THE PROPOSED FORM OF NEW BALLOT.

PLAN FOR ENABLING ILLITERATE CITIZENS TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY.

TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET MAKE A CROSS (×) MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE ONE OF THE PARTY COLUMNS
TO VOTE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE MAKE A CROSS (×) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE HIS NAME
TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE TICKET, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE IN THE COLUMN ON THE RIGHT AND MAKE A CROSS (×) MARK IN THE SPACE BEFORE THE NAME.
ANY MARK OR ERASURE MADE ON THIS BALLOT EXCEPT AS ABOVE INDICATED MAKES THIS BALLOT VOID AND IT CANNOT BE COUNTED
USE ONLY A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.

For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.	THE VOTER MAY WRITE IN THE COLUMN BELOW, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE, THE NAME OF ANY PERSON WHOSE NAME IS NOT PRINTED ON THE BALLOT, FOR WHOM HE DESIRES TO VOTE.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.	DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	PROHIBITION TICKET	PEOPLE'S TICKET.	
For Secretary of State, JOHN PALMER.	For Secretary of State, JOHN PALMER	For Secretary of State, JOHN PALMER	For Secretary of State, JOHN PALMER	For Secretary of State,
For Judge of Supreme Court.	For Judge of Supreme Court	For Judge of Supreme Court	For Judge of Supreme Court,	For Judge of Supreme Court,
For Member of Board of Public Works.	For Member of Board of Public Works.	For Member of Board of Public Works.	For Member of Board of Public Works,	For Member of Board of Public Works,

A BLANKET BALLOT.

PROSPECT THAT THE VOTERS OF THIS STATE WILL GET IT AFTER LONG WAITING.

PROVISION FOR PARTY COLUMNS AND SYMBOLS—PASTERS ABOLISHED, BUT SPACE LEFT FOR NAMING PERSONAL PREFERENCES—ASSISTANCE IN THE BOOTHS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 17.—Senator Raines has framed a Ballot Reform bill which appears to have the support of the leading Republicans in the Legislature and to have a surety of passing. That being the case, the public naturally will be interested in the measure in a high degree, and the voters will like to know what kind of ballots they are likely to use in November of the present year, and for succeeding years.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill favorably during the week which has just passed, but on Friday the measure was recommitted for the purpose of giving a hearing to some ballot reformers who are opposed to certain features of it; but most of the views of these reformers are well known to the members of the committee, and are not favorably considered by them, so that there is little reason to think the bill will be amended. They especially desire the adoption of the Massachusetts system of arranging the names of candidates on a blanket ballot in alphabetical order, whereas both the leading Republican and the Democratic members of the Legislature believe that the party column system is the fairest one, enabling the illiterate voters to vote easily the ticket he desires.

The most notable feature of Senator Raines's bill is that it abolishes the multiple ballot system which has brought such expense upon the State, and substitutes for it the blanket-ballot system. Voters will be guided in selecting their candidates by a party device, and the candidates of each party are to be arranged in parallel columns. Then there is to be a final column for the use of independent voters, with the titles of the offices to be filled printed on this portion of the ballot, but with a blank space to be filled in with the names of candidates by independent voters.

The bill says that nominations of candidates may be made by a convention or primary, or by a duly authorized committee of such convention or primary of any political party or other nominating body which at the previous general State election polled 10,000 votes in the State, or 1 per cent of the entire vote cast in the district in which the convention or primary was held. This provision will authorize the officers of the State to print ballots for the Republican, the Democratic, the Prohibition, the Populist and the Social-Labor parties in this State, and also for the independent political organizations successful in city elections. No party name which may be adopted is to have more than five words in it.

