READY FOR VOTES TO FALL.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY'S WORK COMPLETE.

A BUSY DAY FOR THE POLICEMEN—FINAL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN—THE BOOTHS IN POSITION.

Preparations for the election in this city to-day kept the police hard at work all day yesterday, and until a late hour last night. Early in the day the voting booths to the number of 8,532 were taken from their places of storage and made ready for use. In the afternoon they were carted to the 1,392 polling places and placed in position. Guard rails were set up. Tables and ballot-boxes were placed in their proper positions. Then the distribution of the official ballots was begun.

The distribution of the 4,200,000 official ballots among the 1,392 election districts of the city, so that each district shall have the ballots required for it, is an enormous task, and it was late last night before it was completed. The police received the ballots from the printing house of Martin B. Brown late yesterday afternoon. There were 1,400,000 official ballots for voting for candidates, the same number of ballots for voting on the canal proposition, and 700,000 sample ballots of each kind. About 400 official ballots for each polling place in the city had been folded by the printers before the ballots were delivered to the police. The ballots were delivered by the printers at the police stations, and the police had to distribute them among the polling places. Policemen were assigned to guard each polling place until the election officers take charge this morning.

THE BOOTHS IN THE POLLING PLACES.

In fixing up the polling places the voting booths are placed against the rear wall, where the room is large enough for this to be done. Under the new law there must be two openings in the guard rail. One is for entrance and the other for exit. Outside of the guard rail is a space of about twenty-five square feet for challengers and watchers.

The law requires that there shall be two policemen on duty at each polling place to-day and until the votes are counted to-night. That means that 2,784 members of the police force must be on duty at the polls, leaving only about five hundred for ordinary patrol duty. Under such circumstances it will be impossible for many policemen to vote this year, and most of the policemen will be on duty for twenty-four hours without sleep or rest.

Acting Chief Conlin summoned all of the captains and precinct commanders before him at Headquarters yesterday and talked to them about election matters. He told them that they must do everything in their power to secure an honest election and prevent fraud at the polls. He also impressed upon the commanders the fact that the excise law must be rigidly enforced to-day. All saloons within 100 feet of a polling place must be closed during voting hours. The Chief told his captains that they must see to it that every saloon coming within the law is tightly closed. He also called their attention to the necessity of preventing bonfires to-night. The captains were told to instruct their men to arrest any one building a bonfire or any boys in charge of a bonfire. He said that it cost the city $12,000 last year to repair the damage done to asphalt pavements by bonfires on election night.

Mr. Conlin said that he had 125 warrants for the arrest of persons who registered illegally. This is an unusually small number, and shows that comparatively few men have registered from lodging-houses. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Conlin sent out a general order to the police force which contained the following:

"Each member of the force will be held to a strict account as to the manner in which he performs his duty to-morrow. Meritorious action and faithful performance of duty will receive commendation, and any neglect of duty or improper interference with any voters will be sure to bring severe punishment to the offending officer.

"You are to bear in mind that you are at the polls as policemen, to enforce the law, and not there in the interest of any party, faction or candidate. You will therefore be neutral; take no part in any political discussion, and, if called upon to act, do so with promptness, energy and decision."

Arrangements have been made to receive the election returns at Police Headquarters to-night. The returns will be transmitted by telephone from the various station-houses direct to the Central Office. Superintendent Brennan, of the police telegraph, has put up twenty telephones, forming direct communication with every precinct in the city. The returns will be tabulated in Chief Clerk Kipp's office and read in the courtroom. All of the Commissioners will be at Headquarters to hear the result of the election. In addition to receiving the figures by telephone, the official returns will be promptly forwarded to Headquarters.

LITTLE MONEY TO SPEND.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY LISTENS TO AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF A FUND WITH WHICH TO GET OUT DELINQUENT VOTERS.

The Committee of Fifty had a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to try to meet a demand made by the Republican County Committee for $25,000 for the pay of watchers at the polls to-day. Several members of the Republican committee had declared that the sum mentioned was urgently needed to get out the full vote in some of the districts. It had been the custom, they said, to send men to urge delinquent voters to go to the polls and vote, and men who did that work expected to be paid for it.

There were some long faces in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce when the subject was discussed yesterday afternoon, and J. Kennedy Tod, the treasurer of the committee, said that nearly all of the money which had been contributed for the campaign had been spent on political meetings and printing. Several members said that it was necessary to get out the vote, even if they had to put their hands down deep into their pockets again to pay for the work of hunting up the laggards and getting them to the polls. When the meeting was over the members declined to say how much money had been raised for the purpose.

Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican County Committee, paid a visit to the headquarters of the Committee of Fifty in the Gilsey House in the afternoon, and met Cornelius N. Bliss, A. H. Steele and Charles S. Fairchild, of the Fifty's Advisory Committee. From the Gilsey House he went to the Republican headquarters.

At the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, which was held at the Republican headquarters, it was announced that the total amount of the election fund which would be available for distribution was $7,000. This sum, it was said, would allow only $300 for each of the thirty-five Assembly districts, or $5 for each election district.

Edward Lauterbach, who attended the meeting, said to a Tribune reporter: "The Republican party is going to win to-morrow, notwithstanding that we did not get as much money as was expected. But our party is not dependent on money, and its workers strive for success just as hard with cents as with dollars."

Charles H. Treat said: "It is patriotism and not dollars that sways the Republican party and urges its representatives on to their best efforts. The fact that only about half the money has been subscribed that we expected goes mainly to show that the leaders of the party and the promoters of the ticket have the fullest confidence in the success of the party to-morrow."

Mr. Bliss, when seen at the Gilsey House by a Tribune reporter, said he thought that the outlook for the election of the Fusion ticket to-day was bright.

Mr. Fairchild said: "The uncertainty is chiefly in the German vote, but I have talked with many Germans in the last few days, and from what I have been able to learn from them I believe that most of the Germans who will vote for Tammany this year voted for Tammany last year. In the VIth Assembly District we made a careful investigation of the registry by election districts, and we found that most of the falling off in the registration was in districts where Tammany had the largest vote last fall. That may be said of larger districts of the city, and it indicates a diminished Tammany vote this fall."

A. H. Steele said: "If there is not a victory for Fusion in this city to-morrow it will not be because the voters have not been well informed as to the issues of the campaign. In eleven days there have been 208 political meetings, which were paid for by the Committee of Fifty, and eighteen large meetings which were paid for by the Republican Club, and the city has been fairly plastered with circulars."

At Tammany Hall yesterday there was much grumbling because there was so little money to be divided among the Tammany workers at the polls to-day. All of the candidates on the Tammany ticket had been hled, and even the candidates for Supreme Court Justice had been urged to contribute liberally if they hoped for election, it was said. There was gloom at the Wigwam, but the leaders were trying to keep up the spirits of the faithful with promises.

HOW TO VOTE FOR THE JUSTICES.

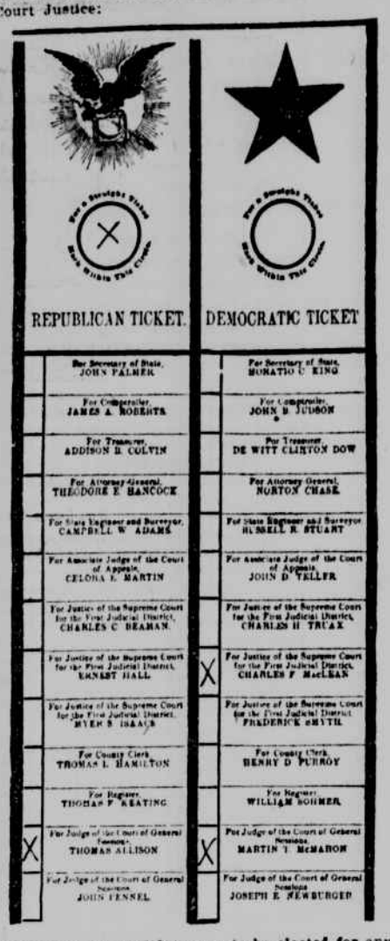
REPUBLICANS WILL LEARN FROM THIS CUT HOW TO CHOOSE THEIR MEN.

Republicans who may intend to vote for only two of the Fusion candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court should be careful to make cross marks in the spaces to the left of the names of those candi-

The family medicine chest should contain Hood's Pills. They are the best for family use, so gentle in **Family** action, easy in effect and perfect in result that they are the ideal home cathartic. Sold **Cathartic** by all druggists. 25 cents.

