that the proposed opening quadrille would be abandoned.

Colonel Cruger wrote to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston yesterday that it was not possible to make them the escort of the President, as they desired, since no such escort would be appointed. It transpired that the 1st Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn., which might claim some right to such an honor, on account of the relations which existed between Washington and the original members of that organization, is coming here as part of the regular parade, and asked no favors. The Floor Committee for the ball, who will be assisted by the Entertainment Committee, have been appointed, and consist of the following:

Walter Lattgee, Charles D. Miller, Allan McLane Hamilton, Elliott Roosevelt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Henry W. Bibby, J. L. Anthony, G. G. Haven, jr., Campbell Steward, Daniel Worden, Henry Gunther, William Steinway, C. Oliver Iselin, Samuel R. L. Morrison, Ridgeway Moore, Henry T. Carey, Edmund C. Stanton, John Hone, jr., John M. Bowers, James W. Beekman, Alfred Wagstaff, John J. Townsend, jr., J. G. K. Duer, Herman Oelrichs, Auguste P. Montant, D. Milliken, jr., Charles DeKay, Henry E. Howland, General Martin T. McMahon, M. L. Routh, Daniel Appleton, Frank R. Lawrence, H. LeGrand Cannon, William Salomon.

50,000 PEOPLE IN ONE PARADE.

The estimates of General Butterfield now indicate that at least 50,000 persons, exclusive of those on the trucks and floats, will take part in the industrial and civic demonstration of May 1. Those who have sent in final details of their numbers, etc., are:

Society of the Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy, uniformed and equipped, Alexander B. Butts, commander, 110 men; Yonkers Continental Guard, U. and E., Captain Howard Steen, 200; Washington Continental Guards, Captain J. G. Norman, U. and E., 200; Battalion F. O. Guard, Washington, D. C., Captain J. W. F. Williams, U. and E., 50; Excelsior Light Infantry, Washington, D. C., Captain Thomas Kelly, U. and E., 30; Hungarian Schutzen Bund, New-York, Captain Philip Freund, U. and E., 200; Second Battalion Irish Volunteers, U. and E., Captain W. F. Kelly, 100; Maiden City Zouaves, U. and E., Captain John A. Fookes, 50; Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, equipped as pioneers, Captain Robert B. Miller, 75; the Educational Division, General A. P. Ketchum, 6,000; Scandinavian Division, 5,500; Knights of Temperance, Captain Robert Graham, 500; Brooklyn Police, Chief J. B. Bell, 400; Irish-American Societies, Victor J. Dowling, chairman, 15,000; Firemen's Division, Chief Neuman, 6,000; New-York Caledonian Club, Andrew Halliday, Chief, in Highland dress, 400; Sons of Veterans, W. H. Hyde, commander, 1,500; and the German Division, General Emil Schaefer, Chief Marshal, 10,000.

The Grand Army posts and many other organizations have extended the time a day or two to accommodate some of the tardy ones, and their details will not be known before to-morrow or Thursday. The fire division will comprise sixty-six different organizations from New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the Alexandria fire company, from Alexandria, Virginia, who will bring with them the hand-engine which was the property of the company of which General Washington was at one time a member. Word was received at Marshal Wesman's headquarters yesterday that the Veteran Firemen of Portland, Ore., numbering fifty men, under Chief Samuel Bowden, are on their way here to take part in the celebration. They also bring with them a hand engine of antique pattern.

An interesting feature of the Loan Exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House will be the collection of newspapers and magazines of Washington's time which has been arranged by the Fellowcraft Club. The committee who have arranged the exhibit are W. H. Patten, chairman; Richard Watson Gidder, A. W. Drake, Oliver H. Perry, and Charles R. Miller. The collection embraces papers from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, New-York, New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Vermont, South Carolina, and one of its features is a file of "Rivington's New-York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New-Jersey, Hudson River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, and Holt's New-York Journal," a paper noted for the length of its name.

The most valuable of these journalistic relics have been loaned by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Gordon L. Ford, Paul Leicester Ford, Colonel R. T. Dennett, of Louisville; the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the New-York State Library, the Oneida Historical Society, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, William Bispham, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, "The Elizabeth Daily Journal," Professor John B. McMaster, the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., and George B. Mason. This exhibit will be indicated by a brass tablet, of which the Washington medal struck in honor of the Centennial will form a part, and after the exhibition, it will be placed in the club-house as a memento of the celebration.