The blanket ballot to be printed for the voters of the State is thus described in Section 81 of the proposed law:

Every ballot intended for the use of electors printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain a party device for each party represented on the ticket, in accordance with the provisions of Section 56 of this act. There shall be provided at each polling-place at each election but one form of ballot for all the candidates for public office, and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates whose nominations for any office specified in the ballot have been duly made, and not withdrawn in accordance herewith, arranged in tickets or lists under the respective party or political or other designation certified. In elections for Presidential electors the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President shall be placed on the ticket immediately following the name of the party and preceding the names of the Presidential electors. The arrangement of the ballot shall, in general, conform as nearly as practicable to the plan hereinafter given. The ticket or lists of candidates of the various parties shall be printed in parallel columns headed by the chosen devices, and the party name or other designation in such order as the Secretary of State may direct, precedence, however, being given to the party which polled the highest number of votes for the head of the ticket in the next preceding general election, and so on. The number of such columns shall exceed by one the number of sets of candidates to be voted for at the polling-place for which the ballot is provided nominated by different certificates of nomination. In the party column on the right hand side of each ballot shall be printed the titles of all of the offices for which the electors at the polling-place for which the ballot is provided may lawfully vote and underneath the title of each office shall be left a blank space in which the voter may write the name of any candidate or candidates therefor whose names are not printed upon the ballot as candidates for that office, and in the space above the titles of the offices, shall be printed in brevier capital letters "The voter may write in the column below, under the title of the office, the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote." No ticket or list of candidates shall be printed under the name of any party containing more candidates for any office than are to be elected. The ballot shall be so printed as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate by a cross (X) mark in a large blank circular space three-quarters of an inch in diameter below the device, and above the name of the party at the head of the ticket or list of candidates his choice of a party ticket, and desire to vote for each and every candidate thereon, and by a cross (X) mark in a blank inclosed space on the left of and before the name of each candidate, his choice of particular candidates. The ballot shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub and separated therefrom by a perforated line. The part above the perforated line, designated as the stub, shall extend the entire width of the ballot, and shall be two inches from the perforated line to the top thereof. Upon the face of such stub shall be printed in brevier capital letters "To vote a straight ticket make a cross (X) mark within the circle above one of the party columns. To vote for an individual candidate make a cross (X) mark in the space before his name. To vote for a person not on the ticket, write the name of such person under the title of the office in the column on the right, and make a cross (X) mark in the space before the name. Any mark or erasure made on this ballot, except as above indicated, makes this ballot void, and it cannot be counted. Use only a pencil having black lead." On the back of the stub and at the left of the centre thereof shall be printed the words "Consecutive number." On the back of the ballot below the stub and immediately at the left of the centre of the ballot shall be printed in great primer Roman condensed capitals the words "Official bal-

CONSECUTIVE NUMBER.

No. 279

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1, CANANDAIGUA, NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

(Here will be printed the facsimile signatures of the officers causing the ballot to be printed.)

SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL.

lot for," and after the word "for" shall follow the designation of the polling-place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the officer who has caused the ballots to be printed, except that ballots containing the names of candidates for Commissioners of Excise for towns shall be indorsed "Excise" only, and other ballots for town meetings, not held at the same time with a general election shall be indorsed "Town" only. All ballots shall be printed on the best quality No. 2 book paper, in black ink, and, with the exception of the heading, which shall be in display, in brevier type, the name or designation of the office in brevier lower case, and the name of the candidate therefor in brevier capital letters, with a space of at least one-fifth of an inch following each name, except in the case of Presidential electors one-eighth shall be sufficient; the name of each candidate shall be printed in a space defined by ruled lines, and with a blank oblong space on its left inclosed by heavy dark lines; if upon any ticket there be no candidate or candidates for a designated office a blank space equal to the space that would be occupied by such name or names if they were printed thereon, with the blank spaces herein provided for, shall be left. The heading of each party ticket, including the name of the party, the device above and the large circle between the device and such name, shall be separated from the rest of the ticket by a heavy line, and the circle above the name of the party, in which the voter is to place the cross mark, if he desires to vote the straight ticket, shall be defined by heavier lines than the lines defining the blank spaces before the names of candidates, and such circle shall be surrounded by the following, printed in heavy-faced nonpareil type: "For a straight ticket mark within this circle." Each party ticket shall be separated from other party tickets and bordered on either side by a heavy border or a broad solid line at least one-eighth of an inch wide and the edge of the ballot on either side trimmed off up to the border or solid line described.