Latest Novelty,
COLGATE'S
Hermosa Perfume.

dates, even if they place a cross mark in the circle under the party emblem. In a circular to the election officers, General Rodenbough, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, has printed the accompanying cut of a portion of the official ballot, with cross marks, in order to show how a voter might unintentionally vote for only one candidate for Supreme Court Justice:



When several candidates are to be elected for any particular office, such as Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of General Sessions and Justice of the City Court, when a voter makes his mark in the circle under his party emblem and also makes a cross mark before the name of a candidate for one of these offices in another party column, the ballot counts for the candidate thus individually marked and excludes all the candidates for that office not individually marked. To mark a ballot as in the accompanying cut would be a vote for Mr. McLean and no vote for either Mr. Beaman or Mr. Isaacs. The correct method of marking is shown by the crosses in front of the names of Mr. Allison and Mr. McMahon.

The safest way, however, is to vote a straight Republican ticket.

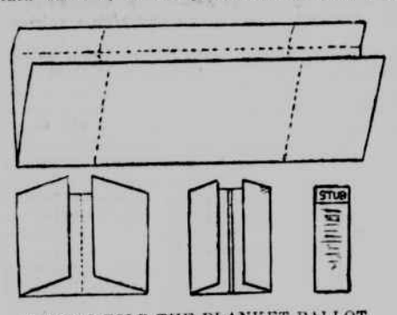
BE CAREFUL HOW YOU FOLD YOUR BALLOT.

DANGER THAT A VOTE AGAINST TAMMANY MAY BE LOST BY INATTENTION TO THE DETAILS REQUIRED BY LAW.

The official ballots which will be used in this city in the election to-day will be delivered to the voters folded. A voter is required by law to take the folded ballot into a voting booth, unfold it, mark it and refold it. He must be careful to refold the ballot before he leaves the booth.

By observing the manner in which the ballot has been folded the voter should be able to refold it after he has marked it, but the law gives the following direction as to the folding:

"First crosswise, by bringing the bottom of each ballot up to the perforated line, and then



HOW TO FOLD THE BLANKET BALLOT.

folding both sides to the centre, or toward the centre, in such manner that when folded the face of each ballot shall be concealed, and the printed number on the stub and the indorsement on the back of the ballot shall be visible, so the stub can be removed without removing any other part of the ballot, and without exposing any part of the face of the ballot below the stub, and so that when folded the ballot shall not be more than four inches wide."

The method of folding the ballot is illustrated in the accompanying cut, and it would be well for all voters to observe the method in advance, because it may happen to some that they will accidentally spoil a ballot in marking it and be obliged to get another ballot from the election officers, and the second ballot may be handed to the voter unfolded.

THE RETURNS WILL BE LATE TO-NIGHT.

IT WILL TAKE MANY HOURS TO COMPLETE THE COUNT—A SECTION FROM THE LAW.

The polls close in this city promptly at 4 p. m. to-day, and after that time no citizen will be allowed to vote. As the act of voting begins with the reception of an official ballot by a voter, however, a reasonable time will be allowed for voters who receive their ballots exactly at 4 p. m. to mark their ballots for voting and return them to the inspectors of election. When the final ballots have been deposited, the preparations for counting the votes must be begun immediately.

There is reason to believe that the counting of the votes this evening will be a long and slow task. The unfolding and examining of the ballots will occupy considerable time, because each ballot is large and contains several folds, and it must be inspected with care to make sure that it is a valid ballot. Each inspector of election must examine each ballot, and the inspectors must reject those which have been made invalid by improper marks or erasures. Every time the inspectors find a ballot which cannot be counted, they must make a statement in writing to show the reason for its rejection. When the inspectors come to count the ballots which are valid, they may be required to read the name of every candidate voted for on each ballot. The law provides:

"When any inspector, ballot clerk or watcher shall demand an oral count of the vote upon candidates for a particular office, the chairman of the Board shall take all the ballots into his possession, and call aloud the names of the candidates for such office as they appear upon the respective ballots, and shall hand the ballots, as fast as he calls the names from them, to the other inspectors for verification. The poll clerks shall each keep tally of the number of votes called for each candidate, and announce the result as soon as the count is completed, and the figures shall thereupon be submitted to the inspectors, ballot clerks and watchers for examination."

An oral count will be sure to take a long time, perhaps several hours, but the watchers for the Good Government clubs were being supplied with tally sheets yesterday and were being directed to demand an oral count in every district to which any one of them had been assigned. It is to be expected, therefore, that the election returns will be late in many districts of the city to-night. If the election is at all close in the city, the result may not be known until after the regular editions of the newspapers go to press to-morrow morning.

