FOR ALL VOTERS.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION ON BALLOT REFORM.

The Saxton and Linson Bills Explained and Compared by the Hon. William P. Sheehan—The Humbug and Tyranny of the One and the Superiority of the Other.

The Saxton bill being under discussion, Mr. Sheehan said:

I want to go on record in favor of an American bill, framed within our own Constitution and not copied or stolen from foreign lands. In order to accomplish what we desire it is not necessary to restrict or curtail American citizenship. A free and honest ballot is the safeguard of our institutions, the bulwark of American independence, and every measure that seeks to curtail the elective franchise and imposes unjust restrictions upon the citizen, and limits freedom of choice as to public officials, strikes a death blow at American manhood, and will be resisted by every lover of his country.

What are the unanswerable objections to the Saxton bill? The first objection is one that is incident to every system of voting by the use of an exclusive official ballot. It is, of course, admitted that in order to provide for an official ballot exclusively it becomes absolutely necessary that nominations for office shall be made a given number of days before election, in order that the tickets may be prepared and distributed by the State or county officials, and that within such time no nominations of any kind can be made. This proposition admits of no dispute, and it is recognized and admitted by the introducer of this measure, Mr. Saxton.

Section thirteen provides that a vacancy caused by death or resignation may be filled by the political party to which the person dying or resigning belonged by filing a certificate eight days before election, but if a nominee dies or resigns seven days or less before election the vacancy cannot be filled by the political party or organization to which such person belonged. In other words, suppose that the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the next election should die or resign seven days before election, the Democratic electors of the State would be compelled to vote for the dead man or the one who resigned, for the tickets to be printed and cannot be changed. But my friend, Mr. Saxton, will say that in such case the elector may use a paster or a lead pencil with which to designate his choice. Is the inalienable and sacred right of a free ballot too restricted to a paster or a lead pencil, at a majority party to be defeated because a candidate resigns or dies seven days before election? Does any man believe that the vast mass of our voters would use posters or write on the ballot the name of another candidate in place of the person dying or resigning?

The chief point of this controversy, and the only material difference, in fact, between the Saxton bills as far as it goes, and the Linson bill, which I favor, is that the Saxton bill provides for an exclusively official ballot, while the Linson li provides for an official ballot, printed and distributed at public expense, and also permits political parties and candidates at their own expense to print ballots for distribution, which may be voted after being officially stamped; but before the voter enters a booth or compartment, screened from the eye and beyond the control of the political worker or suffrage ber.

The chief fact of this bill, it is claimed, is to prevent bribery; but if you succeed in preventing bribery by you do it at the sacrifice of constitutional rights; you do it by restricting suffrage, and limiting or preventing freedom of choice as to public officials. It is submitted that the bill which we honestly favor will absolutely prevent bribery at elections. In this respect it is as long and broad as yours, at most, but wherefore no principle, we violate no constitutional right; we restrict not the freedom of choice, but sanctify and make inviolable the right of every man to procure his ballot in those in whom he has confidence, and to have that ballot with the aid of those nearest and dearest to him.

But you say the employer may still intimidate such voter, the briber may still ply successfully his furious trade, the political worker may still ascertain for whom such elector votes; but the answer to this charge is that before that ballot is cast its possessor must retire, alone and unseen, to a booth or compartment, and shall therein forthwith proceed unmolested the ballot box to deposit his tickets. Take m the briber the certainty of the elector's ch, and the corrupter's occupation's gone.

An exclusive offi ballot offers a premium for corrupt withdrals from tickets. Let us suppose that within the prescribed time this bill nomination lice have all been made, and that a wealth indidate is running for office as the represtive of a minority party. What is to prevent candidate of the majority party, through pt motives, from retiring seven days fore election, when no other nomination ca made, and thus insure the election of the cdate who corruptly induces the resignatiot be made?