There are careful provisions in the bill with respect to party devices and independent devices to be printed on the official ballots. The devices of the great political parties are to be selected at their State conventions. Independent committees are to designate the device which they wish used. The proposed law then goes on to say of the devices:

The device or emblem to be chosen as aforesaid may be the representation of a star, an animal, an anchor or any other appropriate symbol; but neither the coat of arms nor seal of any State nor of the United States, the National flag nor any emblem common to all the people, nor any religious emblem or symbol, nor the portrait of any person, shall be chosen as such distinguishing device or emblem. If the certificates of nomination of two or more different political parties or independent bodies shall designate the same, or substantially the same, device or emblem or party name, the officer with whom the certificates of nomination are filed shall decide which of said political parties or independent bodies is entitled to the use of such device or emblems or party name, being governed as far as may be, in his decision by priority of designation in the case of the device or emblem, and by the priority of use in the case of the party name. If the other nominating body shall present no other device, or party name, he shall himself select for such other nominating body another device or party name, so that no two different parties shall be designated by the same device or party name. If there be a division within a party, and two or more factions claim the same, or substantially the same device or name, the officer aforesaid shall decide between such conflicting claims, giving preference of device and name to the convention or primary, or committee thereof, recognized by the regularly constituted party authorities; and if the other faction or factions shall present no other device or party name, the said officer shall select a different device and party name for such other faction, which shall be used upon the ballots to distinguish the names of its candidates. If two or more conventions are called by different authorities, each claiming to represent the same party for that purpose, the said officer shall select a suitable device and party name to distinguish the candidates of one faction from those of the others, and the ballots shall be printed accordingly. Any questions arising with reference to any device or to the political party or other name, designated in any certificate of nomination filed pursuant to the provisions of this section, or of Section 57 of this act, or with reference to the construction, validity or legality of any such certificate, shall be determined in the first instance by the officer with whom such certificate of nomination is filed. Such decision shall be in writing and a copy thereof shall be sent forthwith by mail by such officer to the committee, if any, named upon the face of such certificate, and also to each candidate nominated by any certificate of nomination affected by such decision. The Supreme Court, or any justice thereof, within the judicial district, or any county judge within his county, shall have summary jurisdiction upon complaint of any citizen, to review the determination and acts of such officer, and to make such order in the premises as justice may require. Such a complaint shall be heard upon such notice to such person as the said Court or justice or judge thereof shall direct. If any certificate of nomination of candidates to be voted for by the voters of the entire State, filed with the Secretary of State, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall omit to designate a device or emblem to distinguish the candidates of the political party or other independent body making such nomination, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to select a device or emblem for that purpose, and such device or emblem so chosen shall be used to distinguish all candidates of that same party or independent body throughout the State, whether such candidates are nominated for State or for local offices; and if any certificate of nomination of candidates to be filled by the voters of a district less than the entire State shall be filed with the Secretary of State, or with any other public officer, pursuant to this statute, by a political party or independent body which has made no nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the entire State, and such certificate of nomination shall omit to designate a device or emblem to distinguish the candidates nominated thereby, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State or other public officer with whom such certificate of nomination is filed, to select a device or emblem to represent the candidates named in that particular certificate of nomination.

The bill says that all marks upon the ballot shall be made by a pencil having a black lead. A voter can have three ballots, if he happens to deface two. It is made unlawful to make any mark upon an official ballot other than the cross (X) mark with a pencil, or to mark, deface or tear a ballot in any manner for the purpose of identifying it, or to erase any printed device, figure or word, or to write anything upon it except the name of the person for whom the voter desires to vote which is not printed on the ballot, and then only in the blank column under the proper title of the office, and any ballot from which there shall have been erased a device, figure, or word, or upon which there shall be written any word or words other than the name of a candidate for office, is to be declared void by the election inspectors, and not counted. The elector is to observe the following rules in marking his ballot:

1. If the elector desire to vote a straight ticket, or, in other words, for each and every candidate of one party for whatever office nominated, he shall either,

(a) Make a cross (X) mark in the circular space below the device and above the name of the party at the head of the ticket; or,

(b) Make a cross (X) mark on the left of and opposite the name of each and every candidate of such party in the blank space provided therefor.

