THE CANAL TOLLS REMOVED

CANADA'S ACTION DOES NOT SURPRISE SECRETARY FOSTER.

The Correspondence with the British Minister Which Led to the Conciliatory Action—Canada Asked for the Free Navigation of the Hudson in Return for the Removal of the Discriminating Tolls, but This Government Would Not Consent to Purchase a Compliance with a Solemn Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary of State Foster said to THE SUN correspondent to-day that he was not surprised at the action of the Canadian Government in announcing that the discriminating canal tolls against American vessels would not be maintained during the coming season. The Secretary had not received the official notification of the new order, but he had been in communication with the British Minister on the subject for some time, and received notice informally on Saturday last of what had taken place. Secretary Foster added that of course the new order, if officially promulgated, would result in a revocation of President Harrison's proclamation of last summer, imposing a retaliatory toll upon Canadian vessels passing through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie. The proclamation specifically states that it shall not remain in effect after the Canadian discriminating tolls shall have been removed.

Secretary Foster made public this evening the correspondence that has passed between the State Department and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, which led to the conciliatory action of the Canadian Government. In this correspondence the Dominion officials endeavor to make it appear that they were on the point of agreeing to the American Government's demand for fair treatment to the canal commerce when the President issued his retaliatory proclamation, and that the State Department was fully aware of this intention. Secretary Foster, in the correspondence, defends himself from this charge of bad faith, and gives a detailed history of the diplomatic litigation with regard to the use of American and Canadian canals, and makes it very plain to the British Minister that the action of the Canadian Government in removing their discriminating tolls was brought about by the knowledge that the President intended following up his proclamation with recommendations for further retaliation.

So far as can be learned here, the question of whether the Canadian Government would or would not remove its discriminating canal tolls has not been taken into consideration by the President in connection with the question of recommending to Congress action looking to the curtailing of the privilege of Canadian railroads in the United States. The President has about completed the preparation of his message, which, it is feared, will not be so strong in terms as was originally intended. When the President first took up the question he was very much impressed with the desirability of radical measures against the Canadian roads. The abolishment of the present system of consular seating was the first thing thought of. But Attorney-General Miller, having decided that this could not be done without action by Congress, the President abandoned his idea of having this order issued, and decided to recommend that Congress do what he himself had not the authority to do. The friends of the Canadian roads began to show the President their side of the case. They pointed out to him that in several States decided advantages are gained by the presence of the Canadian lines, and that it would be unfair and unwise to rob them of these advantages, simply for the purpose of striking at a foreign corporation.

One Senator called the attention of the President to the fact that the United States would lose much more than it would gain by the abolishment of the system of transporting goods in bond. He told the President that if his object was to benefit the American people he would do well to go slow and study the question in all its ramifications before he adopted a course that might hit the pocket-books of English bondholders, but which would be a positive injury to those citizens of the United States living in States that derived great advantages from the presence of the Canadian lines. This sort of argument caused the President to go a little slow, and it is now thought that he will content himself with suggesting to Congress some modifications of the existing transportation system without recommending the abolishment of any part of them. He will, it is said, ask for more stringent regulations regarding the sealing of cars at ports of entry in the United States, as there is no doubt that the Canadian roads have entire control of this branch of the business at present.

It is not likely that the action of the Canadian Government in removing the Canadian tolls will have any direct bearing upon the scope and tone of the President's recommendations to Congress, but the friends of the Canadian roads, in Congress and out of it, express great confidence in their ability to prevent any legislation whatever on this subject during the present Congress. Members of Congress generally to-day expressed their gratification at the action of the Canadian Government in removing the unjust vessel tolls in their canals, and thought it due largely to the belief that the American Government is at last to take pronounced action in behalf of the interests of its own corporations and its own countrymen.