On this point, Mr. H. Wigmore, an author of a ballot reforpook, and who is an authority upon this tion, says, speaking of the Massachusetts, Italian, and Great Britain acts and of proposed New York bill: "In none of thove statutes has a clause been inserted to vide against an important contingency corrupt withdrawal of a candidate in coll with the opposite party or candidate. But some such provision this becomes a vitable point in the system. Opportunities frequently exist with respect to candidat many of the less prominent offices at the moment to make a deal, to apply pressu even to purchase outright; and thus, with candidate withdrawn and the time for nations expired, the party or the section ctors is defeated, even without an election ext, this bill will work a practical estoppel candidates being chosen because of personpularity, peculiar fitness, or well-known integy. It will benefit the regular machine tickets a whole, and all the candidates upon the sa ticket will either winor lose together.

On this point this same leed author says: "It also handicaps a popu candidate for a lesser office, by ton great an influencing the sheep-like voters of the opposite party to overlook their own candi for the lesser office, and by thus confining popular candidate to his strict party vo which may fall far short of a plurality. Moer, the list of independent candidates, as pears by the side of the party lists, suffers moral weight for want of a better phrase, has a detached and uninviting appearance, ving them of that equal footing which it is design of the system that every candidate sh have."

Are the people anxious such a measure be placed upon our statute bo When they understand that the ballot of civilian superior as it is to the bayonet e soldier, is to be restricted, will they justi course of those who vote for this method

Section 17 of this bill provides the names of all candidates for the same ce shall be printed on the same ballot. So us picture unto ourselves a ticket containi the names of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptler, Attorney-General, Treasurer, and St Engineer. The Democratic party, the Republican party, the Prohibition party, the Labor party, the Greenback party, the Socialistic party, and the manufacturers of patent medicines and every set of adventurers who secure the signatures of 500 voters in the state are to ba all their names printed upon one and the s ballot at public expense. It is fair to suppose that there will be no dearth of candidates, that instead of a simple, plain, and easily derstood ballot, as now provided for, we will ve one that will confuse and perplex even intelligent elector and prevent the unedu citizen from ascertaining for whom he casts ballot.

Pass this bill and the honest but unfortunate man who can neither read or write remain away from the polls, or at best his vot may be declared a nullity, unless he is perted to receive some assistance by which he intelligently mark the names of the candles for whom he desires to vote. By the provns of the bill passed last year, you recognized the soundness of this objection, as you t permitted illiterate voters to consult with ballot clerk in the preparation of the tick but this year you make it a misdemeanor fuch a voter to ask for or receive informatiorom the ballot clerk, or any one else, after receives his ticket. But my friend says s is remedied by providing for cards of instrtion, and by allowing the voter to bring with m a fac simile ticket, which he can have ared for comparison before he goes to the poll Of what service will cards of instruction to those unfortunate men who can neitherad nor write? How can men mark a tickby comparison with another already made when the language used is foreign to them, if a man can neither read nor write how che tell whether the seven or eight different tics which he brings with him for a comparison faced or turned in the same way as the offi ballot, which he must mark, and how cate uneducated voter intelligently select out of seven or eight prepared unofficial ticketsparticular one from which to mark the pre ficial ballot; and for aught such a voter kn may be marking, for instance, the offi state ballot from the prepared unofficial or other ballot which he brings with him. If he fails to place the mark or cross at t right spot on the ticket, he is to be disfrchised because, forsooth, the tyranny and pression of a foreign land prevented him fre receiving the benefits of an education.

Again, your bill places in the hands of t several County Clerks of the State, and in t great city of New York in the hands of John O'Brien, all the official ballots; and it is mad their duty to carry out the provisions of the bill and to see that proper booths are constructed and the ballots furnished at each polling place on the morning of election. Such a vast power lodged in any officer is un-American and contrary to the spirit of our Government. The tickets cannot be distributed t the ballot clerks until the morning of election and people mentioned in her story could not be found. One in the great city of New York, with its 800 election districts, how can any one officer, with all the machinery at his command, distribute those ballots bef sunrise, and for a failure to so distribute ballots are the people to be disfranchised prevented from voting for the candidate their choice?