2. If the elector desire to vote a mixed ticket, or, in other words, for candidates of different parties, he shall, either,

(a) Omit making a cross (X) mark in the circular space above the name of any party, and make a cross (X) mark in the blank space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote on whatever ticket he may be; or,

(b) Make a cross (X) mark in the circular space above the name of a party, some of whose candidates he desires to vote for, and then make a cross (X) mark before the name of any candidate of any other party for whom he may desire to vote; in which case, the cross (X) mark in the circular space above the name of a party will cast the elector's vote for every candidate on the ticket of such party, except for offices for which candidates are marked on other party tickets, and the cross (X) marks before the names of such candidates will cast the elector's vote for them; provided, that where two or more persons for the same office are to be voted for in any election district, as two or more Representatives in Congress or other officers, and the names of several candidates therefor appear on each party ticket grouped under the office for which all are running, the elector who has marked a ticket in the circular space at its head, and marked one or more of a group of candidates for such office on another ticket or tickets, must in addition to marking the ticket in the circular space at its head, also make a cross (X) mark before each one of the group of candidates for such office for whom he desires to vote on the ticket thus marked; and, provided, further, if an elector who has thus marked a party ticket in the circular space at the head thereof and marked one or more candidates on another ticket or tickets for an office for which there are more than one candidate on his own party ticket, fail or neglect to indicate by individual marks as aforesaid, which of the several candidates for the same office on his own party ticket he desires to vote for, then and in such event, the vote shall be counted only for the candidate or candidates for that office that have the distinguishing mark before his or their names. If, in marking either a straight or mixed ticket as above defined, a cross (X) mark is made in the circular space above the name of a party at the head of the ticket, and also one or more cross (X) marks made before the name or names of candidates on the same ticket for offices for which candidates on other party tickets are not individually marked, such marks before the names of candidates on the ticket so marked shall be treated as surplusage and ignored, and the ballot be counted for all the candidates on the ticket thus marked for offices for which no candidates on other tickets are marked; but this provision is subject to the exception in the proviso in the last paragraph, where two or more persons for the same office are grouped on party tickets.

In the case of a question submitted the elector shall make a cross (X) mark in the blank space on the right of and after the answer which he desires to give. If the elector desires to vote for any person whose name does not appear on the ticket, he can substitute the name by writing it with pencil having black lead in the proper place, in the blank column on the right of the ballot, and making a cross (X) mark in the blank space at the left of the name so written. If the elector mark more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason, it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot shall be rejected for any technical error which does not make it impossible to determine the voter's choice. If there should be no nomination for a particular office by any political party, or if, by inadvertence, or otherwise, the name of a candidate regularly nominated by such party should be omitted from the ballot, and the elector desires to vote for some one to fill such office, he may do so by writing the name of the person for whom he desires to vote in the space underneath the heading or designation of such office in the blank column on right of the ballot, and making a cross (X) mark before the name so written.

Provision is made for assistance being given to illiterate and disabled voters in the preparation of their ballots. This provision is rendered necessary by the abolition of the abominable paster ballot. The act says:

Any physically disabled voter who shall, at the time of registration, have made oath of physical disability or illiteracy as prescribed by the second subdivision of Section 32 of this act; or any voter who, being duly registered in an election district where personal registration of all voters is required by law shall state under oath to the inspectors of election on the day of election that by reason of some accident, the time and place of which he must specify, or of disease, the nature of which he must also specify, he has since the day upon which he registered lost the use of both hands, or become totally blind, or so crippled that he cannot enter the voting booth and prepare his ballot without assistance; or any voter in an election district who is not required by law, to personally register, who is physically disabled in one or more ways described in the second sub-division of Section 32 of this act, and who shall state under oath to the inspectors that by reason of such physical disability, the nature of which he shall specify, or by reason of being unable to write by reason of illiteracy he will be unable to enter the voting booth or to prepare his ballot without assistance, may choose some person to enter the booth with him to assist him in preparing his ballots, but no person shall render assistance to more than two voters during the election, and such person assisting a voter shall not in any manner request or seek to persuade or induce any such voter to vote any particular ballot, or for any particular candidate, and shall not keep or make any memoranda or entry of anything occurring within such booth; and shall not, directly or indirectly, reveal to any other person the name of any candidate voted for by such voter, or which ticket he has voted, except he be called upon to testify in a judicial proceeding for a violation of this act, and any violation of this provision shall be a felony punishable upon conviction by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two or more than ten years. No voter shall otherwise ask or receive the assistance of any person within the polling-place in the preparation of his ballot or divulge to any one within the polling-place the name of any candidate for whom he intends to vote or has voted.