The bill which has passed the Legislature granting $15,000 for the Aldermen to expend in Centennial fireworks and decorations has not yet received the Governor's signature, but Alderman Walker is so sure that it will have the executive sanction that he called on Mayor Grant yesterday to get him to induce the Board of Estimate to appropriate the money. The Mayor thought that the $15,000 ought to come out of the city's $75,000 appropriation, and advised the Alderman to go to the Centennial Committee about it. If the committee should refuse to divide with the Aldermen, it would then be time enough to ask the Board of Estimate. The Aldermen mean to spend the money, if they get it, in elaborate decoration of the City Hall and in stands for sight-seeing in Fifth-ave. and elsewhere uptown.

MR. McALLISTER'S CHARGES ANSWERED.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE SAYS THAT HE FAILED TO APPRECIATE HIS POSITION—MR. GERRY ISSUES A BRISK DENIAL.

Ward McAllister's resignation of the managership of the Centennial ball and banquet, and his statement of the dissensions which for several months have existed in the Committee of Entertainment, membership in which he has also relinquished, formed the chief topic of talk among Centennial committeemen yesterday. As has been the case all along, sentiment as to the merits of the controversy was about evenly divided as between Mr. McAllister and Stuyvesant Fish, who have been prominently brought forward as the leading disputants in the committee.

A humorous tinge was given to the affair yesterday by the way in which a number of the committeemen commented on Mr. McAllister's course. One man said: "McAllister's resignation ought to restore harmony all around. He says that he is glad to be rid of the duties of manager, and Fish says the committee is glad to be rid of McAllister, so it's even up both ways."

Another one said: "McAllister has the best of the situation in one way, at least. If the ball and banquet are successful he can claim the credit for it, while, if anything should mar the success of either event, everybody will naturally say it was the committee's fault and not McAllister's."

The Entertainment Committee held a meeting yesterday, at which it was deemed advisable formally to reply to Mr. McAllister's statement. After some discussion the following circular was drawn up and handed to the reporters:

The Entertainment Committee has not received of Mr. McAllister his letters of resignation as published in the newspapers before the same could have been delivered to their respective addresses. These letters should have been sent to the Entertainment Committee, from whom he received his authority and title as manager of the ball.

Mr. McAllister has all along failed to appreciate his position and the source of his authority. Except his membership in the Entertainment Committee he has received both his appointment as secretary and as manager from the Entertainment Committee; and while it is true that their action with respect to him has been approved by the Committee on Plan and Scope, it is also true that all their other acts have been likewise so approved, and that no special action with regard to Mr. McAllister has ever been taken by the Plan and Scope Committee, which steadily and repeatedly refused to receive any communications from him, invariably returning them to the Entertainment Committee.

In a communication made by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, to the Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington, dated February 8, 1888, a Committee "No. 6 Entertainment" was appointed and the chairman and the secretary of the same named. That committee was notified of its appointment on February 8, and met for the first time February 10, 1888. The printed circulars published by the secretary of the General Committee from time to time show as follows:

Circular No. 5, dated April 16, 1888, devotes a quarter of a page of print to the report of the Sub-Committee on Entertainment, which report closes with the statement that "Mr. Stokes having resigned as secretary of the Sub-Committee on Entertainment, Mr. Ward McAllister was unanimously elected to fill the place thus made vacant." Circular No. 24, December 14, 1888, shows that at a meeting of the Entertainment Committee held December 13, plans for proposed buildings in Broadway and Thirty-ninth-st. were submitted and discussed; that a further plan for a shed to be built in Thirty-ninth-st. be prepared. And authority was requested to execute contracts for the erection of said buildings and for other purposes. Circular 29, dated December 22, shows that at a meeting of the Committee on Entertainment held December 20, a plan was adopted for a ball and for a dinner. As a matter of fact that plan was prepared by the chairman and submitted by him to the committee, although the published circular does not so state.

That plan contained in detail recommendations as to certain different contracts which were not published, "because it is expected that in some cases prices lower than the estimates may be obtained, and because the details are too voluminous." After the adoption of that plan the circular shows that Mr. McAllister moved the appointment of a Floor Committee and other committees for the ball and banquet, which motion was laid on the table; and it was resolved that "Mr. Ward McAllister be appointed manager of the ball and banquet and given control of the details therewith connected." Then the plans for the ball and banquet so prepared by the chairman of the Entertainment Committee were approved by the Committee on Plan and Scope at their meeting held December 22.

