ATTACKS ON SAVINGS BANKS.

A TUMULT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OVER A GOVERNMENT BILL.

Authors of Unwarranted Attacks Upon Financial Institutions Will Be Punished—Alleged Plotters Against the Nation.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill providing that the authors of unwarranted attacks upon savings banks be punished with imprisonment for a term not longer than two years and not shorter than two months.

M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, said in defence of the bill that some such measure had become imperative, in view of the immense harm done to perfectly sound institutions by frivolous newspaper articles. Not only had the savings banks been embarrassed by these attacks, but also the national credit had been weakened.

Deputy de Cassagnac replied that the Government seemed to be going crazy on the subject of libel laws. The Ministers should look nearer home if they wished to discover the cause of distrust among bank depositors. Probably the newspaper articles described by M. Tirard had not caused the withdrawal of a dozen accounts in Paris. The suspicions which had undermined public confidence centred upon the Ministers, especially upon those former Ministers who had squandered the money of the Panama company. This statement evoked a tumult. The Republican Deputies protested, the Royalists cheered and applauded, and M. Floquet shouted above the confusion that he had been calumniated and the day of justice was approaching. Deputy de Cassagnac replied with violent gestures, but his words were lost in the uproar.

M. Ribot deprecated attempts to spread the belief that the savings banks had suffered from a panic. The total withdrawal of deposits, he said, had been small in view of the amount left with the banks and the strong efforts making daily to propagate general distrust. The people knew that behind the savings banks was the greatest of all French guarantees, the national funds. Nobody could deny, however, that the campaign against the banks had done some harm and threatened more. The Government felt no great anxiety, but at the same time could not tolerate the suggestions and slanders now published. Certain parties had suggested that war was imminent; others that the Government was guilty of embezzlement. No other country in the world would bear the burden of such conscienceless falsehoods, and there was no reason why France should invite the perils which lay in them. (Prolonged cheers from Left and Centre.) If the Deputies would arm the Government adequately with the law, the plotters against the nation and the nation's credit would be crushed.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 326 to 194. The Chamber also decided by a vote of 335 to 50 that the speeches of M. Ribot and M. Tirard be circulated thoughout France.

The trial of the Panama defendants was resumed to-day, the court not being so crowded as when M. Barbou was speaking. M. Martini, counsel for defendant Cottu, contended that the fact that M. Cottu had returned from Vienna to surrender to the police should be accepted as the best proof of his innocence. M. Cottu, the counsel argued, had held entirely aloof from the Panama Canal transactions, and had concerned himself chiefly with railway matters. But, even assuming the charges to be true, the alleged offences were covered by the statute of limitations.

It Succeeds the "Pall Mall Gazette."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Westminster Gazette*, which is intended to take the place vacated by the *Pall Mall Gazette* when it passed into Tory hands, was issued to-day. It was printed on paper of a dull green tint, and on type similar to that of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The first issue contains letters from Gladstone, Harcourt, and other prominent Liberals, welcoming the new paper, and expressing earnest wishes for its success.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that the recent purchaser of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

A recent article in the *Review of Reviews* said that the *Pall Mall Gazette* had been purchased by Mr. Keighley and his principal."

Reported Attempt on the Czar's Life.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A report of an attempt upon the Czar's life was circulated here late this evening. The Czar and several members of his suite are said to have been injured by a bomb. No further details were given. At the Russian Embassy all knowledge of such an attempt is denied. The report is believed to be a canard.

Bristol Wants the Atlantic Liners.

BRISTOL, Jan. 31.—The municipal authorities of Bristol have formally confirmed the proposal to promote a bill to construct an ocean dock and other accessories for deep sea commerce at Avonmouth at a cost of £1,400,000. The object of the proposed expenditure is to attract to Bristol the transatlantic liners and other ocean steamship traffic.

The Steamer Vulcan Disabled.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British steamer Vulcan, Capt. Edmondson, from Savannah Jan. 10 and Norfolk Jan. 13, for Barcelona, is reported labaving been seen thirty miles from Malaga with her engines disabled. She refused assistance, however, reporting that it was expected that the necessary repairs would be made in twenty-four hours.

Herz's Severe Illness.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dr. Brunton, an eminent specialist, and two Bournemouth physicians to-day signed a bulletin that Cornelius Herz is suffering severely from diabetes and enlargement of the spleen, and that he must remain in bed for some time.

The Monetary Conference.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes an interview with M. Allard, Belgian delegate to the Monetary Conference, in which he says that the Conference certainly will be reconvened in June.