One great change which will be made by the proposed new law will be its total abolition of the personal registration act in rural neighborhoods. It is now only required on the final day of registration, and the new Constitution forbids it on the first day of registration. Ninety-nine per cent of the rural voters have their names put in registration by County committees on the first day of registration. Senator Raines abolishes it on the final day of registration, because he thinks it a useless requirement.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Table Talk.

Our little tea tables are beautiful enough to inspire an autocrat to become the autocrat of the Tea Table. They are graceful in shape and artistic in every way. Dining tables are handsomer than usual. Specimens of distinctly Greek ornamentation are shown, others are as distinctly modern. There are card tables, hall tables, library tables, and for the parlor tables in an almost endless variety of styles and shapes.

Each piece is marked at the manufacturing price.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

INTERFERING WITH CRAIG COLONY.

AN ILL-ADVISED ATTEMPT TO LEGISLATE AN EFFICIENT BOARD OF MANAGERS OUT OF OFFICE.

Albany, March 17 (Special).—An ill-advised and highly obnoxious measure has recently been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Kelsey, of Livingston County, which has for its object a wholesale reorganization of the management of the Craig Colony of Epileptics. This colony was established in Livingston County last year by an act of the Legislature, and is now in charge of a board of five managers, with Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New-York City, at its head. The other managers are Dr. Charles E. Jones, of this city; Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, of Geneseo; W. H. Cuddlebach, of Buffalo, and George M. Shull, of Mount Morris. An appropriation of $101,000 for the support of the colony is carried in the supply bills of this year, and with this liberal allowance from the State the institution bids fair to become an important factor in the eleemosynary work of the State.

Mr. Kelsey's bill proposes to upset the plans and policy of the founders and present directors of the colony, by legislating the commission of five now directing its affairs peremptorily out of office, and substituting a new board of managers, twelve in number, to be chosen one from each judicial district of the State, and four from the State-at-large. No substantial reasons have so far been discovered for the projected reorganization of the colony. It is not alleged that the present managers have been either unfaithful or negligent in their duties, or that during their brief term of less than a year they have failed to administer the affairs of the colony in a wholly satisfactory manner. On the contrary, they have, under Dr. Peterson's intelligent guidance, accomplished excellent results in the development and solidification of the institution, receiving no pay for their services and seeking only the good of the new venture, to the establishment of which many of them have given unselfish labor and effort for years. Whether Mr. Kelsey has a local axe to grind in making his "drive" at the colony is not quite evident. But his measure plainly involves an unnecessary and arbitrary interference with a useful experiment in State charity work, and its passage can have only a disturbing and injurious effect on the Livingston County colony. The bill should not be permitted to pass in either branch of the Legislature.

THE REV. MR. DIXON'S CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., announced yesterday morning that he had engaged the Academy of Music, and that, beginning with the first Sunday in April, his new church, "The Church of the People," would be formally started. Services will be held every Sunday morning. A marked innovation will be a Board of Deacons composed half of women. This news was loudly applauded by the women present. Mr. Dixon did not close the engagement of the Academy until late Saturday, and the first news the members of the new congregation had of where their church is to be located came yesterday. He prefaced his sermon yesterday on "Some Results of Sensationalism" by denying most emphatically that he had been coerced into resigning, and in support of the statement read a letter from the president of the Board of Trustees. The letter contained many expressions of goodwill toward Mr. Dixon, and also denied the published report that the board had asked him to resign.

ONE SWALLOW

"don't make a spring." Neither will one bottle of Scott's Emulsion cure a well established case of Consumption, but it will ease the Cough, relieve the irritation and arrest the progress of the disease, and if persistently used, with the observance of the laws of health, will surely restore the patient in the early stages and give great comfort and prolong life in the latter stages.