This marked the inception and the zenith of Mr. McAllister's powers as manager. The curtailment of those powers and the necessities therefor are too well known to need comment. Prior to the meeting of the Entertainment Committee December 20, at which the plan submitted by the chairman was adopted, Mr. McAllister had attended but one meeting of the Committee on Entertainment.

Stuyvesant Fish said yesterday:

Mr. McAllister's services as majordome, master of ceremonies and caterer were not acceptable to the Entertainment Committee, and his having been told so not having the effect of causing him to resign, the committee felt compelled to take from him all his powers, and to show him that his services were not desired. Practically, then, he was discharged as a servant of the committee. McAllister wanted to have charges preferred against him, but as the Committee of Entertainment did not wish to usurp the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it settled the affair by requesting his resignation. When we got rid of McAllister it was the best piece of work that the committee has yet accomplished.

Elbridge T. Gerry furnished the following for publication, through the press headquarters in the Stewart Building:

The statement contained in a morning paper, as coming from Mr. McAllister, to the effect that Mr. Gerry had declared that Mayor Grant should not preside at the banquet, "because he hadn't brains enough," is absolutely false. Mr. Gerry made use of no such expression. He declines to be interviewed on the general subject, but wishes this statement made.

To a Tribune reporter Mr. Gerry said:

I have something else to do beside answering Mr. McAllister's statements in the newspapers. I have said all that I wished to say through the headquarters.

Mr. McAllister declared last night that he had not told any reporter that Mr. Gerry had said Mayor Grant "hadn't brains enough to preside at the banquet." "What Mr. Gerry did say," he continued, "was that Mayor Grant was not qualified by intelligence to take care of the speeches, and I will make an affidavit that Mr. Gerry said this if it should be necessary."

CARPENTERS BUSY ON THE SUPPER-ROOM.

A GLIMPSE OF THE BEAUTY THAT IS TO BE GIVEN BY MR. STANTON—NO FEARS OF LEGAL INTERFERENCE.

Director Stanton, of the Metropolitan Opera House, sat calmly yesterday afternoon in his office on the Thirty-ninth-st. side of the building, while with a mighty din that would have been maddening to one of less imperturbable temperament, an army of carpenters was converting the unattractive street into what is destined to be a beautiful supper-room. The livery stable keepers, who are the most numerous occupants of the south side of the street, look with decided disfavor upon the erection of the vast structure which compels them to use the sidewalk as their only means of communication with the outer world. The Centennial celebration is, however, one of the occasions when "the greatest good of the greatest number" must be allowed to override established laws and privileges, and when Mr. Stanton was asked if he had any fear of legal interference, he only smiled and pointed to the carpenters who were working with all possible speed.

"This supper-room," he said, "will be 106 feet long and 38 feet wide on Seventh-ave., where it extends almost to the car-tracks. On Thirty-ninth-st. it will be 336 feet long and 45 feet wide, extending to the opposite curbstone. The cost of erection will be about $13,000, and the structure will only be used the night of the ball. The boxes for the President and most distinguished guests will be built at the back of the stage against the Seventh-ave. wall, and will be used at both banquet and ball. They will be in two tiers, and will be richly decorated with curtains and draperies, the prevailing tone of which will be rose-pink. It is almost impossible to give any accurate description in advance of decorations of this kind. I know the general effect I am aiming at, but when we begin to put up the materials, constant changes suggest themselves, and the work is never really done till the last moment has been reached."

C. H. Koster, of Fulton-st., received the contract yesterday for the decoration of the Opera House on the evenings of the ball and banquet. In the supper-room of the temporary building in Thirty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave. the ceiling is to be covered with cream-colored cheese cloth, plaited and festooned. The side walls are to be covered with cotton plush, maroon, relieved with old gold. The posts or side beams will be adorned with a brass eagle and shield forming cap, and in the centre of the wall between these posts medallions of the coats of arms of the States will be placed, surrounded by silk flags in festoons.