The correspondence which Secretary Foster made public to-day includes the letter of the Secretary of State of Aug. 24, 1892, to Charge d'Affaires Herbert of the British legation, setting forth at length the reasons which impelled the President to issue his proclamation of July 20, 1892. This letter was referred to John Haggart, Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, and on Nov. 18 he made a report thereon to Governor-General Preston and council. In this report Mr. Haggart traverses the statements made by Secretary Foster and defends the action of Canada on the question of canal tolls. He asserts, in general terms, that the action of Canada in this regard has been more "neighborly" than that of the United States. This report was concurred in by the Canadian council, and a copy forwarded to the State Department in Washington, through the British legation in this city, reaching here on Dec. 10.

On Dec. 31 Secretary Foster responded in a note to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, in which he vigorously combats some of the statements made by Mr. Haggart. In contrasting the conduct of the two Governments relative to the use of the canals, Mr. Haggart alleged "that full five years elapsed from the date of the treaty (1871) before Canadian vessels had the privilege of using the New York State canals," and that "during this period repeated representations were made by the Canadian Government, but without avail."

Secretary Foster refers to publications by the Canadian Government itself to show that the British Minister at Washington was advised on Dec. 4, 1871, that there were no restrictions to be found in the laws of New York upon the equal use of the canals by British subjects and American citizens. Complaint, however, was made that Canadian vessels were excluded, and after much correspondence and a thorough investigation, a minute in council, approved Feb. 18, 1875, declared that no case of exclusion could be found, and that the Canadian Government no longer continues to be of opinion that Canadian vessels are excluded from the canals of the State of New York.

Other complaints followed, however, which proved to be based upon the refusal of the authorities to permit Canadian vessels to navigate the Hudson River to New York city. "The Government of the United States," says Secretary Foster, "met this complaint with the frank statement that the treaty did not secure to Canadian vessels the use of the Hudson River, and this position has never been seriously controverted by the British Government or the Canadian authorities. It is a significant fact, however, that the discriminating tolls in the Welland Canal were not imposed upon American commerce until after it became apparent that the free navigation of the Hudson River could not be obtained under the treaty of 1871, and it is further worth noting that the Canadian Government has offered to remove these discriminating tolls if the navigation of the Hudson River should be conceded to Canadian vessels."

Referring to Mr. Haggart's observation that "it is plain to which country the great balance of advantage has accrued" from the treaty of 1871, Secretary Foster says: "I should be very sorry to expose my Government to the charge of want of international comity, but when it is remembered that the maintenance of the abrogated article 30 by the Dominion Government enables its railroads to reap a large and profitable harvest from a portion of the American carrying trade, in successful competition with American railroads on account of the Inter-State Commerce law, the action of the Canadian Government in this respect does not seem to call for a relaxation of the attitude of the United States on the canal tolls."

In conclusion the Secretary says: "The Canadian Government claims the right to charge products passing through the Welland Canal, destined for export by way of Montreal, eighteen cents per ton less tolls than products destined for export via American lake or river ports and over an American railroad to the seaboard. The Government of the United States claims that this is a discrimination against American ports and lines of transportation, and hence against American citizens, and that, therefore, it is a violation of the treaty. It does not settle this issue on its merits to grant to Canadian vessels the right (not now possessed by them) to navigate the Hudson River, or to grant Canadian products a right to transit which has been formally withdrawn from them. The Government of the United States is fully convinced of the justice of its claim, and it can neither in equity nor in honor consent to purchase a compliance with a solemn treaty stipulation by a further concession not required nor contemplated by the treaty."

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Kornel Loth, the Murderer of Mrs. Demacsek, in the Death Chair.

