magnificent in Europe. Perfect in every detail. Location unrivalled, facing and overlooking the Embankment Gardens and river Thames. Unsurpassed cuisine and the best selection of wines ever offered. 700 bedrooms and 300 salons, private dining rooms, and public reception rooms. The HOTEL CECIL, Ld.

Horrex's New Hotel, LONDON. Cornor Norfolk St. and Strand. WITH PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ETC. LOCATION MOST CENTRAL, NEAR LAW COURTS, EMBANKMENT, AND PRINCIPAL THEATRES. 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY. OMNIBUS AND RAIL COMMUNICATION WITH ALL PARTS OF LONDON. W. HORREX, Proprietor.

Upper Norwood, Queen's Hotel, Near Crystal Palace, London. Healthiest situation in England. Lovely gardens. Boarding terms from $2.50 per day. Special terms for large parties. Convenient train service for City and West-End London.

Queen's Hotel, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH. Fine marine view. Facing Isle of Wight. Lovely old gardens. Tennis, etc. Adjoins Royal Yacht Club. Frequent boats to Cowes, Ryde and Southampton. "ROYAL PIER HOTEL" under same direction. Opposite Queen's residence—Osborne.

The Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, Embankment, London. This newly erected hotel is replete with every modern comfort. Overlooks Embankment and River. Elegant and spacious public rooms. Electric light throughout. American system elevators. Fixed tariff.

Norfolk Hotel, Brighton, England. Elite Family Hotel. Overlooks sea-wall promenade and lawns. Fine public rooms. Perfect sanitation. Shaded electric lights. Lift. Delicate cuisine. Choice wines. Jules A. Creighton, Mgr.

STAMPED ENVELOPES TO BE CHEAPER

MARKED DIFFERENCE TO PREVAIL IN PRICES UNDER THE NEW CONTRACT.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The contract recently made by the Postoffice Department for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers will, as calculated by Mr. Merritt, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, save the consumers of these articles at least $1,000,000 a year. There is a marked difference between the prices which will go into effect on January 1 next and those which prevail under the present contract.

Among the twenty different kinds of envelopes and wrappers to be supplied there are five which are more generally used than the others. Commercial-size envelopes are among these. The present contract price a thousand is $1.60, and there has been a reduction of 40 cents a thousand on them. On extra-letter size there will be a reduction of 60 cents a thousand. Extra-letter size for inclosing circulars will be $1.08 a thousand—a reduction of 8 cents. The price of newspaper wrappers a thousand, $1, will remain the same, and legal-size wrappers will be 96 cents lower, the present price being $2.16 a thousand.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Deputy-Sheriff Sullivan received two writs of replevin yesterday against Fred Heyman, manufacturer of skirts and wrappers at No. 122 to 158 Wooster-st., from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, aggregating $2,970, one in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, for $1,537, and the other in favor of Sol Friedman & Co., for $1,442. The Sheriff went to the factory and levied upon the goods called for in the replevins. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said they understood that his liabilities were $15,000. Mr. Heyman was surprised at the action of the two creditors, but said that he did not care to say anything about his affairs at present. He has been in business since January, 1894.

Gruber & Bonynge, representing several of the creditors of Selig & Stern, manufacturers of children's clothing at No. 661 Broadway, whose place was cleaned out of the stock on September 9, have since been actively searching for a part of the goods. Writs of replevin in favor of four creditors, amounting to about $2,600, were issued to Deputy-Sheriff Sullivan against John Doe and Richard Roe. The Sheriff found a lot of cloth at No. 121 Division-st., which the creditors asserted belonged to them, and he took away eleven rolls and six pieces of cloth. J. Solomon has put in a claim for the goods at the Sheriff's office.

Paul Dreher confessed judgment yesterday for $21,017 in favor of William A. Higgins, for money lent and merchandise purchased on his behalf by Mr. Higgins from January, 1895, to August, 1898. Execution was issued to Deputy-Sheriff Rinn, but the address of Mr. Dreher was not given. It was said that he was not a resident of this county.

Leopold R. Treu, builder in iron, of No. 352 Fourth-ave., confessed judgment yesterday for $4,438 in favor of the National Elevator and Machine Company, for a balance due for elevators in buildings at No. 7 Great Jones-st. and Tenth-st. and University Place. Many judgments have been entered against him in the last few months.

ANOTHER BOND MOTION DENIED.

The application of Zimmermann & Forshay for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to award them $500,000 of bonds of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and $500,000 East River Bridge bonds, for which they were the highest bidders, was denied yesterday by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court.

The firm contended that the individual bids for the several stocks offered for sale should be awarded to them if they were the highest bidders. Justice Cohen held that a mandamus could not lie where the successful parties, the Produce Exchange Trust Company, were not parties to the mandamus proceeding, as was decided by Justice Beekman in the application of Vermilye & Co.

EMBASSY OFFICIALS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that telegrams of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other members of the foreign diplomatic corps residing in this country, including consuls-general, consuls, etc., will be exempt from stamp tax, except where such telegrams relate to commercial business in which they are personally engaged.

MACHINE SCREW COMPANY TO DISSOLVE.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—The Spaulding Machine Screw Company went into the hands of a receiver yesterday, preparatory to voluntary dissolution. The company was incorporated five years ago with a capital stock of $300,000, to manufacture bicycle parts. The attorney for the company stated that the assets were about