The vestibule is to have side walls and ceilings covered with cheese cloth, festooned with flags and bunting, as may be directed by architect. The grand staircase on entrance hall is to be decorated with plush, silk flags, etc. The auditorium is to have the front of the boxes and galleries decorated with medallions, plush, silk, lace and silk flags. Large palms will be placed over the President's box with a shield in the centre. All the boxes are to be decorated with silk curtains and festoons of flowers. The boxes are to be mounted with large American eagles, flags and rays of gaslight, as shown on drawings. The drop used to screen the side of the stage is to be covered with plain bunting and flags appropriately draped.

MANY COMMITTEES BUSY AT WORK.

HOW SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF GUESTS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR.

The 69th Regiment will meet and entertain the Delaware regiment which is coming here to take part in the Centennial parade. Company H of the 69th, Captain Morgan, has been detailed to welcome the Delaware people at the Pennsylvania station. The officers will be entertained at the Sinclair Hotel, and the men will bivouac at the 69th armory.

The official programme, with historical sketches by Clarence W. Bowen, has been published in the form of a pamphlet, and contains thirty-six pages. It will be sold at 10 cents a copy.

The Executive Committee has under way an elaborate plan for a Department of Public Comfort, to assist strangers in procuring accommodations.

The Order of the Cincinnati, which now consists of the sons and grandsons of officers of the Revolutionary army, will attend in a body a special service in St. Paul's Chapel on Sunday, April 28.

The Entertainment Committee will provide quarters and rations for the 8,000 troops from Pennsylvania, but their transportation will be given free by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads. About 3,000 Ohio troops want to come, but have not been able to secure low enough rates.

James H. Fish, stenographer of the United States Courts, has been appointed official stenographer of the Centennial celebration.

To secure more room, General Butterfield has moved the headquarters of the civic and industrial parade from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to No. 16 East Fourteenth-st., where all societies and organizations which wish to take part in the parade must apply, and furnish designs of their floats and other particulars.

General Butterfield has issued a request to Colonel C. B. Mitchell to take the necessary steps to bring the Democratic and Republican Business Men's organizations together in the parade. Colonel Mitchell called a meeting yesterday. Joseph J. O'Donohue, president of the Downtown Business Men's Democratic Organization; Colonel William L. Strong, president of the Republican Dry Goods Association; Major John R. McNulty, of the Democratic members of the Coffee Exchange; John F. Plummer, of the Dry Goods Republican Club; Major William B. Webb, C. D. Sweeney and A. D. Wakeman, jr., met at Colonel Mitchell's office, No. 64 White-st. It was announced that General Butterfield had promised the business men's organizations an excellent place in line.

Active steps will at once be taken to secure a full representation of the various organizations. They will form south of Fifty-ninth-st., above Forty-second-st., on some of the side streets, but no definite location has yet been assigned. The utmost care will be taken by each political organization to avoid displaying any partisan feeling, and the meeting was enthusiastic in pledging itself to harmonious action. Joseph J. O'Donohue will have a meeting of the heads of the various organizations of which he was president in the Cleveland and Thurman parade, at his office, No. 101 Front-st., on Thursday, at 4 p. m. The other organizations will communicate with Colonel Mitchell at his office.

The following special order was received at the armory of the 2d Battery yesterday:

The 2d Battery, Captain David Wilson, and the Brigade Signal Corps, Captain Herbert Gallup, are hereby detailed as special guard to President Harrison at the Metropolitan Opera House on the occasion of the Centennial Ball, April 29, 1889. The commanding officers will report their commands at the Opera House at 9:30 p. m. to Major Edmund M. Stanton, Chief Signal Officer First Brigade, through whom all orders during the evening will be given.

S. M. LEONARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. S. N. Y.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE NEW ROUTE.

Albany, April 15.—The Assembly opened at the usual hour to-night. The clerk read a telegram from S. V. R. Cruger, chairman of the Army Committee of the Washington Centennial Celebration, acknowledging the receipt of the joint resolution requesting that Union Square be included in the line of march. Mr. Cruger says that the Army Committee will meet on Tuesday evening, when the proposed change will be considered. He adds:

I think we will be able to include Union Square in the military parade, but there is some doubt as to the industrial parade.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

MEASURES BEFORE THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

MR. IVES'S STREET-CROSSING BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—MR. CROSBY'S ANNEXATION LAW.

Albany, April 15.—In the Senate to-night Mr. Rhodes's bill exempting Bloomingdale Asylum from taxation was received from the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Taxation.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Mr. McLaughlin's, relative to the Young Men's Christian Association in Buffalo.