Died on the Majestic.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 31.—Michael Keappock, a cabin passenger on the steamer Majestic, which arrived here to-night, died of consumption on Sunday, and was buried at sea.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

In view of the settlement of the Egyptian crisis, some of the reinforcements ordered to Egypt will not be sent.

Sir George Baden Powell has despatched to Washington Great Britain's reply in the Behring Sea case. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, and John Rigby assisted in the preparation of the reply.

An Ex-Civil Justice Arrested for Drunkenness.

Judge Charles E. Simms presided in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for the first time. The first prisoner to face him was ex-Civil Justice William J. Kane. Policeman Thomas F. Teevan of the East 126th street station said he found him at midnight lying on his back in East 121st street. Ex-Judge Kane said he was very sorry, and he was discharged.

He formerly sat in the Sixth Judicial district. He is 55 years old and lives at 1,034 Seventh avenue.

Wyoming Demands Wilite.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Jan. 31.—The requisition issued upon the Governor of New York for Charles A. Wilite, by Acting Governor Barber of Wyoming last fall, will stand. Gov. Osborn refuses to interfere. Wilite is the ex-husband of Mrs. P. Nagle, the wealthy widow, whom he swindled. He returned to New York with $75,000 of the woman's cash and over $100,000 of her bonds and securities. The charge against him is grand larceny. He will claim in New York that the property was his in accordance with the conditions of an anti-nuptial contract.

Fined $25 for Breaking Mr. Gerry's Law.

Manager Alexander Comstock of Niblo's, and Samuel C. Dubois, manager of the "Shiloh" company, were brought to trial yesterday in Special Sessions on the charge of allowing Frederick Douglass, a colored ten-year-old, to appear on the stage without a permit. Mr. Comstock was discharged, but the Court found Dubois guilty and fined him $25.

Sues a Hotel for Not Being Called in Time.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 31.—Frank Cronin, formerly a Pullman car conductor, entered a $3,000 suit to-day against the proprietors of the Seventh Avenue Hotel for the failure of the night clerk to call him in time for his morning train. He was discharged for missing it, and lost a $70 a month job.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs.—Adv.

WORK OF THE FRENCH COOKS.

An Artistic Display in the Madison Square Garden and a Ball in the Evening.

More merrymakers crowded into the Madison Square Garden last night to dance with the French cooks than have attended their enjoyable annual ball since the Société Culinaire Philanthropique was started. Before they began to make merry all the visitors had a chance to admire clever specimens of culinary art. The whole of the big white and gold banquet hall on the ground floor was taken up with the artistic efforts of the chefs, and the hall overflowed with sightseers in the afternoon as well as at night.

Interest was added to the display by the frequency with which the chefs brought their art to bear on political subjects. The chef of the University Club, for instance, reproduced in lard and candies a cartoon on "Triumphant Tammany." The victorious tiger was shown walking on the roofs of Tammany Hall, the City Hall, and the Capitols at Albany and Washington, and President-elect Cleveland was seen standing on the roof of the White House waiting to receive the tiger's outstretched paw in gracious welcome.

The chef of a noted tenderloin restaurant depicted one of Commissioner Brennan's aides wrestling with the problem of cleaning the streets. He was driving a cart laden with snow and dirt, the dirt in this case being French candies. Along the walk stood ash barrels filled with other candies. The chef of the Hotel Logerot sent "Democracy on the Washington Monument." A bust of Grover Cleveland crowned a towering monument done in white candy.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's chef turned his art to a reproduction of a monument of his employer's rule in the Navy Department, and he succeeded in bringing forth a striking fac-simile in sugar and chocolate and icos of one of the White Squadron. It was shown ploughing through waves, made of sugar ice, with chocolate guns aimed at the spectators, and blue candy sailors manning the guns.

Mr. Theodore Havemeyer's chef contributed a representation of a French clock. It was skilfully done. The effect of marble columns and marble facade was realistically produced, and the candy face of the clock was so admirably finished that everybody leaned over close to it to see if the hands were not metal instead of candy. Delmonico's chefs tried with equal success the same trick of counterfeiting marble in candy, and Mazetti competed with Delmonico in turning out wonderful counterfeits in fatty candy and lard of roses of different hues, snowy lilies, green leaves, and silk ribbons.

Bread and rolls were shown in an entirely new artistic arrangement. There was a gigantic tower of French loaves and a fortress made of toasted bread. A clever trick in jelly work was displayed by the Hotel Marlborough's chef, who reproduced faithfully a frozen lake with fishes under the ice. The appearance of cracked ice was surprisingly produced by cutting the jelly. The Staten Island Hunting Club sent a huge piece representing a stag hunt, the chef of the President of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie sent some beautiful scenic pieces in sugar and confections, and the New York Jockey, Union, Racquet and Tennis clubs vied with the leading hotels in making the exhibition an artistic success.