DANNEMORA, Jan. 16.—Kornel Loth, a Hungarian, 26 years of age, met death by electricity in Clinton prison at 11:57 this morning. Loth had been an exemplary prisoner, and his last day and night were passed as quietly as any since his imprisonment. He retired early and slept fairly well, but was awake when his guards went to arouse him, and quietly dressed himself in the new black coat and trousers provided for him to die in. Father Belanger, a French priest of the village, arrived a little later and found the prisoner awaiting him. For half an hour the condemned man was closeted with his confessor and took part devoutly in the prayers. When his breakfast was served he partook rather sparingly of eggs, coffee, meat, and bread, and showed signs of nervousness. About an hour after his breakfast his confessor was again admitted to his cell, this time bringing with him Father Beaudry, a French priest of Bedford, whom Loth desired to be present. They remained with him until the summons to come to the death chamber was delivered.

When the little procession—the warden and his deputy first, and the victim between the two priests—entered the death chamber, Loth took a swift glance about him and saw a room about 25 by 15 feet; at one end the electrical chair surrounded by three guards and three physicians, and at the other end the twenty witnesses allowed by law. For an instant only his eyes rested on the chair and its ominous hangings, and then he dropped them to the floor. He knelt down, facing the chair, and murmured a few broken words of prayer, the priest raising him and kissing him. The priests spoke a few words of consolation as Loth sat down, and then the guards adjusted the straps, and one minute from the time the man had entered the room he was ready for the fatal stroke.

Dr. Ransom, with his watch in his left hand, raised his right hand, and the State electrician at the lever sent 1,725 volts into the victim. The body stiffened up against the straps almost imperceptibly, and as, in accordance with the new idea, the voltage was decreased it resumed its normal attitude. An interval of five seconds elapsed, during which there was not the slightest indication of life, not even a twitching of the muscles, and then Dr. Ransom again raised his hand. The electrician responded and the body stiffened up against the straps once more, the electrician reducing the current until finally it ceased. The physicians then examined the body and declared the man dead.

The official time of execution was as follows: Entry into death cell, 11:40½ A. M.; time occupied in strapping, 32 seconds; length of first contact, 50 seconds; interval between contacts, 5 seconds; length of second contact, 4 seconds; entire time victim was in death chamber until death was announced, 2 minutes 55 seconds.

The apparatus used was the same as that in the other State prisons, and the same as used in the case of Wood last summer at this prison. The only innovation was the introduction of the diminishing current, which the State electrician believes prevents any muscular or nervous reaction. Loth had no friends, and his body will be buried in quick lime in the prison burial plot.

The history of the crime for which he was condemned is as follows: At midday on Tuesday, June 14, Mrs. Alexander Demacsek, a comely young woman, was murdered in her house, 196 Rotterdam street, Schenectady. Her skull was crushed in and her body received many stabs. Gussie Frisch, a little girl who chanced to go to the house, found the dead woman, and at the same time saw a man run out of the door and up the street. The murdered woman's husband was at work at the Edison shops when the deed was done, but he immediately identified John Feltheimer, a former boarder, had committed it. Feltheimer was taken before the Police Justice, but he proved an alibi, showing that he was working at the locomotive shops. Then Feltheimer set to work as a detective to catch the real murderer. He followed up clues, of which the police knew nothing, and then went down to New York. He told his suspicions at Police Headquarters there, and Detective Nugent of the Mulberry street force was detailed to assist him. On Friday, July 15, Kornel F. Loth, a young Hungarian, was arrested at the brass foundry of John Williams, 544 West Twenty-seventh street. He was charged with the murder. The following Monday he was brought to Schenectady.

The day following his arraignment he made a full confession to District Attorney Naylor and Assistant Chief of Police De Forest. In this he said that he was deeply in debt to Alexander Demacsek, who promised not only to forgive the debt, but to pay him well if he would kill Mrs. Demacsek. He refused at first, but at length consented, and taking the midnight train from New York, arrived here on the morning of June 14. He went directly to Demacsek's house. A plasterer was at work there, so he spent the morning with the woman, and when noon came she gave him dinner. As soon as the plasterer went away he rushed upon the woman, beat in her head with a brass bar he had brought for the purpose, stabbed her, then cut her throat, and fled from the house as Gussie knocked at the door. Demacsek was arrested on the strength of Loth's statement, but the Grand Jury refused to indict him, and he was discharged from custody. Loth afterward acknowledged that his "confession" was unture.