Even under the most favorable circumstances imaginable, if the election officers were able to sort the ballots and count the straight ballots of each kind without reading the names on each ballot, the returns of the election would be later than usual this year, because there are so many names on the ballot.

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

BEST WAYS OF VOTING STRAIGHT AND MIXED TICKETS.

Read the directions at the top of the ballot and follow them carefully.

Use only a pencil with a black lead in marking the ballot. A mark with anything else will cause the ballot to be thrown out. Better use your own pencil instead of one you may find in the voting-booth.

Don't draw a line through the name of any candidate or make any mark on a name or emblem. If you do your ballot will not be counted.

Don't make any erasure of anything on the ballot, as that would invalidate it.

If you mark a ballot in the wrong way by mistake you can return that ballot to the clerks with an explanation and get another ballot for voting.

The easiest and safest way to vote a straight ticket is to make a cross mark in the circle under your party emblem and make no other mark whatever on the ballot.

If you prefer to make a cross mark for each candidate be sure to make the marks in the spaces to the left of the names.

If you are to vote a mixed ticket, the safest way is to make a cross mark in the space to the left of the name of each candidate for whom you want to vote, but if the name of any candidate is in more than one column be careful not to mark in front of the name more than once.

Be careful to fold your ballot before leaving the voting-booth.

TROUBLES IN REGISTRATION.

A RULING AS TO THE ELIGIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AT WASHINGTON TO VOTE AT HOME.

Michael F. McCann, an employe in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who has not visited this city except at election time since he secured the position in Washington four years ago, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms yesterday charged with registering illegally from No. 96 Elm-st.

Before accepting the position McCann lived there with his mother, and has ever since declared that his residence was at that place. It was held that he registered legally.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued a mandamus against the election officers of the Fifty-first Election District of the XXXVth Assembly District, in which they are ordered to strike from the rolls the names of twenty-five men, who registered there from the Home for Incurables, in One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st., in Fordham. It is averred that no person under the new constitution can acquire a residence at an institution which is wholly or in part sustained by charity if the person is an inmate there. When the matter came up ex-Judge Brown announced that there was no answer for the defendants, who acknowledged that they had no right to register. Judge Lawrence also issued a mandamus compelling the election officers of the Ninth Election District of the IVth Assembly District to register A. D. Lubelsky, of No. 109 East Broadway. Lubelsky is a ballot clerk in his district, but the election officers refused to register him on his father's papers, although they had registered his two brothers from the same house in this way.

Daniel Mahoney, forty-two years old, of No. 69 Bowery, and John Hillet, thirty-eight years old, of No. 98 Sheriff-st., were held for examination in Essex Market Court yesterday on charges of alleged illegal registration. Mahoney registered in the Third Election District, of the VIth Assembly District, from No. 69 Bowery, on October 25 last, but a police investigation showed that he did not take residence there until October 22. He is said, however, to have been living at No. 73 Bowery, which is in the same election district, for three years. Hillet registered from No. 98 Sheriff-st., claiming a residence of two months. The police say that he was not there all the month of September, nor until October 21. The place is in the Second Election District of the XVIth Assembly District.

A DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE.

ONLY 18,000 PLURALITY IN THE STATE AND A BARE MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

Albany, Nov. 4.—A conference of Democratic leaders was held here to-day. Reports were received from all the counties of the State. The estimated majorities of the eleven counties which are placed in the Democratic column are 73,000. The estimated majorities in the Republican counties are 52,000.

The final estimate of the Democratic State Committee is 18,000 plurality for the State ticket and twenty-six of the fifty Senators.

SMYTH'S ATTITUDE TOWARD A LAWYER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Frederick Smyth, one of the Tiger's candidates has a certain vogue in this town, even among Republicans. Perhaps the "y" in his name fascinates them. The fact that he himself pronounces his name "Smith" might undo the charm.

But the graver fact of his unfitness for the bench would be clear to them did they realize his moral obliquity.

Lawyers are afraid to criticise any man on the bench for fear of the consequences. The writer might suffer should Smyth reach the coveted goal. In the belief that he will not get there, and in defiance of consequences should he succeed by the aid of Republican votes, the following is written.

Some time ago the writer had occasion to move for a new trial before Smyth. The statutes provide for all emergencies but one. They do not say a judge must entertain a motion. They provide for every step until the counsel confronts the Court, but are silent as to the Court's listening to anything counsel may desire to say.