It is simply Cod-liver Oil properly emulsified, combined with Hypophosphites and glycerine. It is a tissue builder.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

INTEREST IN THE UNION PROTECTIVE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

ITS OBJECTS AND OFFICERS—FINED FOR ALLOWING A POST BAND TO PLAY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Comrades of influence are active in their efforts to create interest and an increase in the membership of the Union Veterans' Protective Association, an organization which has branches in various parts of the country, and several in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. All veterans who have an honorable record are eligible. The main objects of the association are to unite fraternally all properly qualified and worthy veterans, whether connected with the Grand Army of the Republic or not, and to educate its members socially, morally and intellectually, and in political independence; to protect members from political oppression; to see that the laws enacted for the benefit of Union veterans are enforced; to endeavor to have such additional laws enacted as will better protect the rights of the veterans, and make evasions of the same impossible; to unite all veterans into a body politic for their own protection, independent of former affiliations, and to endeavor by all honorable means to assist to office only such men as will pledge themselves to support all measures favoring veterans. Officers of the organization are Charles H. Baxter, president of the Central Council of Administration, office No. 2,580 Third-ave.; George H. Dyer, vice-president and chairman of the Committee on Organization; Ferdinand Boehmer, vice-president and chairman of the Committee on Laws and Regulations, and Chauncey T. Quintard, central secretary, No. 555 East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st.

Farnsworth Post, No. 176, at Mount Vernon, resolved, on Friday night, upon an innovation that will make the meetings more interesting. At alternate meetings of the post a comrade will relate an incident of a skirmish, or battle, or of camp life. A committee was also appointed to take under consideration the advisability of adopting a change in the uniform in order that a comrade on parade might be distinguished from a sleeping-car porter or steamboat deckhand. The post also authorized the purchase of a grand piano for the uses of the postroom.

Adjutant Charles McFarland, of William Lloyd Garrison Post, No. 207, of Brooklyn, was fined by a Brooklyn police justice for allowing his post band to play martial music while returning from the burial of Post Commander Lee on Sunday, March 3. The able magistrate explained that the law permitted military music on Sunday during the march of the post to the place of burial, but that the band must not play on the return march. The Army regulations prescribe for military funerals that the march to the grave shall be "in slow time to solemn music," while the return from the tomb shall be in quick time. It is the general impression among Grand Army men that the law was too finely construed in Brooklyn.

The 9th Regiment Veteran Association (83d New-York Volunteers) mapped out a plan of operations at the meeting of members held at the regimental armory on Monday evening last. The first incident in chronological order will be the celebration of the 34th anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the front, May 27, 1861, by a dinner at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-st., on Monday evening, May 27. A visit to the battlefields of the South in the fall was decided upon.

By invitation of Colonel Seward, the veterans attended the regiment religious services at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., yesterday.

The appointment last week of Colonel William J. McKelvey to be Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn has given great satisfaction to veterans of the war on both sides of the river. Superintendent McKelvey is an active member of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, and is one of the most popular comrades in this part of the State. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with places of honor at Department Encampments, but he has uniformly refused to permit a canvass to be made in his behalf. Captain Murphy, promoted to succeed Superintendent McKelvey as Inspector of Police, and Sergeants Jonnson and O'Reilly, advanced to the grade of captain, are all Grand Army comrades.

The Irish-American Volunteers of the State of New-York will give their seventeenth annual entertainment and reception at Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second-st. and Broadway, this evening. The programme for the occasion is an attractive one. Alfred J. Baker will preside. Colonel Martin Joyce, of Scranton, will deliver the address. The Volunteers are an independent organization of eighteen companies in this State, composed of Irishmen. The New-York City companies meet for drill at their armory, No. 869 Second-ave., every Monday at 8 p. m.

Grand Marshal Doherty has begun work on his preparations for the next Memorial Day parade. Many applications for places in the line have already been received from military and civic organizations. The First Brigade of the National Guard will receive an invitation to turn out, but there will be no undue surprise if it is not accepted. The Old Guard, the 9th Regiment, the 69th Battalion, Squadron A and the 2d Battery, perhaps, will again appear in line and escort the Grand Army column. The American Guard composed of battalions of schoolboys, drilled in accordance with the plan originally suggested by Lafayette Post, will be out in force.