MRS. BETTS'S DANCE.

It is Attended by the Guests at Half a Dozen Dinner Parties.

A dance was given by Mrs. Frederic H. Betts of 78 Irving place last night for a number of young people who had been dining at the houses of Mrs. Phillip J. Sands, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan. The dancers, numbering about eighty, were driven to Mrs. Betts's house after dinner in stages. The cotillion was danced before supper, Mr. Alexander M. Haddon leading. The favors were silver spoons, gay ribbon sashes, and bonbonnières for the women, and cigarette cases, boutonnières, and silver scarf pins for the men.

Among the guests were Miss Massie Strong, the Misses Whitney, the Misses Ives, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, the Misses Cutting, Miss Irving, Miss Choate, Miss Brewster, the Misses Minturn, the Misses Sands, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Cowdin, Miss Angelica Crosby, the Misses Webb, Messrs. Stephen Whitney, A. M. Contes, George S. Brewster, Oliver Campbell, F. F. Carey, Worth Ingersoll, Wilhelmus, Kingsley Maxcum, F. Dwight Porter, Charles Van Rensselaer, W. Remsen Webb, A. S. Webb, Jr., Frank Henry, Hamilton Hoppin, and Philip M. Lydig. Supper was served at small tables after the cotillion.

A UNION COLLEGE DINNER.

Gen. Butterfield Entertains Ex-Secretary Bayard and Alumni of His Alma Mater.

There was a gathering of representative men at the house of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, 618 Fifth avenue, last night, who responded to his invitation to dine with ex-Secretary Bayard and members of the Alumni Association of Union College.

Dinner was served at an oblong table in the picture gallery, which was decked with American beauty roses. There was nothing of political significance in the dinner. The Alma Mater of the Union College alumni was the prevailing theme of the talks which followed the capital dinner served by Duprel. Secretary Bayard sat in the centre of one side of the table. At his right was Warner Miller and at his left Frederick Seward. Opposite Mr. Bayard was the host, and on either side of him were Judge Landon and W. C. P. Breckenridge. The other guests were Major-Gen. Sickles, R. H. McElroy, Commodore Nathanwood, Montgomery Schuyler, Col. Cross, Judge Advocate-General, United States Army; Gen. Michie, Dean of the faculty at West Point; Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church, S. R. Brownell, Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of the Union College Alumni Association; Erastus Wiman, Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster-General; C. P. Huntington, and R. H. McCurdy.

WALLER—RAY.

Nuptial High Mass Celebrated in the Colored Episcopal Church of St. Philip.

Nuptial high mass was celebrated for the first time in any colored church of this city yesterday noon, when the Rev. Owen M. Waller and Miss Lillian M. Ray were married in St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue. Mr. Waller, who is 24 years old, is a graduate of Oxford University and of the General Episcopal Seminary of this city, where he took high honors. Immediately on his graduation he became assistant rector of St. Philip's, which is the wealthiest colored congregation in the city. The bride is three years younger than Mr. Waller. She is a daughter of Dr. Peter W. Ray of 14 Stuyvesant street, Brooklyn, who is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society. Miss Ray is an heiress, and is said to be the richest young colored woman in the North.

St. Philip's is High Church, and the wedding ceremony was of that order. It was performed by Father Benson of Boston, a member of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, an English High Church order. The service was chanted throughout, and a surpliced choir chanted the responses. The Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, rector of the church, celebrated the nuptial mass. The ceremony lasted more than an hour. Miss Ray entered the church on the arm of her father. She wore a tight gray close-fitting travelling dress and a gray hat trimmed with black. Miss Emily Ray was maid of honor. The groom was attended by his brother, Berkeley Waller. The ushers were F. P. Downing, Charles S. Day, L. A. Gray, and William A. White.

After receiving the congratulations of their friends, the pair left at 2 o'clock for Philadelphia, where the Rev. Mr. Waller will enter immediately upon his work as rector of St. Thomas's Church, to which he recently accepted a call.