Of course, the statutes assume the Court always does its duty, and, of course, this is always the fact, unless some ulterior motive actuates the Court.

In this case Smyth not only refused to allow counsel to open his mouth, but expressed his determination so forcibly that counsel was forced to mandamus the Recorder to "then and there hear counsel."

The day before the return day counsel received a note emanating from the delinquent, to the effect that counsel would be heard on a specific day if he desired to make the motion for a new trial.

Before the writ was obtained counsel had made many attempts to be heard. On one such occasion the attempt was on the heels of a similar motion, made by a Tammany friend of the Recorder, listened to and disposed of by the Court. But counsel was suppressed when he tried to do his duty.

Do we want any man of this calibre on the bench? Must we pay in advance for the privilege of doing our duty by our clients when the law itself secures us that right, provided the bench is not corrupt?

This nut is left to be cracked by such misguided Republicans, if there be such, as may entertain a notion of the fitness of this particular candidate for suffrage. ANTI-SMYTH.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1895.

SEVENTEEN VOTERS DISPOSSESSED.

The tenants in the two flathouses, No. 225 and No. 227 West Eighteenth-st., were dispossessed yesterday, and their furniture and effects moved out on the sidewalk by several city marshals. The lessee of the premises is Jared Flagg, and the owner is said to be a Mr. Jerremoloski, a banker, of No. 54 Canal-st. Two weeks ago F. C. Leight, Flagg's agent, served notices on the tenants of the flathouses, but it is said they were assured that they would not have to move out at present, and consequently they did not seek other homes. It was said yesterday that the wholesale evictions were due to politics. There were seventeen voters in the two houses, and it was alleged that they were turned out to deprive them of the privilege of casting their ballots to-day. Last night a number of the men slept in the bare hallways of the houses so that they would not lose their homes and their votes.

MR. MALRAISON'S FRIENDS DENY A REPORT.

Friends of George Malraison, independent Republican candidate for Assembly in the Vth District, were indignant yesterday regarding a published statement to the effect that Mr. Malraison ran as an independent candidate for Alderman last year in the old VIIIth District to defeat the regular Republican candidate. Henry C. Piercy, one of Mr. Malraison's most influential supporters, said yesterday:

"The statement as to Mr. Malraison is groundless, and is only put forward to injure him. He was the only Republican who ran for Alderman last year in the VIIIth District. His opponent was Thomas F. O'Dwyer, the O'Brienite candidate, who, after his election, made a deal with Tammany Hall and voted for the Tammany gerrymander of the XIIIth Senate District, which has since been set aside by the courts."

WARRANTS FOR COLONIZERS.

Assemblyman John A. Hennessey, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Vth District, Brooklyn, last night caused to be sworn out 282 warrants for alleged colonizers in the Tenth Ward. Mr. Hennessey has placed these warrants in the hands of the police and the suspected persons will be promptly arrested if they attempt to vote to-day. Mr. Hennessey says that the Tenth Ward is "honeycombed with colonizers," and charges Senator Coffey and his friends as being responsible for it. He says that any attempt at McKaneism in Brooklyn will be promptly checked.

MRS. HALL'S STALWART CLUB PARADES.

The Young Men's Stalwart Republican Club of the XXVth Assembly District, composed of colored men and organized by Mrs. Mary L. Hall, who has been instructing voters in the way to use the new ballots, had a parade last evening. Several hundred men, bearing torches and transparencies, headed by Mrs. Hall and a brass band, marched from the club's headquarters, No. 149 West Twenty-seventh-st., through the principal streets of the district, and returned to the headquarters. There an enthusiastic meeting was held, and was addressed by Mrs. Hall and others, who were heartily applauded. The chief mottoes of the evening were "Death to the Tiger!" and "Down with Tammany Hall!"

TO EMPHASIZE YOUR VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Whatever mail comes to my house with the name of "Tammany Hall" or of a Tammany Hall candidate in the corner is marked "refused" and returned to the postman.

I believe that this course, if generally pursued, would awake some of the "eminently respectable" gentlemen who support that savory organization to their true position and the respect in which they ought to be held by good citizens.

BOLTON HALL.

No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 4, 1895.