At the last regular encampment of Winfield S. Hancock Post, No. 259, it was decided to present an American flag to Grammar School No. 6, at Eighty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave. The presentation will take place on the first Friday in May. The post will also present a flag to the Episcopal Orphan Asylum on Sunday, April 21.

The Vosburgh Veterans of the 71st Regiment held their regular monthly meeting last Wednesday evening at their headquarters, Nos. 906 and 908 Third-ave. President H. F. Libenau and Secretary George W. Wyckoff were at their posts. Several new recruits were mustered in, and some new names were proposed and referred to the Investigating Committee.

The members of the Veteran Zouave Association of New-York City have decided to remove their headquarters from the 12th Regiment armory to Bleecker-st., near Christopher-st.

HIS PULL HAS HELPED HIM BEFORE.

BUT IT IS THOUGHT THIS TIME THAT JOSEPH M'CLOSKEY WILL SUFFER FOR STABBING POLICEMAN SHERIDAN.

Police Justice Ryan, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed Joseph McCloskey, the member of the "Slimy Back Gang," who, on Saturday night stabbed Policeman John J. Sheridan, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, without bail to await the result of Sheridan's injuries. He was arraigned by Policeman William Keane, of the same precinct, who arrested him on the top floor of No. 561 First-ave., pulling him out from under a bed, where he had hidden.

Sheridan is said to be in a serious condition. The doctors had found it necessary to make an operation upon him. One of the cuts in his neck was deep, and it was feared was likely to cause trouble. McCloskey's chances for escaping punishment is the subject of much comment among the police. It is said he has already been arrested several times for felonious assault, and in each instance escaped through the alleged "pull" possessed by his brother James, a friend, it is said, of ex-Fire Commissioner Scannell, and a political heeler of some note.

THE BROAD-ST. POKER PLAYERS PAROLED.

The participants in an alleged poker game in room 22, of Nos. 48 and 50 Broadway, who were arrested Saturday afternoon, were arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court. The names and addresses given were Sumner Percival, in whose room the game was played; Charles V. Moore, of Flushing; John Myers, Jersey City; John Downing, No. 110 Greenwich-st.; Samuel Horner, No. 67 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; Frank Powers, Charles F. Martin, Hoboken, N. J., and Arthur Bascomb, Flushing.

Their lawyer, T. J. Sullivan, held that chips were no evidence that gambling, in the legal sense, had been carried on. Percival, who has been arrested before on a similar charge and discharged, was held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow afternoon. The others were paroled.

LECTURERS AT DINNER.

The men who were engaged in giving the course of free lectures for the people under the auspices of the Board of Education last season gave a dinner Saturday night at the Windsor Hotel, in honor of Henry M. Leipziger, the Assistant City Superintendent of Public Schools, who had charge of these lectures. The lectures were delivered at fifteen different places during the winter, twice a week, and were attended by more than 200,000 people. The great success of these lectures has been largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Leipziger, who has had the course in charge from the time they were begun. Letters of regret were received from Seth Low, Mayor Strong, Randolph Guggenheimer, Franklin W. Hooper, the Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis and Miss Grace Dodge. Some of those present were Wendell C. Phillips, Arthur C. Maclay, Abram S. Hewitt, John L. N. Hunt, W. L. Hervey, De Witt J. Seligman, T. J. Backus, T. L. James, Everett P. Wheeler, A. C. Bernheim, H. B. Hays, Charles Strauss, H. H. Adams, Joseph Howard, jr., John P. Faure, Sidney Marsden Fuerst, Miles M. O'Brien, H. H. Boyesen, Charles Sprague Smith, Adolph Cohn, William Halleck, H. P. Johnston, W. G. McGuckin, Gustav Legras, E. R. Van Nordoff, Charles Knapp, H. E. Northrop, W. H. Goodyear, Miss Kate S. Chittenden, Miss Mary Proctor, Miss K. E. Hogan, Miss E. A. Connor, J. O. Tansley, H. A. Mott, C. H. May, H. Plympton, J. E. Coyle, Charles M. Skinner, C. J. Bushnell, Cyrus C. Adams, J. Gilmer Speed, H. B. Lewis, James Bovie, S. Friedman, A. C. Martinez, W. E. Stillings, Antonio Rasines, M. E. Sterne, Cephas Brainerd, H. W. Smith, F. A. Cook, E. F. Farrington, E. B. Dunn,

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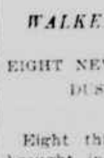

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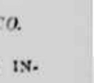


J. P. Worden, H. W. Raymond, A. P. Van Gelder and G. H. Payson.

WALKED DOWN FROM MT. KENSICO.