Loth was tried and convicted in the Court of Over and Terminer in Schenectady in November last, and sentenced to death at Clinton prison during the week beginning Jan. 16, 1893. In pronouncing sentence Justice Landon characterized Loth as "little less than a monster in human form," and added: "If any murder ever deserved death I think you do; but no human law can deprive you of your hope in God's infinite mercy, and to the fulness of that mercy I beg you now to turn and to fix your hope, because I am confident that no human power will spare your life."

AFRAID THE HOUSE WILL FALL.

Needless Alarm Among the Employees of a Down-town Publishing Concern.

The printers employed by the American Press Association recently became alarmed because the building in which they work, at the northwest corner of Church and Vesey streets, shook when the presses were in motion. They complained, held meetings, and notified the Building Department. An inspector examined the building two weeks ago and promised to send an expert, and that was the last heard from the Building Department. Yesterday an imaginative individual furnished the newspapers with a story which said that the front of "this five-story brick building" was cracked, and that the crack had been hidden recently by paint. He also alleged that the American Press Association had been informed by the Building Department that it had violated the law by putting in an additional press. The front of the building is iron, and was painted eight months ago.

At the Building Department it was said that the building was all right. The printers are still working, although not altogether reassured, and the 200 and odd girls who address envelopes for the *Metropolitan Magazine* on the first floor are also somewhat scared. Manager Parsons of the American Press Association said yesterday that there was not one-tenth as much weight on their three floors as was there seven years ago, when the Hatch Lithographing Company occupied them. The building belongs to Hoe, the printing press man.

Footpads in the Federal Building.

The cold weather has driven many of the tramps and homeless men in the lower part of the city to seek refuge at night in the corridors of the General Post Office building. As a rule they refrain from annoying persons who have business at the Post Office, but recently several petty crimes have been ascribed to them. On Sunday night John Cronan of 33 Madison street was leaving the building on the Park row side, after having mailed a letter, when one of a party of four boys tripped him as he passed. The others held Cronan down and robbed him of $4.50. The man's cries brought a policeman, who succeeded in capturing one of the young highwaymen. The prisoner proved to be John Kelly, 17 years old, of 8 Duane street. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Kelly was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Scott Undressed in the Street.

John Scott, a confectioner living at 18 Pell street, while crazed with drink took off all his clothing in the Bowery near Chatham square, on Sunday afternoon. Then he put his trousers on again and threw the rest of his clothes at the crowd that had collected about him. A policeman took the lunatic to the Elizabeth street station. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning Scott was sent to the Island for three months.

KILLED BY DOCTORS.

A Startling Disclosure—More People Have Been Killed by Pills Than by Bullets.

Could all the people be restored to life who have been hastened to the grave by strong drugs and ignorant doctors, we should not have standing room for those now living.

Don't fill your system with poisonous drugs. Don't break down your stomach, kidneys, and constitution with injurious medicines. Don't create a dozen diseases to get rid of one.

The hand scythe has given way to the mowing machine; stage coaches to the steam cars; the tallow dip to the electric light. So it must be with medicines—big doses of calomel, quinine, &c., must step aside for Munyon's more humane, gentle, and effective treatment.

There are few people but what are ailing in some way, and the wonder is that we have any stomach left, after being dosed from early infancy with all sorts of powerful catharics and deadly nostrums. Experience has taught that the old way of doctoring is wrong. Still, there are people who persist in forcing into their stomach medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days to recover from their debilitating effects. Munyon's system is to build up not to tear down; to strengthen, not to weaken. If grown people will persist in galloping to the grave by doctoring the old way, let them have mercy upon the little ones, who are too young to know right from wrong. Munyon's Guaranteed Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind of the stomach, belching wind or sour food, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, improper circulation, coated tongue and heartburn, or water brash, inflamed or ulcerated stomach, shooting pains of the stomach, costive bowels, hard, knotty, and unsatisfactory stools, dizziness, faintness, and lack of energy.