For Dyspepsia and Exhaustion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. E. CORNELL ESTEN, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

THE FUSION TICKET.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES TO APPEAR IN TWO COLUMNS ON THE BALLOT.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED BY VOTERS TO-DAY—MEN WHO SHOULD BE ELECTED.

The names of all the candidates on the Fusion ticket will appear in two columns on the official ballot, first in the first column, headed by the Republican emblem, and again in the third column, headed by the full-rigged ship of the Democratic Party Reform Organization. For the benefit of those who may have forgotten the names of some of the Fusion candidates, the Fusion ticket is appended here:

For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District,
CHARLES C. BEAMAN.

For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District,
ERNEST HALL.

For Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District,
MYER S. ISAACS.

For County Clerk,
THOMAS L. HAMILTON.

For Register,
THOMAS F. KEATING.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
THOMAS ALLISON.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
JOHN FENNEL.

For Justice of the City Court,
HENRY C. BOTTY.

For Justice of the City Court,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

For Justice of the City Court for the unexpired term,
SHERMAN EVARTS.

NOT MANY BETS MADE.

LACK OF THE USUAL ANTE-ELECTION SCENES LAST NIGHT.

Anybody who was around the hotel and club district last evening would not have been impressed with the idea that it was the eve before an election of unusual importance. There was a lack of the usual bluff and swagger incident to ante-election betting. In fact there was a lack of betting itself. Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Democratic headquarters at No. 27 Madison-ave. were crowded early in the evening and there was the usual election talk. The campaign managers on both sides predicted victory. The men who were reputed to be carrying Tammany money around to bet were run down early in the game, and few were found as heavily loaded as had been said. The prevailing odds in small bets were two to one that Tammany would win in the city. The Democrats seemed to have conceded long before evening that there was no hope for their State ticket.

The Union League Club was the gathering place for a great many Republicans during the evening. All the phases of the campaign were thoroughly discussed, and one thing that was marked in the conversation was increased confidence in the success of the Fusion ticket in the city. Two weeks ago it was conceded by the Republican managers that it was a neck-and-neck race with the odds favoring Tammany in the city. The last fortnight has done wonders in changing opinion on this matter.

At the Hoffman House the old cry of "free beer" was repeated with a bewailing emphasis. Some Tammany men were around talking bet, but when the money was offered at the odds named they found some excuse for dodging the issue. The plea was that they would not bet less than a thousand, or that they did not know the bettor, or that the odds were too much. Always some excuse. This practically prohibited any betting. Edward Kearney was a much-sought-after man during the evening. It was reported that he had $15,000 to bet at two to one on the success of the Tammany ticket. He was found in Delmonico's later in the evening, but so far as could be learned he did not clinch any of the bets offered.

A matter that was gravely discussed around political headquarters and in the hotels and clubs last evening was the probability of an enormous number of defective ballots. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock said during the evening that, according to a computation made in Brooklyn, about fifteen thousand defective ballots will be polled in Kings County alone.

So far as could be learned the following were the only bets of any consequence made: "Al" Smith and Riley Grannan met in the Gilsey House, where the Committee of Fifty hold forth. Smith had been going about offering 2 to 1 on a Tammany victory in the county. Grannan told him he would take the Republican end, so the former put up $1,000, which Grannan covered with $500. At the St. James George Morgan and R. A. Anderson made a bet of a similar amount on the same conditions and at the same odds. John Matthews and "Ed" Gilmore made two bets of $100 even on the State and county, Gilmore taking the Tammany end. "Billy" Edwards put up $750 against Major "Tom" Williams's $350 that Tammany would win in the county. Edwards took the Tammany end. Edwards also made several bets of $400 to $200 the same way. Later in the evening "Ed" Gilmore made another bet of $400 to $1,000 with "Jack" McDonald that Tammany would have a majority in the county.

A WHITE MAN LYNCHED FOR THEFT.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Wynne, Ark., says that about ten days ago Albert England, a white man, who said Cross County is his home, broke into a store at Vilonia, Ark., and stole $25 worth of goods. He was arrested and brought to Wynne, and afterward turned over to Marshal Canada, who took him to Vilonia and turned him over to the authorities there. He was bound over to the Circuit Court and put under guard. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a mob took him from officers and shot him to death. England had been in several shady transactions in this part of the country and bore a bad reputation. In the preliminary trial England said that he stole the clothing for his children, but his wife and children, who live at Wittsburg, have had nothing to do with him and have lived apart from him for a long time, owing to his wrongdoing.