Kuhne—Kerr.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Kerr, a daughter of the late Hamilton Kerr, to Mr. Percival Kuhne, junior partner in the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bridal party made a pretty picture in the chancel. It was in effect a pink and white wedding. The bridesmaids, Miss Irma Kuhne, a sister of the groom; Miss Jessie Seeley, Miss Clara Barnes, Miss Josephine Valentine, Miss Edith Moser, and Miss Adelaide Hoss, were all dressed in pink Empire gowns made of bengaline, their veils of pink tulle being held in place by coronets of pink flowers. They all carried huge clusters of La France roses. The maid of honor, Miss Ida Hamilton Kerr, the bride's sister, wore a gown of similar design, but of white satin. The bride wore an elegant gown of heavy white brocade, flounced with point lace. Her tulle veil was held by a diamond sunburst, a gift of the groom. The bride entered the church with her brother. She was met at the chancel by the groom, who was attended by his best man, Mr. Edward Bloodgood. The ushers were Messrs. Alexander S. Webb, Jr., John G. Elliott, C. Otto Toussaint, Charles Rollins of Boston, Edward Laidlaw, and John Van Wormer. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, 22 West Fifty-sixth street.

Visit Niagara and see the wonderful ice formations. Half rates via New York Central, Feb. 4—4d.

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLYMAN FARQUHAR'S NEW RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

It Abolishes the Present Commission and Establishes a New One—Many of the Restrictions of the Old Act Removed—The Elevated Excluded from the Boulevard and From the Avenues Not Now Occupied.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Mr. Percival Farquhar introduced in the Assembly to-day the Rapid Transit bill which is the result of the conferences with the committee of the Real Estate Exchange and other organizations in New York city. The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities after a short speech by Mr. Farquhar, in which he explained the bill and the proposed changes in the present Rapid Transit act.

Mr. Farquhar's bill provides for the abolition of the present Rapid Transit Commission and the appointment of five new Commissioners by the Mayor of New York. The new Commissioners are to be left free without the restrictions imposed by the work of the present Commission. They may grant to the elevated railroad permission to build a third track or spurs to the ferries or an exterior elevated road. But there are to be no additional elevated roads between the present east side elevated on Third avenue and the west side elevated on Sixth avenue between Bowling Green and 129th street. This is intended to prevent an elevated road on Broadway or the Boulevard and also the crossing of Fifth avenue at Forty-second street or the connection between the present elevated roads at Canal street. The new Commission may lay out a viaduct or underground road anywhere within the city. The elevated may extend itself north of 129th street, as the new Commission may determine. The road is to be built without the constant supervision of the Commission that is provided at present. The new corporation is not to be taxed until part of its road is in operation. The restrictions on granting the charter are greatly diminished, although a provision is made that the road to be constructed by the new corporation shall become the property of the city at the end of a fixed term. In other respects the bill is similar to the present Rapid Transit act, to which it is really an amendment.

In introducing the bill Mr. Farquhar said in substance: "This bill creates a new Rapid Transit Commission and wipes out the present one. The plan of the present Commission will not go through because of the restrictions provided for in the present act and laid down by the Commission on the franchise and the manner of conducting the work. Under this bill many of these restrictions are abolished. Freedom is granted to any company that gets the franchise. Reliance on low fares from the new company is based on the competition of the elevated road and on the same reasons which induced the elevated road voluntarily to reduce its fare from ten to five cents.

"The people of New York are disheartened at the prospects of getting real rapid transit. They are willing that the elevated road should put up its tracks on the boulevard or Riverside Drive or anywhere to get relief. If there are more elevated roads it will give the people more seats. It will not give them more rapid transit. They will get the same rate of speed. There are physical limitations on the structure which determine the rate of speed. There are also limits on the usefulness of the elevated road for rapid transit. Those limits cannot be exceeded and the people of New York demand more rapid transit than they will get.

"This bill is not intended as a blow at the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Additional elevated roads should be kept off those streets now free from them. But provision is made in this bill for spurs to the ferries and extensions to the city line. The elevated road is excluded from the boulevard, Seventh avenue, and other streets and avenues not now marred by the elevated structure.

"For myself, I would rather bring in the bill as favored by the Real Estate Exchange for the building of the road by the city. If the people who pay the fare are willing, why should others object? But such a bill could not pass. It would exhaust the bond limit of the city and it would stop other improvements. It is naturally as legitimate for the city to furnish rapid transit as it is for an office building to furnish an elevator. An elevator makes possible the renting of the upper stories of the building at higher prices, and in the same way rapid transit makes possible higher assessments and more money raised from taxation on the upper end of the island.

"Continual control by a supervisory commission has been abolished because capitalists will not invest money when there is a likelihood of their getting sandbagged. Immediate relief is needed, and such a bill should be passed as will invite capital. I could not ask for the advance of this bill out of its order now, but I have made this explanation now in order that the members may begin at once to consider the bill."