It soothes, heals, and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by overeating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE stands without a rival as a Stomach Tonic and Bowel Regulator. Taken as directed, we guarantee to cure any form of indigestion or stomach trouble, or money refunded. Price 25c.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company employ a number of eminent doctors, who have achieved distinction in diagnosing and curing diseases. Here is one who has made a specialty of treating catarrh for over twenty years, and seldom fails to cure. Another who is able to detect the cause and to cure all nervous affections. Another who cures ninety-five per cent. of all rheumatic patients. Another is able to conquer dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Another has failed to cure but forty-five patients out of 1,780 suffering with kidney and bladder affections. Over 2,000 people have been cured of throat and lung complaints, this company seldom failing to relieve at once the most distressing cough. They have treated and cured over 2,300 women suffering with painful and complicated female complaints. Over 3,700 children have been cured of diseases familiar to children.

No matter what the disease is, or how many doctors have failed to help you, a visit to these eminent specialists will cost you nothing, and may save your life.

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MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES

For Sale by Druggists.

AN EMERY WHEEL TRUST.

A Company With $6,000,000 Capital Formed in New Jersey.

There has been a good deal of price cutting in the emery wheel business recently. New factories have been established and overproduction has resulted, with correspondingly small profits. The result of this is that the biggest manufacturers have come together, and now the formation of a trust to control the trade is on foot. The men chiefly interested in it are Frederick S. Dickson of Philadelphia, F. H. Pietsch of Chicago, L. Pest of New York, C. Ross Grubb of Burlington, N. J., Clarence Tebbets of Waltham, Mass., F. B. Preston of Detroit, Harlem Page of Philadelphia, George Maitland of Detroit, and George W. Jackman of Bridgeport, Conn. These men have formed the trust, and they call it the Columbian Emery Wheel Company. Papers of incorporation were filed yesterday with Secretary of State Kelsey of New Jersey. They set forth that the capital stock of the company is $6,000,000, of which $91,000 has been subscribed for. The stock is divided into 30,000 shares. The President of the trust is Mr. Dickson. Mr. Pietsch is the Vice-President and Mr. Preston is the Treasurer.

One of the incorporators said yesterday that one-half the emery in the United States was mined in Massachusetts and that a large part of the other half was mined in Pennsylvania. He added that these mines would be controlled by the trust. The leading factories would be purchased and the trust would control the trade in corundum and emery wheels. This trade, he said, amounted to $2,000,000 each year. The principal place of business of the company will be in New York city. The incorporation papers permit it to do business in fifteen States and Territories.

KNOTS UNTIED.

Two Wives and Three Husbands Get Rid of Their Partners in Matrimony.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has awarded to Nina B. Moulton a decree of absolute divorce from John Sherman Moulton, a lawyer, and the custody of their child. They were married at Trinity Church on Sept. 22, 1887. Plaintiff saw her husband last in Washington a year ago. She alleged that he had been intimate with Jessie Gates in May last, and with a Mrs. Balz, whom he met on a Coney Island boat, at the United States Hotel in June last. Both co-respondents were witnesses on the trial. Miss Gates admitted her relations with Moulton, but Mrs. Balz said she would not know the man if she "fell over him." She knew he took her to the hotel, but was too intoxicated to know what happened there.

Cornelia A. Ingraham has obtained from Judge Beach a decree of separation from her husband, Marvin Ingraham, a clerk in the Sub-Treasury at a salary of $2,600. She was a widow about 36 years of age when she married him, on Feb. 19, 1890. He was then about 55 years old. She complained that about six weeks after their marriage he began to abuse her, insinuating that she had not been true to him, when he knew the charges to be false, and that his abuse continued to such an extent that she could no longer live with him. He also struck her, kicked her, and spat in her face, and used her so brutally that her arms became black and blue, and her face discolored from his blows. The Court awards her alimony at the rate of $75 a month.