THE VASSAR STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of the local branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. B. Stone, No. 150 West Fifty-ninth-st. The society was founded in 1890, and has a membership of 250. The number of members is constantly growing as the popularity of the society is becoming widespread.

Mrs. John J. Armory, president of the society, presided. After business relating to the society had been transacted the members present listened to an address by the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols, who spoke about "The Reconstructed Woman." Miss Susana Lees Holt sang several songs. Tea was served at 4:30 o'clock. Among the officers of the society present were Mrs. John Douglas, Mrs. J. Julio Henna, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shephard, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mrs. Hanford Crawford, Mrs. Charles E. Potter, Miss Fannie Dike, Miss Marianna Brown and Mrs. Charles W. Stimson. There were also present the following members: Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Charles J. Halstead, H. Stewart Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Haycock, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Howard Outerbridge, Richard Arnold, Mrs. Ellen Harding Walworth, Miss Carolyn Halstead and Dr. Anna F. Galbraith.

A musical and subscription dance will be given, either at the Waldorf or Holland House, in January for the benefit of the society.

little germs

cause consumption. Cod-liver oil will not kill them. No remedy at present known to the doctors will do it. The germs float in the air, everywhere, and we cannot keep from breathing them into our lungs. We need fear nothing, however, if we are in good health. But when the body is weak, and the throat and lungs congested from coughs and colds, the germs may gain foothold. To prevent their doing it we must relieve the conditions. **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, will restore the strength, increase the weight, heal the inflamed membranes and prevent more serious trouble. It is an easy remedy which acts promptly and relieves quickly.

50c. and $1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

COLORED GLASS WINDOW FOR ST. THOMAS'S

ERECTED IN THE CHURCH BY MRS. WILLIAM WOODWARD, JR.

That "a prophet is not without honor in his own country" is made evident by an inspection of the colored glass windows that are to be found in the churches of New-York, for they are largely of foreign manufacture, with a few notable exceptions. American artists in glass, although they stand at the head of their profession, have been passed by and work has been given in preference to European houses and artists. This state of affairs is rapidly passing away; churchmen are awakening

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

to the artistic value of American glass and placing their orders on this side of the water. A purely American window has just been erected in St. Thomas's Church by Mrs. William Woodward, jr., in memory of her husband and his mother, Mary Edge Woodward. The window is from the studios of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and was designed by Frederick Wilson. Two characters are represented, whose virtues illustrate those of the memorialized, viz., Dorcas, the friend of the Apostles, and St. Martin, one of the glories of the early Gallic Church. The artist has given in the figure of Dorcas a dignified matronly woman, who is protecting the two children from the sting of a serpent. The figure of St. Martin is that of a Roman cavalry soldier, cutting his military cloak in half in order to clothe with part of it an almost naked beggar boy who stands at his side. Of all incidents in the life of this confessor of the faith there is none more familiar than this act of charity, the scene depicted by Mr. Wilson in the window. The work is worthy of the place.

A PALACE IN VENEZUELA.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MAGNIFICENT TROPICAL HOME BEING MADE IN NEW-YORK BY A COFFEE PLANTER.

The inhabitants of Venezuela cannot always regulate affairs to suit their own individual tastes in regard to revolutions. They are usually able to set a revolution in motion if they desire it, but once going, the desire for peace is not always so easily gratified. There is one thing down there, however, that a man of means can usually regulate to suit himself, and that is the amount of heat or cold that he wants. He decides upon some average temperature that he thinks is agreeable, and then proceeds to make it possible for him to enjoy just about the right amount of heat and cold during the entire year. If he is fond of a low temperature during the torrid heat of the summer, he builds a house and hangs it on a mountain, 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. If a warmer climate is better suited to his temperament and constitution, he builds his home a little lower down, and so with four or five houses at different altitudes the danger of his suddenly catching cold or in any other way suffering from sudden changes of temperature is reduced to a minimum.

Some of the wealthy planters and business men of Venezuela have a city house at Caracas, and then, perhaps, four or five houses in the country. One of these men, who is largely engaged in the coffee trade, and who owns several coffee plantations, discovered recently that he wanted to add at least one more temperature to his already long list. During a recent visit to New-York he made all the arrangements for the construction of an extensive country mansion. Owing to the chronic disposition of the country toward earthquakes and tornados, the moneyed men of the land cannot follow the example of Americans, and try to outdo the Tower of Babel in the construction of their buildings, but what they lose in the air they make up on the ground. Real estate is cheaper in Caracas than in New-York.