Mr. Maloy said that so far as the bill abolished the present Commission he was in favor of it.

The committee to investigate the Coal Commission met this afternoon and decided to introduce a radical bill which the committee thinks will prevent the combination from raising the price of coal in New York State. The bill provides for the licensing of all coal dealers, and it prohibits any unauthorized and unlicensed person, firm, or corporation from selling coal. A maximum price of $4.50 a ton is fixed for coal, and no licensed dealer will be permitted to exceed this price. The District Attorneys have charge of the enforcement of the law by criminal proceedings. The proceedings may also be instituted in any county in the State against any combination of dealers or of companies to enhance the price of coal or to fix a price.

This bill is to be introduced in the Senate by the committee. It is the result of the investigations of the committee and the recommendations of the Governor's message.

Bills were introduced by

Senator Woodward—To appropriate $100,000 to the Ulster County Reformatory.

Senator Richardson—To brand prison made goods.

Senator Nicholson—To impose a vehicle tax of fifty cents, which is vetoed.

Senator McCarty—To reduce one-third the assessments for sewers in the Twenty-ninth ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Cantor—To incorporate the New York City Baptist Mission society.

Senator Cantor—To make public the records of the New York Loan Commissioners, except in New York city.

Senator O'Connor—To require the determination of a plea of insanity in homicide cases by special jury before the trial on the facts.

Gov. Flower sent in the name of Deforest Van Vleet of Ithaca as Civil Service Commissioner, in place of Alexander C. Lattice of Elmira. Mr. Van Vleet is a lawyer and the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Tompkins county. Mr. Eustace was involved last fall in a factional split in Chemung county, which resulted in the defeat of Speaker Bush of the last Assembly for renomination.

Senator Cantor introduced the new Rochester charter, drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, which the Republican Senator and Assemblyman from Rochester refused to introduce.

The Assembly passed the bill to pay for clearing out the Erie Basin at Buffalo after several rural Republicans had made speeches in opposition to it on the ground that the Erie Canal hurt the farmers by bringing in at low freights agricultural products from Canada and the West.

Dr. Mary Walker, arrayed in masculine trousers of black broadcloth, a faded and worn black Prince Albert coat, and an old black cape overcoat, much too large, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon to argue in behalf of the two bills which Senator Mullin introduced in the Senate last night, one of which provides that women may act as trial jurors when they are wives of men duly qualified to act as trial jurors, and the other to amend the law against slander so as to admit evidence, in cases of alleged theft where the accuser is sued for slander, that there was a predisposition to thieving on the part of the person accused. Dr. Walker had a large audience to listen to her argument, which was somewhat rambling.

She said that in Wyoming, when as a Territory it allowed women on its juries, no criminal escaped. Jury trial is a farce. No man is the peer of a woman, and no woman the peer of a man. Therefore, when women are tried by a jury of men alone they are not tried by a jury of their peers. Men always reason like a stage coach, and are forever behind. Women reason like the telegraph, quickly and surely. She made this appeal, not for herself, because she was over 60 years of age and debarred from serving. She also thought women should be allowed to address juries by whom they were tried, as they could frequently make certain points which their counsel would not think of.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee decided to report the Sullivan bill to incorporate the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company to send the mails and newspapers through pneumatic tubes, with an amendment to apply to Brooklyn also.

The Senate passed the Aspinall bill, to prohibit the use of a trolley or steam road on Putnam avenue, Brooklyn; the Senate passed the McCarty bill to continue the issue of Brooklyn school bonds, the Foley bill to cede to the United States a new Custom House site on Bowling Green; the McCarren bill that Brooklyn water bonds shall not be part of the city's debt, and the Plunkitt bill to increase the number of garbage dumps in New York.

Senator Richardson's Deborning of Cattle bill came up in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate again yesterday, and the farmers who desire to pack a large number of cattle in a small barn or barn yard and those who are interested in Western cattle companies brought with them Prof. Salmon of Cornell to prove that it does not injurious to deborn cattle. Bills were introduced in the Assembly by:

Mr. Betts—To continue the salaries of school teachers who are absent through sickness.

Mr. Dwyer—To give the Brooklyn Common Council power to fill vacancies in office.

Mr. Hobbie—To permit electric traction.

The Assembly passed the bill to extend the terms of the Richmond county supervisors to two years; to appropriate $58,500 for the State Industrial School at Rochester, and to appropriate $93,500 for the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Martin Foy's Trial for Murder.