Judgments of absolute divorce were granted in these cases yesterday: By Judge Lawrence, to Christman Koch from Catherine Koch; by Judge Dugro, to Samuel Benjamin from Isabella Benjamin, and to Henry Rosenthal from Caroline Rosenthal.

Wood Carvers Go on Strike.

Strikes of the wood carvers were ordered yesterday for a working week of forty-eight hours in the shops of Harter Brothers, Twenty-eighth street and First avenue; Hildebrandt & Co., Sixty-fourth street and Second avenue, and Kimball & Son, Tenth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The working week has been fifty-three hours.

MURDERED BY HIS RIVAL.

The Sequel to a Sunday Dance in Morrisania's Italian Colony.

There was another murder in the Italian quarter in Morrisania on Sunday night. The victim was Pasquale Finala, a laborer, 30 years old, who boarded with Rosanna Pasile on the top floor of the old frame house at 596 Courtlandt avenue. The man who killed him is Pasquadio Nicolangelo. He is 24 years old, and lives with the family of Pietro Fedeluela in the tenement at 471 East 151st street. Pietro is the housekeeper there, and the place is filled with Italian laborers. It is surmised that Pietro's pretty seventeen-year-old daughter Pasqualina was the innocent cause of the crime.

Nicolangelo is a good-looking fellow, who is credited with owning a little farm in Italy. He and Finala, who came from the same town, had been friends up to Sunday night. Both men are said to have been in love with Pasqualina. Finala often went to Pietro's house, but he was careful never to show marked attention to the girl when Nicolangelo was about. The latter seems to have been regarded as her accepted suitor. On Sunday afternoon Finala met Nicolangelo at the house of a mutual friend, and they proceeded together to Pietro's, where a dance was in progress. Both men had been drinking. They sought Pasqualina out, and the girl seems to have been just as cordial in her reception of one as of the other. This angered Nicolangelo. He became surly. The dance seemed to bore him, and he rose to go at 9 o'clock, insisting upon Finala accompanying him. Finala was loath to leave at such an early hour, but Nicolangelo was insistent.

The merrymakers heard loud voices in the hallway, and Pasqualina's name spoken angrily after the men left the room. About 10 o'clock voices were again heard in the hallway, but little attention was paid to them. At 10:30 groans were heard, and Tony Rentzi and Luigi Masse, boarders in the house, found Finala lying in the hallway, bleeding from five wounds. There was a pool of blood on the step outside, and a trail of blood led nearly half a block to the corner of Morris avenue and was lost there. Some one brought the wounded man to the hallway and left him there. The Italians tried to aid the wounded man without calling on the police, and it was nearly midnight when they learned of the crime.

About 1 o'clock an ambulance was summoned and the wounded man was sent to Harlem Hospital. The doctors found that Finala's wounds would prove fatal, but under treatment he recovered consciousness long enough to tell Coroner McKenna that Nicolangelo had done the stabbing, why he said he didn't know. He died an hour later. Nicolangelo has not yet been arrested.

WEARY OF INVESTIGATING.

No Use Bothering the Custom House Boys When "March Forth" is Coming.

That Commission appointed by Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department on April 19 last to investigate the business methods of the New York Custom House has evidently gone to seed, so merchants doing business with the department say. The Commissioners are Collector Hendricks, Surveyor Lyon, Appraiser Cooper, Naval Officer Willis, and George W. Whitehead, chief of the Treasury agents in New York. The Commission has had but two short sessions since election day, and during the Presidential campaign there were no meetings at all.