Suppose the officers ing the ballots in charge should die or be sick, or be unable to reach the office where ballots are kept, or suppose the safe where the ballots are deposited cannot be open what remedy have the people? Will the payment of such an officer compensate the ple for the loss of their birthright?

Listen to what a well-ten author says was the result of this system put into practical operation in Engl a few years ago: "The Hackney election 1874 was declared void because, through failure of the returning officer to supply the essary boxes and other materials, no poll did be taken at two of the appointed polling places, and out of a constituency of 41,000 ctors, 5,000 were thereby prevented from ording their votes."

I asked the gentleman in Wayne, Mr. Saxton, if he intended to in upon an exclusive official ballot, and his ver is that this provision is of the very ence of the contemplated reform, and I ask now if this is so why it is that you your permit, under this bill, an unofficial ballot es used? When you concede that an unofficial ilot may be used under certain conditions is an absolute abandonment of the principle you are contending for, and demonstrates the weakness of your bill. Section twenty-ur of your bill provides that "if from any ce the official ballots are not ready for distribution at any polling place, or if the supply ballots should be exhausted before the ll are closed, facsimile unofficial ballots may be used;" and I put the question seriously to you, do you not by this provision admit too much power is given to election officers the use of an exclusive official ballot? Those officers may not abuse that power without attempt to provide against the abuse, and they can abuse the power and thus disfranchise a whole county, city, or district, what becomes of this marvelously pure system?

Again, we have been criticised for providing in the Linson bill that the nal and bona fide expenses of the printing unofficial tickets may be paid by candidates but who is to pay for your unofficial ballots? Not the public, that is certain; not the poor in, who runs because of his poverty. Why expense will be assessed, as it has been fore, against candidates, for nowhere does you prohibit the levying of assessments for purpose.

We say, man fashion and directly, that no assessments shall be made any purpose whatever, but we permit candidates to voluntarily pay the actual and bona fide expense of printing the unofficial tic while your bill permits the printing of offi and unofficial ballots and allows political ties and organizations, under cover of assessment for printing tickets, to extort thousands of dollars from their candidates for certain purposes.

Section 36 of your bill pro s that the act shall not apply to elections town and village officers, where no regist laws exist. If this is such a good bill, why make it applicable to the whole State? I saw her reading a few days ago an interview lished in the New York *Star* with the distinguished father of this bill, wherein he says it is commonly understood that from 10 to 20 cent. of the voters in my own town of Cato, in Wayne county, are purchasable. Sell them undoubtedly take their pay at the polls. I ask the distinguished gentleman, all seriousness, do you not want the provisions of this bill, which we are told are a ce for all evils, made applicable to the questiable voters of your own town? If this bill prevent bribery of electors, I fear let it each into every hamlet, town, and village of Ulster; but if it will not prevent bribery in town and villages your performance to-day is farce and your bill is a fraud.

We do not resist your bill without offering you a better one. We have he no party caucus in order to make this question a political one; for while believing in the ly of a party caucus on matters purely ptical, we think this problem should be solved the spirit of broad statesmanship and humanity. We offer you a bill which will me Executive approval, and which, when thoughtly understood, will meet with the proval of every honest heart in the State. We offer you a bill which you know we will not sport and which you know will not meet the approval of the Executive of this State. On before has he vetoed a measure containing all so obnoxious provisions, and that position is been ratified and endorsed by the people the State.

Believing that a reform in o election laws is imperatively demanded, Governor has so declared; but he has wisemarked out the lines within which we must trel. I warn you, as he has warned you, that t people of this State will never consent to an clusive official ballot, and the passage of a measre containing this obnoxious provision li invite, as you know, Executive disapproval.

THE LINSON BILL

Now let us see what are the rovisions of the Linson bill, and wherein does differ from the Saxton bill? I have already ated that it provides that ballots shall be inted and distributed at public expense; it permission is also given candidates and poical parties to print tickets at their own expse, and upon the paper and thus distrands a whole county, city, or district, what becos of this marvelously pure system?