BALLSTON, Jan. 31.—The trial of Martin Foy, the Guttenburg "tout," charged with murdering his alleged mistress, Henrietta Wilson, at Saratoga Springs on May 13 last, was continued to-day. Joseph Carswell, Richard Burns, and George P. Smith testified to having witnessed the murder. Carswell also testified that on more than one occasion he had heard the accused threaten to kill the woman. Officer Van Rensselaer, who arrested Foy after the murder, testified that the prisoner admitted the shooting and declared that he would not be executed either. The officer also testified to taking the prisoner to the bedside of the Wilson woman previous to her death, and that she fully identified him as the man who had shot her. Dr. Swan, who made the autopsy, said that three bullets had taken effect in her body, but that the one which penetrated her neck had almost completely severed the vertebræ and spinal cord, was the immediate cause of death. After some further testimony of slight importance the case for the people was closed.

The Hon. Joseph S. Hill opened for the defence, and stated that he would rely on the plea of insanity to clear the prisoner from all responsibility for the murder.

This afternoon several witnesses for the defence testified as to Foy's conduct on the day of the murder. Dr. E. G. Inlay, in answer to the usual hypothetical question, said he thought such a condition indicated temporary insanity. Dr. Swan, recalled, thought it did not indicate insanity. The case went to the jury at 5.20 o'clock.

Plans of the Rainey Bridge Company.

Dr. Thomas Rainey, for the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, made application yesterday at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for permission to locate piers and anchorages for a bridge structure over the East river from the foot of East Sixty-fourth street. One pier is to be built on the Manhattan Island shore and one on either side of Blackwell's Island, with two anchorages between.

Dr. Rainey's petition urged that the city confer the privilege on the company gratis, as the company proposes to build a police station in the middle of the bridge for the accommodation of the authorities.

The application was referred to Mayor Gilroy, Comptroller Myers, and Chairman Brown of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Business Troubles.

Henry C. and Eliza Schaefer (Henry Schaefer & Son), grocers, at 40 West Houston street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward Miehling.

Samuel Goldberg has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas Wain Morgan Draper of 45 Broadway, in the suit of Charles W. Chesebrough. Mr. Draper was formerly chief examiner of the Atlantic and Danville railroad, which he built, was Vice-President and general manager of the western extension of that line, and also promoted the Danville and East Tennessee railroad.

Mall Afire.

Policeman Colgan discovered a fire in the basement of the Kip's Bay malt house, at 658 First avenue, at 2:40 o'clock yesterday morning. It was among the grain stored near the boiler room. The flames spread throughout the basement, and the building was threatened. Three alarms brought enough engines to flood the cellar, and the fire was drowned out. The damage was $15,000. The building is owned and occupied by O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty, brewers.

The Western Express

Of the Pennsylvania Railroad is a great evening train. It leaves New York at 4:30 P. M. every day, arrives at Cleveland 11:40 A. M. and Chicago 9:30 P. M. the next day.—4d.

TWO HUNDRED LETTERS

Mrs. Ludlow Tried to Answer Daily—Public Interest in These Statements.

"Doctor, I have been doing the best I could to answer two hundred letters a day regarding my husband's recovery of his hearing. If they keep on coming this way I shall either have to have a form of answer printed or make a newspaper statement myself. I am away behind now, and how in the world I shall ever get all those letters answered is more than I can tell." This is what Mrs. G. B. Ludlow said to Dr. Gardner Saturday. She had called to thank the physicians for what they had done for her husband, who was totally deaf and now hears. Her husband, the well-known manufacturer of Asbury Park, was with her, and their daughter, whom they desired to place under treatment. "I am so grateful," said Mrs. Ludlow, "that I have tried my best to answer fully every letter, but it is almost an impossible task. Why, they come by every mail in big bundles. They come from all over the country; yes, from all over the world. I did not know New York papers went so far."

Mrs. Ludlow's experience shows the wonderful interest that has been excited, not only in New York, but all over the country by the remarkable statements made in those columns. It evidences further that just what Dr. Copeland desires should be done is being done, i. e., that every statement be carefully and thoroughly investigated. That is what these statements are placed in the papers for. That is what these physicians court and want—searching inquiry, rigid investigation, and the establishment by challenge and examination of the simple truth of whatever they say in their printed statements.