Mr. Ives's, for the construction of light bridges across streets and avenues in New-York for the use of pedestrians. Mr. Ives explained that he understood the bill was for the benefit of certain ferry companies, who wished to build bridges over West-st. to accommodate their patrons.

In reply to the Senate resolution of April 10, Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan and State Engineer Bogart submitted a report in which they set forth that the removal of sediment in the Erie and Oswego Canals can best be done in the spring, before the opening of navigation, and that owing to the danger of undermining sidewalks and breaking through culverts and the difficulty of getting dredges suitable for the work, it does not appear practicable to recommend that any part of the work be done by contract. The total amount to be removed from the cross section of ninety miles taken last fall is about 3,500,000 cubic feet, which would cost $1,400,000. The needed improvements are the widening and deepening of Champlain Canal and repairs to seventy locks in the Black River Canal; the increase of the water supply for canals; the building of the Forestport dam and a revetment wall of stone for Albany basin; the repair of the leak in the Glens Falls feeder, and the repair of locks at Sandy Hill.

Among the bills introduced was Mr. O'Connor's bill authorizing Mayors of cities and Police Commissioners in cities to designate one or more stations for the detention of women under arrest, and to appoint a matron for those stations. Women arrested shall be subject only to the authority of the officer in command of the station-house. Provision is also made for the keeping of men and women separated.

Assemblyman Crosby gave notice in the Assembly to-night that he would move a suspension of the rules in order to pass the New-York and Brooklyn Annexation bill.

The Assembly passed the bill to protect the labels of trade societies from being counterfeited.

During the session of the House, Mr. Adams, of Orange County, was suddenly attacked with a fainting fit, and was conveyed to one of the retiring rooms of the chamber, where he recovered in the course of an hour sufficiently to be removed to his home. He had a short time before he was attacked received a dispatch announcing that his son was at the point of death in New-York from pneumonia. Mr. Adams himself has been ill for some time, and in his weakened condition the shock was too much for him.

BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, April 15.—Seven veto messages were received by the Assembly from the Governor to-day. The bills vetoed were as follows:

C. Smith's, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Order of Sons of Liberty of the State of New-York. This is deemed by the Governor unnecessary legislation.

Mr. Little's bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors in Niagara County to appoint a board for the equalization of taxes. Unnecessary legislation. If the system proposed, says the Governor, is desirable for Niagara County, it is equally desirable for other counties similarly situated.

Mr. Hamilton's Escheat bill in favor of Edward Theband, etc. Unnecessary legislation.

Mr. Mead's bill amending the act relative to infectious and contagious diseases of animals. The veto is based on the ground that the bill would establish a new rule of evidence by transferring from the claimant for damage caused by the destruction of any infected animals to the State the burden of proving certain that which the claimant ought to be required to establish by affirmative evidence, subject to cross-examination. The bill is broad in its provisions, and the Attorney-General considers it in its present form unwise and unfair to the State.

Mr. Andrus's bill amending the charter of the Young Men's Association at Buffalo. The corporation, says Governor Hill, is practically asking the Legislature to amend its by-laws in respect to matter over which the Legislature has already given the corporation full power, and which properly belongs in its by-laws and not in its charter. The principle of home rule is as applicable to a library corporation as to a city or village.

Mr. de Peyster's bill amending the act authorizing the construction of a railroad through the streets of Poughkeepsie. The Governor says the bill is both unconstitutional and unnecessary special legislation.

Mr. Endres's bill releasing certain escheated lands to Johann Einreich Strauck and others. The Governor, in vetoing this, takes occasion to give in detail his views on the subject of passing special escheat bills. It is impossible for the Legislature to investigate into the equities of the claimants in each particular case, and a general bill has been introduced and is now pending conferring on the Commissioners of the Land Office power to release escheated lands in proper cases.

The Governor sends to the Senate vetoes of Mr. Deane's bill allowing Vassar College to hold additional property and Mr. Pierce's Flatbush Fire Company bill. The Governor says that the only substantial change proposed by the first bill is to enable Vassar College to hold property the yearly income of which shall not exceed $60,000, instead of $40,000, as now. He says there is no necessity for the bill, as there is already a general law which allows all colleges to which a charter has been granted by the State to hold property the yearly income of which shall not exceed $250,000, and this law permits all colleges incorporated under the laws of the State to hold that amount of property, notwithstanding its charter may prescribe less.