Second—It substitutes for the inspectors' initials a uniform official stamp prepared by the Secretary of State, and prides for the exact width of the ticket.

Third—The Linson bill applies the whole State and to all elections for tw and village officers, and the Saxton bill does not.

Fourth—It permits candidates to pay the actual and bona fide expenses of printing the unofficial ballots, while the Saxton bill justifies the raising of large corruption fds.

Fifth—The Linson bill provides every elector, before he votes, must enter a booth or compartment, screened from observation.

Sixth—It provides that no elector shall take away from the polls any ballot whatever, so that it is impossible to ascertain ht ticket he has deposited.

Seventh—It adopts the English stem of preventing employers posting up their manufactories, within ninety days election, any threats, notices, or information ating to any particular candidate's election and this is omitted in the Saxton bill.

Eighth—It prevents intimidation of employees by the use of the fin envelope system, and upon which the Saxton bill is silent.

Ninth—It contains the Englis provision requiring every candidate for ble office, whether successful or unsuccesl, within ten days after election to file an nalized statement of his election disbursements, and person failing or refusing to file ch statement shall forfeit his office; and agn the Saxton bill is silent.

Tenth—The Linson bill adop the Massachusetts law whereby workingmen are given ten hours after polls open on day fin to vote, and requires that employers shall permit them to have this privilege; and ca more the Saxton bill is silent.

Eleventh—It authorizes an tion to be brought by any candidate to oust a successful candidate from office, in case it an be shown that any votes have been purchased or corrupted, by or in behalf of the candidate, his committee or party organizatio And upon this the Saxton bill is silent.

Twelfth—In order to guard against fraudulent voting, the Linson bill provides for a general registration law, which the Saxton bill carefully and studiously avoids.

If you honestly and in fact want ballot reform, accept the Linson bill, and you do, the days of corruption and bribery colectors will live only in the history of the pa. You say the Linson bill is good and mts with your approval, as far as it goes, and it does why don't you accept it? We are fighing for a principle which you attempt to deroy in your bill, but which we will not abaton or barter away. Let us meet then, half w. like men; reconcile our conflicting views an agree upon a measure upon which all can stnd.

Thirty Days in Jail for an Uncomplimentary Remark to His Sweetheart.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—For telling his sweetheart that her face would sta a "nigger funeral," August Derring will have to languish thirty days in jail. Miss Watts the name of the young lady upon whom Derrig had been for some time lavishing his attion. Recently he called on her, and the conversation gradually became of a different character from that conventional among lovers. When Derring finally made the uncomplimentary remark, Miss Watts's ire was raised to boiling point. She had Derring arrested and thirty days in jail is the result.

A Disabled Anchor Line Steamship.

The coast wrecking steamer J. Merritt left Stapleton yesterday to go to th assistance of the Anchor line steamer Tyrian, reported disabled at sea off the New Jersey coast near Beach Haven.

The Tyrian is bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to this port with a cargo of fruit, and has a number of saloon passengers. The steamer was spoken on Tuesday by the steam tug Rattlesnake off Tuckerton. The steamer was proceeding undersail, her machinery having broke down.

The New York Club Election.

Things were so lively at the annual election of the New York Club yesterday that the tellers were kept busy until sunrise to-day counting the ballots. An independent ticket was run against the regular club ticket headed by ex Commodore J. D. Smith. George W. Mc Gill was the candidate of the opposition against President Smith, who has been head of the club for several terms. At midnight the regular nominees of the section by a handsome majority. It was also reported at that hour that J. J. Alexander had ben chosen Vice-President, E. S. Chapin, Treasurer, Henry C. Wills, Secretary, and the regular candidate for directors had been elected.

Her Story of Murder Isn't Believed.

Bridget Ward was sent from the Harlem Police Court yesterday to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for examination in her sanity. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning she told a policeman a story of a murder which she had sen. The places and people mentioned in her story could not be found. But it was discovered that Bridget had recently been discharged from the Westchester county hspe, where she had been sent for insanity. While in the station house she tried to kill herself with rat poison.