No statement of the kind has ever awakened more general interest among business men than that made Sunday by Mr. B. Reed, known to the travelling fraternity from Maine to California as the oldest shoe drummer in America. Mr. Reed is with E. Schoonmaker & Co., No. 28 Warren st., with whom he has been connected for 25 years. He began in 1843 with J. C. Meeker & Herbert. At the beginning of the war he was selling shoes for Taylor & Ward. Mr. Reed says: "For twenty years I suffered from catarrh. My eyes were so badly affected by the disease that I had to wear glasses. There was a constant dropping of mucus in my throat. I lost my appetite. I could not rest at night. In the morning I would feel more tired than when I went to bed. My breathing was labored and difficult, and I felt all the time as if there was a weight pressing down on my chest. When my wife began to urge me to go to Drs. Copeland and Gardner I felt like I had tried so many that it was little use to try any more, but to hear I went to them. Well, what I have to say is that they cured me."

The $3.00 test rate was adopted for a limited time to prove the superiority of the Copeland methods. To all old patients, patients already under treatment, the rate remains unchanged until a cure is effected. New patients during the month of February, as during January, will be received at this rate. Drs. Copeland and Gardner reserving to themselves the right, however, to discontinue the rate to new patients, whenever, after the above-mentioned time, they deem it advisable. To all old patients Drs. Copeland and Gardner are pledged to continue the $3.00 rate until treatment is no longer necessary. The rate applies to all diseases and includes all medicines.

$3 for Mail Patients.

Those who are taking mail treatment are entitled to the rate of $3 for all diseases, as well as those who apply at the office personally. Dr. Copeland and associates have so perfected their system of mail or home treatment that they are enabled quite as well in this way as that do in their office practice. All who reside at a distance from the city and cannot conveniently call at the office should write for a symptom blank. Questions about all chronic troubles cheerfully answered.

The Copeland Medical Institute,
15 West 24th St., New York.
W. H. COPELAND, M. D., } Consulting
E. L. GARDNER, M. D., } Physicians.

OFFICE HOURS:
DAILY, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
SUNDAY, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ANOTHER TRAVELLER

Who Wants It Understood for Whose Benefit He is Speaking.

No travelling salesman is better known through the West and South than Mr. G. S. Roberts of 289 Elizabeth st., formerly with Moses & Guttman, 21-23 Mercer st. Until about five months ago he had been steadily on the road for twenty-one years. He was compelled to leave the road by his failing health. His trouble was CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT, AND STOMACH. "I felt like a drowning man catching at a straw when I came to you," said Mr. Roberts. "I had no strength, no energy, no ambition. A continual hacking

MR. G. S. ROBERTS.

cough, dizziness, and faintness, nausea at the stomach, vomiting in the morning—I would not attempt to describe all my symptoms. I was a sick and disheartened man, that is all. I feel like myself again now, and the reason I make this statement is not to confer a favor upon you, but to confer one on the public. I paid you for your treatment, and I do not consider I am under any obligation to you. But I do think the public generally ought to know that catarrh can be cured, and to know where it can be cured."

IT WAS NOT CONSUMPTION.—"Father and mother thought I was going to die of consumption; that is what all my friends and relatives thought; that is what the doctors told them, but the doctors were mistaken." This is the statement made by Mr. William J. Kelly of No. 1,046 Madison av. "I was very weak and feeble," he continued, "when I went to Drs. Copeland and Gardner. I had lost about twenty pounds of flesh; had raised some blood; my cough was severe; my face was pale and thin, and as I was shown into the consultation room of these physicians I heard patients in the parlor say, 'There goes a consumptive.' Drs. Copeland and Gardner told me that my trouble was Bronchial Catarrh; that it could be cured, and the result proves the truth of what they then said."

Executor of the Perry estate and the holder of extensive property and real estate interests, Mr. James Clark Perry, resides at 223 West 75th st. "You can't put it too strongly," he said. "Drs. Copeland and Gardner have the best treatment for catarrh in existence. I say it, because I think I tried everything else, and everything else failed. I had catarrh in its very worse form, so badly that I was ashamed to go into society. I state what these physicians have done for me because I think that it ought to be generally known to the public that there are men who can really cure this stubborn and dangerous disease."

$3 PER MONTH

All patients placing themselves under treatment during February will be treated until cured at the rate of $3.00 a month.

HER THINGS THERE BEFOR HER.

The Stolen Property in the Station House to Which She Went to Report Its Theft.

A man carrying a large bundle in Seventh avenue attracted the attention of Detective Hay of the West Thirty-seventh street station early Monday morning and an arrest followed. The bundle was found to contain a number of lace curtains and valuable rugs. At the station house the prisoner described himself as William B. Hayes of 340 West Thirty-seventh street, but refused to say where he got the rugs and curtains.

In the evening a woman came into the station house in a state of high excitement.