Mr. Pierce's bill, the Governor says, is unnecessary legislation.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MEASURE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Albany, April 15 (Special).—The bill of Mayor Grant for the construction of rapid transit roads in New-York was under consideration this afternoon by the special committee appointed by the Republican Senatorial caucus. The members of this special committee are Senators Fassett, Sloan, Kellogg, Vedder and Laughlin. This committee had a conference with Corporation Counsel Beekman, of New-York, and suggested to him that four important amendments should be made to the bill. One of these amendments authorizes the construction of an underground railway along Broadway. A second amendment provides that the consent of the Sinking Fund Commissioners must be obtained before the routes for rapid transit roads selected by the Rapid Transit Commissioners shall be held to be legally confirmed. This amendment was made to the bill when it was under consideration by the Assembly last week. A third amendment provides that the two Rapid Transit Commissioners to be selected from outside of the limits of the city of New-York shall be civil engineers. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent Governor Hill from exacting from Mayor Grant the appointment of two professional Democratic politicians from the interior of the State as members of the Rapid Transit Commission. A fourth amendment strikes out a provision of the act which authorizes the Rapid Transit Commissioners to refuse a bid for the rapid transit franchise "from any cause." It is believed that such a clause would give the Rapid Transit Commission too much liberty in awarding the franchise and perhaps lead to favoritism in its award.

Corporation Counsel Beekman said that as the representative of the city he did not feel at liberty to accept or reject these amendments without consulting with Mayor Grant. He promised to telegraph their substance to Mayor Grant immediately, and inform the committee of the Mayor's reply to-morrow.

The Rapid Transit bill is a special order for consideration to-morrow in the Senate, and the Assembly will consider the measure upon the order of third reading on Wednesday.

STRAINED RELATIONS AT ALBANY.

RESULT OF THE ARREST OF TWO OF MR. SULLIVAN'S BARKEEPERS.

Albany, April 15 (Special).—Upon Friday last Assemblyman Sullivan, of New-York, objected to Senator Murphy's Professional Criminal bill going to a third reading in the Assembly. The bill provides for the arrest of professional criminals on "sight." Inspector Byrnes, of New-York, it is said, especially desires to have the bill passed. When Assemblyman Sullivan objected to the bill on Friday, he was asked by Assemblymen Gibbs and Sheehan to withdraw his objection, but Mr. Sullivan refused to grant the request. Mr. Sullivan thereupon returned to New-York and on Sunday morning was disagreeably surprised by having his two liquor stores in the Five Points district entered by Central Office detectives and the bartenders arrested. Moreover, the bartenders, instead of being taken to the Tombs Court near by, were transported—one to the Essex Market Police Court, and the other to the Fifty-eighth Street Police Court. Mr. Sullivan, therefore, was prevented from offering the financial aid to his bartenders that he desired to give them in order to secure their release.

When Mr. Sullivan returned to Albany to-night he reproached Assemblyman Gibbs with having informed Inspector Byrnes of his objection to the Professional Criminal bill on Friday.

Mr. Gibbs indignantly denied the accusation, but it is said the relations between these "statesmen" are strained.

SKANEATELES LAKE BELONGS TO THE STATE.

Albany, April 15.—The Attorney-General sent a communication to the Assembly to-day in answer to a resolution of the House asking his official opinion whether the Legislature has power under the Constitution to authorize by law the appropriation or use by any person or corporation of any waters of Skaneateles Lake, the same being part of the canal system. The Attorney-General reviews the legislation and acts of the Canal Board in reference to the waters of the lake, and comes to the conclusion that all waters of the lake not heretofore appropriated by the State and necessary for canal purposes are subject to the further exercise by the State of the right of eminent domain and may be appropriated for further and other public use.

LIEUT. ZALINSKI ON COAST DEFENCES.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED TO THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Lieutenant Zalinski delivered an address on "Coast Defences" before the members of the Republican Club last evening. It was the regular monthly meeting of the organization and there was a good attendance. President Mortimer C. Addoms presided. The lecture was illustrated with views of the dynamite gun, the effectiveness of which was explained by the Lieutenant in an interesting manner.