Up to date the work of the Commission has resulted in the recommendation by a majority of its members that Frank Angevine be reinstated as an examiner at the Appraiser's stores. This was several months ago, and Angevine is still out. It appears that his restoration is opposed by Mr. Whitehead. Angevine was removed on the ground of incompetency.

At the last two sessions the Commission has taken up new charges against Examiner James M. Guilfoyle. Collector Erhardt recommended Guilfoyle for removal. Guilfoyle had sufficient Republican backing to save him. He was charged with attempting to influence merchants to give Bernard Biglin their Custom House carting. The charges have been renewed against Guilfoyle with several additions.

Nobody at the Custom House was aware yesterday when the Commission was to get to work again. It was said, though, that when it does inquiries will be made at out the practice of Treasury inspectors in Chief Whitehead's office of attending auction sales of Custom House goods for their personal profit. Several of the Treasury inspectors, it is alleged, have profited by their inside information of these sales.

INSURANCE MAN STANTON INDICTED.

Beecher, Schenck & Co. Say He Libelled Them in a Circular.

Detective Sergeants Heard and Sheldon arrested George A. Stanton, insurance broker of 155 Broadway, at his office yesterday on a bench warrant. The warrant was founded on an indictment for criminal libel found on Friday on the complaint of Beecher, Schenck & Co., insurance brokers of 44 Pine street, who are the general agents of the Assurance Lloyds of America. Stanton has represented an opposition company.

On Dec. 23, as alleged, Stanton sent to subscribers of the company represented by Beecher, Schenck & Co. a circular containing statements reflecting upon the business methods of Beecher, Schenck & Co., and upon the value of the stock of the Assurance Lloyds of America. The circular was signed "One Who Knows," and advised the recipients to seek information as to the company outside of the "charmed circle" of those interested in the company.

W. W. Flanagan, President of the Southern National Bank of 78 Wall street, received one of the circulars and sent it to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher submitted the circular to Inspector McLaughlin. Detective Sergeants Heard and Sheldon learned that the circular was printed by Charles G. Burgoyne of 150 Centre street at the order of Arthur F. Foster, a clerk in Stanton's office. Mr. Beecher went before Police Justice Grady on Jan. 4 and obtained a warrant for Foster's arrest. Foster was held in default of $500 bail. Meanwhile Foster himself Foster told Justice Grady that he had had the circulars printed for Stanton. A warrant was issued for Stanton, but the detectives could not find him until yesterday. Stanton was released on $1,500 cash bail.

STAMPS DON'T MAKE CHECKS GOOD.

Don't Cash 'Em for Strangers, No Matter How Business-like They Look.

A man giving the name of W. H. Hunter presented a check for $20 last week to William Dietz, a butcher at 1,132 Park avenue, in payment for a bill for goods he ordered to the value of about $5. He took the change, and asked that the goods be delivered to 183 East Ninety-third street. No such man lives there. The check proved to be worthless. It is drawn to Hunter's order on the Bank of Mount Vernon, and signed S. B. Mason. The number of the check was stamped in red, there was a red certification stamp on the face, a red endorsement stamp on the back, reading, "W. H. Hunter, 40 Pine street," and where the "$20" was written the paper had been corrugated with a punch to prevent wicked men from raising the figures. It looks to Mr. Dietz as if Hunter had gone into the business well equipped.

It was discovered yesterday that a man answering the same description passed a check got up with the same elaboration on A. Stevens, A. & Co., clothiers at Fulton and Nassau streets, in July, 1889. A comparison of the two checks shows that the handwriting is identical. The 1890 check was signed G. B. Mullen, drawn on a form of the National Bank of Yonkers to the order of L. L. Stevens for $25, and endorsed with the red stamp "P. L. Stevens, 70 Pearl street." It was certified in good style, and protested in good style, too, when it got to the bank.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

ON HIS RETURN FROM A FIRE

An Italian Fruit Vender Meets a Former Sweetheart and is Stabbed by Her Escort.