"My name's Mrs. Max Blumential," she informed the Sergeant on the desk, "and my house at 250 West Thirty-eighth street's been robbed and a lot of things stolen, and—Good gracious me! there's one of my rugs over there in the corner. And my curtains, too. Where did you get 'em so quick? My, but ain't the police smart to get back your things almost before you know you've lost 'em!"

The Sergeant told Mrs. Blumential how her property had been recovered, and she said she would be at Jefferson Market Court the next morning to appear against the robber, on her complaint yesterday morning Hayes was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

MRS. HOTCHKISS NOT BURIED YET.

The Executor Has $294,000 in Bank, but Can't Spend Any of It.

Maria E. Hotchkiss, the pretended widow of Benjamin B. Hotchkiss, has not been buried yet, though she died a year ago. The contest of her will has tied the hands of her executor, and he has been unable to buy a burial lot out of the funds of the $300,000 estate. The remains are in a receiving vault at Greenwood. Silas Wodell, the executor, asked Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to authorize him to make necessary expenditures. He has $294,000 in bank. D. G. Rollins, counsel for Caroline G. Mantle, Mrs. Hotchkiss's sister, who contested the will, argued that the appeal that had been taken from the decree admitting the will to probate vacated the letters testamentary of the executor. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Cregier Forgiven and Taken Back.

BLOOMFIELD, Jan. 31.—The family troubles of Mr. and Mrs. John Cregier of Bloomfield and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Pritchard of Canada have been settled. After three attempts Mrs. Cregier, who recently eloped with Pritchard, succeeded in getting her husband to take her back. Mrs. Pittchard, who came from Canada to join her husband at the time of the elopement, followed the wayward couple and was instrumental in separating them. She took him back to Canada. The divorce proceedings have been stopped.

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"

Heckers'

Buckwheat.

Makes Light, Dainty Buckwheat Cakes.

MANHATTAN CAN'T AFFORD IT

A SIXTEEN-MILE RIDE FOR FIVE CENTS WOULD BE TOO CHEAP,

So the Committee on Extension Informs the Rapid Transit Commission—A Petition from the Working Girls of Harlem, Who Want an Elevated Road in Tenth Avenue.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company and the Rapid Transit Commissioners seem to be still sparring for an opening. Three weeks ago the Commission wrote a letter to the railroad asking what it wanted, and promising some things conditional on a five-cent fare within the city limits. Two weeks ago the railroad company's committee sent the Commission a letter telling what concessions it would like to get. A week ago the Commission wrote to the committee informing it that it couldn't consider wants until the five-cent fare promise was made. Yesterday the committee wrote to the Commission and wanted to know what it could get before it made any promises. The other letters have been printed. Yesterday's was as follows:

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1893.

To the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission: the Hon. William Steinem, Chairman.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 24th inst. was placed before the Committee on Extensions of the Manhattan Railway Company at its meeting to-day.

This committee has already expressed its willingness to furnish rapid transit facilities for the city through extensions to the present lines of elevated railroads upon any reasonable plan that may be approved or suggested by your Board. This committee, by the plans already submitted to you, have sought to provide for the immediate relief now so imperatively needed. The committee expected that any further extensions that might be required from the Manhattan Company would be suggested by you when its application came before you for consideration.

We note the condition stated in your letter. We did not understand that this was made a condition to be agreed to by us precedent to the consideration of our application. We do not think that your Commission could have intended, or that the public could expect, that the Manhattan Company would undertake to carry passengers at a maximum charge of five cents from the Battery to the present city limits before being exactly apprised by your Commission of the character and cost of structure to be required, the length of time to be given in which to construct, and the terms and conditions that you may think proper to annex to the grant, all of which matters must, by the statute, be originated by your honorable body. In the present distribution of population and the present cost of transportation with the kinds of motive power now in use, we could not recommend to the Manhattan Company to agree in advance to build new roads beyond Manhattan Island and to carry thereon passengers from the Battery to the city limits, a distance of sixteen miles, for a maximum fare of five cents. We, therefore, suggest that the consideration of the question raised in your letter be laid over until the requirements, terms, and conditions of any grant to the Manhattan Company are decided upon by your Commission, when the matter can be taken up and dealt with as a whole. Respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE ON EXTENSIONS OF THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Chairman.

President Steinway was ill yesterday, and Mr. Starin acted as Chairman at the open meeting of the Commission. He gave out Mr. Morgan's letter, with the remark that that put off the whole thing. Then he said that anybody who cared to talk might talk. The meeting room was more crowded than an elevated railroad car at 6 o'clock in the evening.