The house for the gentleman in question is to be built on a mountain-side, thirty miles from the capital, about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. When finished it will cover over an acre of ground. Every precaution has been taken to insure the comfort of those who are to live there. The house is only one story in height, and consists of a series of suites of rooms grouped around little courts. In the centre of each courtyard is a fountain, the monstrous splash and splatter of which will be an inducement to more perfect rest during the afternoon siesta. No great aqueduct is needed to carry the water for these fountains, and no engine to lend the power to force it gracefully through the sultry air. All that is necessary is to tap a stream a little further up on the mountain-side, lay a rude pipe-line, and gravity will do the rest.

The outer walls of the building are of brick and terra-cotta. The interior will be made as beautiful as the art of Venezuela and the United States can make it. A. E. Blackmore, of No. 123 East Twenty-third-st., hopes to get the contract for the wall decorations, and Duncan Gay, also of No. 123 East Twenty-third-st., has been designing the stained-glass windows and skylights. The latter are used in all of the interior rooms.

Perhaps the most pretentious of the rooms in the mansion is the dining-hall. It is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. The walls and ceiling are to be richly decorated, and an immense skylight of stained glass will aid in lighting it. It opens up on a courtyard with a series of double doors extending the whole length of the room. Each door will have a stained-glass panel eight feet high by two feet wide. The doors are flanked by heavy columns, and between these are five stained-glass panels. Above the doors is a frieze of tilework inclosed in richly carved woodwork. All of the glass for the house is to be packed carefully in small boxes, so that it can be carried to the place by pack-mules.

Each of the suites of rooms is to be furnished with spacious baths. One of the bathrooms is fourteen feet square. The floor is of marble, and a high opal tile dado runs clear around the room. Above the dado the walls are painted. Then comes a frieze painted on canvas in the Spanish Renaissance style, and the ceiling is decorated with garlands of flowers. In the centre the ceiling rises, making the skylight, ten feet square, come about fifteen inches above the ceiling. This perpendicular space is used as a ventilator. The skylight is to be of opal glass ornamented with glass jewels. The fixtures for the use of the bathers are to be the best that can be supplied by modern plumbers.

Another feature of this South American palace is the spacious bedrooms. One of them, 15 by 25 feet, is decorated in the Spanish Renaissance style. It will be painted in oil, on canvas, in four pieces, and these will be stretched on wooden frames made to fit the ceiling. This room is also lighted from a stained-glass skylight.

The manner of furnishing this luxurious home has not yet been learned, but it is sure to be in keeping with what has already been done. Money is no object when pitted against comfort and ease. Much of the work has already been done, but much still remains undone, and it will probably be many months before all is ready for the occupants.

STRIKE IN A TIN PLATE MILL.

Elwood, Ind., Nov. 4.—A strike which threatens to close down the entire plant of the American Tinplate Company was inaugurated to-day, when the employes of the cold-roll department walked out. They were not satisfied with the number of boxes credited to them last month, claiming a shortage.

A CAPSIZED SCHOONER SIGHTED.

The steamship City of Washington, Captain Burley, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, sighted on November 3, in latitude 35:57, longitude 75, the lumber-laden schooner Martin C. Ebel, bound from Jacksonville to Philadelphia. The Ebel had capsized and was lying broadside in the water, seemingly intact. Evidently the vessel had been abandoned, as there was no one hanging to the wreck.

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 4 (Special).—A team of horses belonging to Charles Klady, a grocer, of this city, ran away this afternoon. Passing through Tulip-st. they took to the sidewalk and ran over three children, who were playing. Emma Janke, three years old, daughter of Frederick Janke, was trampled to death under the horses' hoofs, and Albert Lemke, seven years old, was badly injured. The third child, four years old, was not seriously hurt.

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" " " "strength.
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These very special prices for To-day and To-morrow:

Flour, Prairie Diamond Brand, America's best, none better; bag 24½ lb.	.47
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Purest Maple Syrup: 1 gallon can	.99
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Quart bottle	.32
Pint bottle	.19

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Four o'Clock Tea, composed of rarest Ceylon buds and English Breakfast; 1 lb. 80c., ½ lb. 40c., ¼ lb. 20c., 2 ounces	.10
Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, Alphabets: Finest imported; sold elsew