There was an unusually large number of new members admitted and proposed for membership. Those added to the rolls as resident members were Addison Atwater, John J. Armstrong, Edward O. Babcock, Stephen T. Barker, George M. Barry, Charles E. Bigelow, J. Adams Bishop, Henry L. Burnett, William O. B. Clifford, H. Wheeler Combs, Edwin T. Copeland, Joseph Corbit, Frank R. De Frate, Benjamin L. Fairchild, John T. Ferguson, Joseph Fettretch, Henry B. Fischer, Stephen D. Floyd, J. N. Heidelberg, William Hoag, Richard W. Ievers, Franklin B. Jones, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, L. W. Kingsley, Harry F. Leddy, John McDonald, William McMichael, Ellis H. Masters, Edwin B. Meeks, Clarence M. Noble, Arthur H. Page, William J. Parkinson, William C. Pearson, Leonard K. Prince, Daniel P. Rosman, Andrew Shiland, Pierre J. Smith, John L. Wheeler and Olney A. Whipple. These are the new non-resident members: A. Ames Howlett, Alfred Kroger, J. B. MacDougall, Linus B. Plimpton, W. Niles Smith, Charles Tiemann, Lester S. Willson and John P. Woods.

It was decided to appoint a committee to consider and report what legislation would be expedient and what action the club should take in regard to the law in operation in North and South Carolina imposing an educational qualification for voters, alleged to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A STRIKE DENIED.

The representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in this city said yesterday that the rumors of a pending strike among the employes of the road were of no significance, so far as the information received by them cast any light on the subject. They explained the rumor by saying that the men had associations among the different branches of the service, and that when new employes were taken on by the company the rumors of trouble were started for the purpose of inducing the new men to join the various associations. So far as had been learned in this city there was no trouble between the company and its employes in any branch of the service.

MONEY FOR THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

The closing meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association, which two months ago resumed the work of collecting money for the Irish struggle, this time to be applied especially to aid the Parnell Defence Fund, was held last evening in the Hoffman House. Eugene Kelly presided, and the secretary, J. M. Wall, announced that the following additional contributions had been received since the previous meeting: Through the Rev. Denis Paul O'Flynn, St. Mary's Church, Saugerties, N. Y., the contributions of some of his parishioners, $50; James C. Carter, of Carter, Rollins & Ledyard, $100. This makes a total of more than $12,000 subscribed since the work of the committee began eleven weeks ago, which added to the $175,000 collected two years ago through the same medium and also in aid of the Home Rule cause, which was forwarded to Ireland at the time, brings the amount subscribed up to a large figure. Mr. Kelly will, in the course of a few days, send a check to Mr. Parnell.

A Life Made Miserable

By Dyspepsia is scarcely worth the living. A capricious appetite, heartburn, puzzling nervous symptoms, increased action of the heart after eating, sinking in the abdomen between meals and flatulence after, are among the successive indicia of this harassing complaint. Two things only are needful for its removal. A resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and persistence in its use. These remedial measures being adopted, a cure is certain. Taken immediately before or after meals, this great stomachic promotes secretion of the gastric juice, the natural solvent of the food. The nervous and bilious symptoms consequent upon chronic indigestion disappear, as the complaint gradually yields to the corrective and invigorating influence of the Bitters. Appetite returns, sleep becomes more refreshing, and as a sequence, the body is efficiently nourished, muscular power increases, and the mind grows sanguine. Use the Bitters for chills and fever and rheumatism.

The Best Remedy Taken in Season,

FOR Sore Eyes, Cancerous Humors, Prurigo, and other manifestations of depraved blood, is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Used persistently, according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of disease, and restores the sufferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seemed to be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood."—Charles G. Ernberg, Vasa, Minn.

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. After having tried other medicines without success, I have lately taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and with the best results. I think this medicine is the only blood-purifier that can be absolutely relied upon."—Mrs. Oliver Valentine, 144 Quincy st., Brooklyn, New York.

"A neighbor of ours who was rendered nearly blind from scrofula, was entirely cured by using three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Stephens & Best, Druggists, Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with disorders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla arrests blood-poisoning before it pervades the system. Don't delay till the forces of nature are exhausted and there is nothing to work on. Begin at once the use of this medicine, and be sure you take no other to counteract its effects.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of a bad case of blood-poisoning and restored me to health. My system was saturated with a poison which all ordinary remedies failed to reach, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla did the work completely. This was twenty-one years ago, and no symptoms of the disease have since appeared. I have recommended this wonderful medicine to hundreds of people, similarly afflicted, and always with the most satisfactory results."—A. H. Christy, Bourbon, Ind.