Joseph Vesport, an Italian fruit dealer living at Maspeth avenue and Humboldt street, Williamsburgh, went on Sunday night to see the fire in Graham's pottery works in Metropolitan avenue. On his way back he met Rose Cardiallo, to whom he was once engaged. She was with Michael Cardino of 120 Metropolitan avenue. The three went into Pasquale Nali's saloon at 134 Metropolitan avenue, where they had several drinks. Vespert wanted to take Rose home. Cardino objected, and a fight ensued. Cardino drew a knife and was about to pick it into Vespert when the woman jumped between them and received a stab wound in the wrist. Cardino made another lunge at Vespert and plunged the weapon into his abdomen. Vespert was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. Cardino was arrested for felonious assault, and held without bail by Justice Watson in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday.

Has Got New Points Against Col. Ingersoll.

Judge Patterson has permitted the Rev. Amzi C. Dixon of Brooklyn to amend his answer in Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's suit against him for libel by setting up new matter in justification.

THE BEST

S.S.S. Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time tones up the entire organism. This is just contrary to the effects of the various potash, mercury, sarsaparilla mixtures, which bottle up the impurities in the system, thus producing much sickness and suffering. Therefore, for a

BLOOD MEDICINE

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"As a physician, I have prescribed and used S. S. S. in my practice as a tonic, and for blood troubles, and have been very successful. I never used a remedy which gave such general satisfaction to myself and patients.

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These steamers have been specially constructed for the London trade. They are fitted with electric lights throughout, and have splendid accommodations for a limited number of first-class passengers. SALOON AND STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS.

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New York to Glasgow and Moville (Londonderry). Through tickets to Liverpool, Dublin, &c. From pier foot West 21st st., North River.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Jan. 19, 11:30 A. M.
*Norwegian ..... Jan. 26 | *Siberian ..... Feb. 2

Steamers marked with * do not carry passengers.

Cabin, $40. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $18.

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FUERST BISMARCK ..... Feb. 4

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Gallia, Jan. 21, 7:30 A. M. Gallia ..... Feb. 18, 6:30 A. M.
Aurania ..... Jan. 28, 2 P. M. Aurania ..... Feb. 25, 1 P. M.
Etruria ..... Feb. 4, 7:30 A. M. Etruria ..... March 4, 6:30 A. M.
Servia ..... Feb. 11, 1 P. M. Servia ..... March 11, noon.

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson st.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. (French line to Havre every Saturday.)

LA CHAMPAGNE, Havre ..... Sat., Jan. 21, 1 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Havre ..... Sat., Jan. 28, 6 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli ..... Sat., Feb. 4, noon

A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

CITY OF NEW YORK ..... Saturday, Feb. 25, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, March 4, 7:00 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, March 11, 12 noon.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, March 18, 9:00 A. M.

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First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward. Second cabin, $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates.

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Manzanillo, Cardenas, Sagua, Caibarien, Nassau, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Cienfuegos.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Havana ..... Wed., Jan. 18
CITY OF ALEX., Nassau, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos ..... Thurs., Jan. 19
YUCATAN, Havana and Mexican ports ..... Sat., Jan. 21
SARATOGA, Havana ..... Wed., Jan. 25

These steamers have direct connection with and issue through bills of lading to all points on Mexican railways, Mexican International R. R., Mexican Central Railway, Ltd., and the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad. Excursion Tours to the Tropics reduced to $50 and upward.

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Dresden ... Tu., Jan. 24, 3 A. M. | Saale ... Sat., Feb. 4, 8 A. M.

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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, VA., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER—Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, VA.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 (new No. 1), N. R., foot Beach st., at 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company on pier, or at 5, 47, 226, 257, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.

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FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

CITY OF PEKING sails Feb. 11, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Freight Superintendent.

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MAJESTIC ..... Wednesday, Jan. 25, 11:30 A. M.

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NORWICH LINE.

Fares reduced to New London, $1.00; Norwich $1