NO END OF WASHINGTONS.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OVERWHELMED BY LINEAL DESCENDANTS.

Relatives of the First President who Think they Ought to have Part in the Celebration—Follow Lodgings—The President's Train—Orphans to See the Show.

The troubles of the Centennial Committee caused by the Legislature's onslaught were nothing to what is now threatened. The committee's pickets were yesterday attacked by a new enemy and driven ignominiously in. Still it was only the vanguard of the army of Washington's relatives that appeared. The main body is expected to-day.

The mail yesterday brought swarms of letters from all over the country recounting the claims of innumerable living connections of Gen. Washington for recognition in the celebration. A few days ago the committee gave out a list of Washington's relatives to whom they intended to issue invitations. Its publication was the cause of yesterday's tidal wave.

The general complaint was well expressed in a letter from Mrs. Dr. John D. M. Cardeza of Ellicott City, Md. She said that the committees' list contained very few of the blood relations of Gen. Washington. She said that most of the names were of people who were descendants of Martha Washington. Mrs. Cardeza added that she herself was a great-grandniece of Gen. Washington, being the granddaughter of Lucy Washington, who was the daughter of Samuel Washington of Harewood, near Charleston, W. Va. Before the day was over the number of people who were "the nearest living kin to Washington" was largely increased.

Mrs. Martha Custis Gibbs, formerly Peter, 1,329 Bolton street, Baltimore, wrote that she was a great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Washington. R. W. Johnson of the *Century* wrote that Alice Washington Weir was the great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington. Lawrence Ball of Washington wrote that Miss Eugenia Washington of 813 Thirteenth street, Washington, was the granddaughter of George Steptoe Washington and great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington, and the great-granduiece of Mrs. President Madison as well. Mrs. Maria Washington Weir, wife of Dr. Robt. F. Weir of New York, said she was Samuel Washington's great-granddaughter. Mrs. Kate Washington Hunter, wife of Dr. James B. Hunter of 2 East Thirty-third street, this city, was described as the great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington. Col. Thornton Augustine Washington of the Interior Department was declared to be the great-grandnephew of Gen. Washington.

Miss Margaret Washington, 813 Vermont avenue, Washington, is, her relatives wrote, "the nearest relative of Gen. Washington now living." Mrs. Fannie Washington Finch said she was more nearly related to Gen. Washington than any one on the list, being both paternally and maternally the great-grandniece of Gen. Washington. Mrs. T. W. Tallmadge, 1,423 F street, Washington, wrote through Wager Swayne to say she was the great-granddaughter of Col. Samuel Washington. Henry G. Lewis of Baltimore wrote that he was the son of Capt. H. H. Lewis, "the nearest living relative of Gen. Washington." Mayor Burgess Ball of Washington was also described by a correspondent as "the nearest living next of kin of Washington." He is twice related to the first President, being the lineal descendant of Mary Ball on the one hand, and also the great nephew of Washington. Mrs. Montgomery Bodo of Elizabeth was a great-granddniece of Washington. Mrs. Gov. Bradford of Kentucky was described as a great-granddaughter of Betty Washington, only sister of the first President.

These are not all. There was one communication, however, that deserves preservation. It was from the Rev. Henry Branch of Ellicott City, Md., and was written to prove the claim of his wife to precedence in the Centennial Committee. Incidentally, Mr. Branch becomes the champion of the same cause for a whole cohort of Chinas. The family tree which he sends shows that the children of Eliza McHatton-Ripley of 24 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. H. A. McHatton, Macon, Ga., Annolia McHatton, of 24 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, are great-great-great-great-grandnieces and nephews of Gen. Washington's mother. They ought to get tickets, the committeemen think, and maybe they will. No action has been taken on these applications yet.

THE POLICE WILL FURNISH LODGINGS.

The Police Department yesterday assumed the duty of directing strangers to respectable lodging houses. With their action the Department of Public Comfort has been established. The Hotel Men's Association a few days ago sent a committee to propose action in furtherance of the plan, and they will act in connection with the police.