EIGHT NEWSBOYS, DISSATISFIED WITH THE INDUSTRIAL FARM, DESERT IT FOR THEIR OLD HAUNTS.

Eight thinly-clad and hungry newsboys were brought into Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Jones, of the Morrisania police station, and charged with being "suspicious characters," trespassing on the property of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and running away from the Industrial Farm attached to the Newsboys' Home at Mount Kensico. They were all found asleep in locomotive cabs in the engine-house at One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. and Fourth-ave. Their names are Michael Hoey, Peter Mang, John Whitton, Joseph Miller, John Daly, Charles Stanley, William Ghent and William Foggett, and their address No. 9 Duane-st., the Newsboys' Home.

When questioned by Police Justice Martin, the boys said that they had been sent by Superintendent Hyde, of the Duane-st. home, to the farm at Mount Kensico on Friday, and were set to snowelling snow. They were ragged and half-dressed, and their shoes were broken. They say that they asked for warm clothing and rubbers to wear while at work and were refused them. They all told, in addition, the same story of poor food and little of that. So they decided to return to New-York and went to the superintendent for carfare back. He told them, they say, that if they wanted to get back to the city, they would have to walk it. They started out shortly after noon and reached Morrisania, twenty-six miles distant, about midnight. Their stories touched the heart of Justice Martin, who handed them a dollar to get downtown with and then discharged them all.

A DIAMOND-DECKED COWBOY.

GUSTAV Y. M'LURE, SOUTHERNER, DAZZLES THE JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

At the head of the line of prisoners in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning stood Gustav Y. McLure, with a wide sombrero, a flaring collar, a diamond watch-chain, two huge diamond rings, three large diamond studs, a 44-calibre revolver, and a Mexican hairless dog about the size of a rat. When McLure was arrested late Saturday night in O'Rourke's restaurant at Broadway and Thirtieth-st., he wanted to fight every one in the place. Before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, he stood leaning against the rail in a negligent manner. The court officers nearly fell over backward when they saw the chain, and even Justice Simms opened his eyes.

Justice Simms fined him $5 for intoxication and held him in $100 bonds for trial on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. McLure protested that everybody went armed in the South where he came from, but pulled out a roll of bills with a hundred-dollar wrapper and paid his fine. Seth B. Howes, of No. 57 West Sixteenth-st., went bail for him on the other charge.

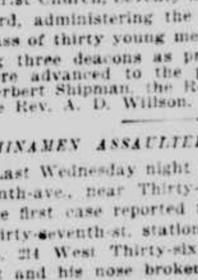
BISHOP POTTER ORDAINS THREE PRIESTS.

Bishop Potter officiated yesterday morning in Christ Church, Seventy-first-st. and Western Boulevard, administering the rite of confirmation to a class of thirty young men and women, and ordaining three deacons as priests. The deacons who were advanced to the priesthood were the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the Rev. John C. Campbell and the Rev. A. D. Willson.

CHINAMEN ASSAULTED, LAUNDRIES ROBBED.

Last Wednesday night three Chinese laundries in Ninth-ave., near Thirty-eighth-st., were robbed. The first case reported to the police of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station was that of Ah Sing, at No. 214 West Thirty-sixth-st. Sing had his head cut and his nose broken. A young man had entered the place, he said, and told him that he had lost the ticket for his wash. The laundryman told him to return the next day and he would try to find it for him. At that moment two other men, he said, entered the place. The first then sprang upon him and hit him in the face. When Ah Sing recovered his senses he found that he had been robbed of $10 and ten bundles of clothing. An hour later Henry Lee walked into the station-house, and still later Ging Wing, with similar tales of woe.

The police arrested John Shevlin, eighteen years old, of No. 551 Ninth-ave., and all three Chinamen at once recognized him. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Justice Simms held Shevlin in $4,000 bonds on two charges of robbery for examination this morning.



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