"For many years I was troubled with scrofulous complaints. Hearing Ayer's Sarsaparilla very highly recommended, I decided to try it, and have done so with the most gratifying effects. I am convinced that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best possible blood-medicine."—John W. Starr, Laconia, Ind.

saparilla than from all other medicines."—B. Rice, 140 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Then he clasped her with emotion,
Drew the maiden to his breast,
Whispered vows of true devotion,
The old, old tale,—you know the rest.
From his circled arms upspringing,
With a tear she turned away,
And her voice with sorrow ringing,
"I shall not see my bridal day."

This dramatic speech broke him up badly; but when she explained that her apprehensions were founded on the fact of an inherited predisposition to consumption in her family, he calmed her fears, bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for her, and she is now the incarnation of health. Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RELIEF FUND.

EMPLOYES NOT COMPELLED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION—BLAMING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Baltimore, April 15 (Special).—While the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials here deny knowledge of any concerted movement on the part of the employes against the relief insurance scheme, they admit that there has been some dissatisfaction among the men over the matter. The employes in the yards and at the Mount Clare shops of the company say that they have not heard of the reported movement among the men on the Western divisions, and while some say that they do not like the insurance plan of the company, others say that they are not opposed to it, and will not do any such rash thing as to go into a strike against it. It is known that many of the men are opposed to the company assessing their wages for insurance. While not forced to join the relief association, it is said that they are generally given to understand by the foremen and older employes that it will improve their interests with the company to be members of it. The idea originated with John W. Garrett, and when first put into execution caused a bitter feeling among the men. At the request of labor organizations, and without any opposition from the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the last Legislature repealed the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Relief Association in Maryland. The association then asked for one year's time to close out the concern, which was granted. The relief association is now operated as a department of the Baltimore and Ohio Company under its general act of incorporation, but the officials claim that there is no compulsion about it.

Pittsburg, April 15 (Special).—At the offices of the Pennsylvania Company, which operates the Pennsylvania Railway Company's lines west of Pittsburg, it was stated to-day that it will be optional with the employes whether they do or do not become members of the Relief Fund which is about to be instituted. There is therefore no danger of a strike. Among the Baltimore and Ohio men the situation is different, as they seem to feel that membership is compulsory, and several employes at the Glenwood yards and shops have quit work rather than join.

Chicago, April 15.—It is charged that the threatened strike against the insurance system of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by its employes is being fomented by agents of life insurance companies. Superintendent F. H. Britton said to-day: "The insurance men are trying to stir up dissension among our army of employes; but they will not succeed, for there is not any general dissatisfaction. We no not compel the employes to sign the insurance agreement, and will not do so, although all new employes are expected to join. The paper has been circulated for signatures, and some have declined to put their names down. That's all right. They will not be discharged, and never expected to be. The life insurance men, I believe, have a big hand in this scheme, to create trouble. Any one can readily see that our system of life insurance injures their business, and this is a frantic effort to stop the spread of it. But the Pennsylvania and Burlington roads have already adopted it and other lines are considering the advisability of doing so. Not one in ten refuses to sign. I took a trip along the line recently and did not see or hear any opposition to amount to anything. There is scarcely a month but what we expend more than we receive, and the road has frequently made up the deficit besides giving $25,000 a year to the association."

Mr. Brittan explained that over $2,000,000 had been paid out in benefits since the organization of the association in 1880. Several of the employes of the company were questioned in regard to the scheme. Some of them were members of the association, having, as they said, joined of their own accord, and were greatly pleased with it. Others were not members, but had not heard of any order to compel them to join, and did not believe any such order had been issued.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

JOHN B. LOVE'S VICTORY OVER THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING AFFIRMED.

Philadelphia, April 15 (Special).—What is considered in railroad circles here as a highly important decision was rendered this afternoon in the Supreme Court by Judge Sterret, affirming the decision of Common Pleas Court No. 2 in the suit brought by John B. Love against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The suit was brought on bonds and coupons of the Schuylkill Navigation Company guaranteed by the railroad company, and the latter interposed the defence that Mr. Love was estopped from maintaining his suit because of the fact that the Board of Managers of the Navigation Company, of which he was a member, had adopted a resolution recommending the bondholders and stockholders of that company to deposit their securities under the reorganization scheme proposed by the Reading reorganization trustees.