This means that so long as there are beds left in respectable houses strangers in the city will have no difficulty in finding them. Copies of the complete list will be given to each hotel and to every policeman. A stranger seeking lodgings will have only to ask the first policeman he meets where he can get lodging.

MILITIA BEGGING FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The troubles of the Centennial Committee over the transportation of troops from other States were intensified yesterday by a telegram received from Adjt.-Gen. P. A. Aline of Ohio. It read:

We will have at the centennial about 3,000 troops of none at all, dependent upon the action of railroad authorities as to rates of transportation. Impossible to go at all unless early concessions are made.

About the same time a telegram came from Adjutant-General G. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania saying that there was still a great deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania troops coming here at all, because the committee wouldn't pay railroad fares. A letter also came from the Michigan authorities to the effect that the Legislature hadn't passed any appropriation yet, and it wasn't decided whether Michigan would go the railroad fares. The question of the payment of railroad fares arose through a mistaken statement of Gen. John Cochrane's last January. But the committee never intended to pay any railroad fares, and doesn't mean to now, though it extends a hearty invitation to all State troops to eat and sleep at the committee's expense after they get here.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.

President Harrison wants the special train which is to bring him to the celebration on Monday morning to be ready in the Washington station at 9 o'clock on Sunday night. It will not start till midnight. President Clifford Stanley Sims writes that the Presidential party should not contain more than sixty persons. The dining room car will seat twenty-five persons. The train will consist of a special car for the President and his household, and three, or possibly four, sleeping cars, together with a hotel car and a combination passenger and baggage car. After the President and the immediate official party embarks upon the Despatch, the other invited guests will board the Sirius to take part in the naval parade. The Plan and Scope Committee yesterday decided to give the President a musical send-off, and appropriated $500 for the lunch.

The arrival of the President involves action of three committees—the Naval, Transportation, and Entertainment. Already they have begun to clash in their authority, so that yesterday the Plan and Scope Committee appointed Cornelius N. Bliss a special committee, with powers to keep the peace by acting as umpire. The Plan and Scope Committee yesterday took no action upon United States Marshal M. T. McMahon's suggestion that he should be in personal attendance upon the President during his stay in New York.

TRUCKS AT THE STREET CORNERS.

Mayor Grant yesterday wrote to Superintendent Murray calling attention to the passage of the resolution of the Aldermen giving him authority to grant permits for trucks to occupy the street corners as portable stands from which to view the parade. The Mayor advised that great care should be exercised in the matter, and no streets allowed to be blocked up. Superintendent Murray received more than one hundred applications for permission to locate trucks on either side of the streets that intersect the line of the parade. They were bundled together, but on Monday will be opened and permits issued. The Superintendent says that the applications will probably run up into the thousands, and he will have a hard task furnishing appropriate locations.

ORPHANS TO SEE THE SHOW.

It was decided yesterday to treat the children of the orphan asylums to a view of both parades. An appropriation was made to erect a stand on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for their accommodation.

It was also determined to erect stands around Union square in the line of the new parade route to accommodate many thousands of people. All arrangements and the price of seats were left to Col. Cruger's Army Committee and will be settled at its next meeting.

The Aldermen's committee of ten appointed to further, if possible, the appropriation of $15,000 authorized by the Legislature for centennial decorations, fireworks, and stands, called on Mayor Grant yesterday, headed by President John H. V. Arnold. They asked the Mayor to favor the matter in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, calling attention to the desirability of presenting to the hosts of strangers who will visit the city an idea of the liberality and wealth of the metropolis. The city's part in the celebration, they argued, could not be made dignarfly or dependence placed entirely upon the efforts of the Citizens' Committee without making a mean impression upon the visitors. Mayor Grant promised to give the matter careful consideration.

The Finance Committee yesterday determined not to spend any of the money appropriated by the State or city for the expenses of the ball or banquet, the total expenses of which should come from the sale of tickets and private subscriptions. It is whispered that this resolution was taken so that the mouths of the Aldermen and Albany lawmakers may be forever after closed.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES.

There is some misunderstanding as to the exact limits of the special rates which the trunk lines will give during the centennial celebration. The original time from April 27 to May 2 was extended until May 6 on excursion tickets. The New Haven railroad has on hand more than twice the number of coaches that it ordinarily uses. It handles every day at the Grand Central Station some 11,000 passengers. One of the officials said yesterday that he expected during the centennial probably 25,000 passengers a day. The New York Central people have borrowed 100 cars, in addition to 800 cars of their own. The daily average of travel on all the railroads here is between 110,000 and 120,000, and it is expected that during the centennial this will be swelled to perhaps 230,000 travellers.

FEATURES OF THE PARADES.

The Swiss Centennial Committee announced to the General Committee yesterday through Gustave Furlimann, its President, that it will have two interesting floats in line. One will group 22 of the prettiest Swiss women in the country, each representing a Swiss canton, around figures of Helvetia and Columbia clasping hands. The mounted guards of Schlachters and Metzgers, about 500 strong, will appear in white costumes.

The thirteen tribes of Tammany, with an Indian leading each tribe, will lead the Benevolent Division under Grand Sachem Cockran.

A suggestion has been made that Buffalo Bill's Wild West Indians will be in the city on their way to Paris, and might appropriately represent the original owners of the soil in the parade.

Capt. Erben reports for the Naval Committee that he has invited all the transoceanic steamship companies to participate in the naval parade and to decorate their vessels. The agencies of ocean travel will not permit the companies to parade, but they have agreed that every steamer shall be gayly decorated with all the bunting it possesses.

Lieut. Zalinskie has written to the committee urging the fitness of having the cruiser Vesuvius sent from Philadelphia in time to participate; and says that this "new development of offensive war" is a vessel that all American people are interested in and should see. Some doubt is expressed as to the accomplishment of this plan, inasmuch as the Vesuvius has not been accepted by the Government.

Applications for tickets to stands may be made at the Army Committee headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Tickets to the Waverley place and Forty-second street stands are $2 each; for the City Hall Park stand, 25 cents.

A Lively Prize Fight in Brooklyn.

A desperate prize fight took place last night in the parlors of a well-known gentleman of South Brooklyn.

The principals were two bantam weights, one a French Canadian named Louis Fernandez, who hails from Quebec, Canada, and Maurice Butler of St. Louis. Fernandez has fought twice in the prize ring, winning once, to his other battle resulting in a draw.

It was Butler's maiden effort in the fistic arena. He has, however, a good record as an amateur, and has won several medals.

The fight was for a purse of $250, subscribed by five well-known gentlemen of sporting tastes, and was witnessed by about twenty friends of the host, who is the son of a well-known sugar refiner.

He had provided an elaborate luncheon of salads, &c., and wine flowed freely. After the guests had partaken of the lunch, they adjourned to the parlors, where a twenty-four foot ring had been laid out. The fight was under London prize ring rules.

Butler is 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches tall, and weighed 106 pounds; his opponent weighed 105 pounds, is 20 years of age, and stands 5 feet 3 inches. The men entered the ring at 9 o'clock. Butler was looked after by Jack McDonald, while Tony Clarke took care of Fernandez.

The referee and timekeeper were selected from the spectators. At the call of time Fernandez led off with a hot one on Butler's cheek, and the latter countered on the nose, and following up his advantage Fernandez to his corner, where he tripped and fell, carrying his opponent with him.

Both men fought well up to the tenth round, when Fernandez led with his left, which fell short, and he half lost his balance. Then Butler rushed at him, and, catching him a blow under the chin, laid him on his back unconscious.

Fernandez's seconds took him to his corner, where he lay for almost a quarter of an hour. He was very badly punished, one of his fingers was broken, and his lower jaw fractured.

There happened to be a physician present, and he pronounced the fighting Frenchman out of the ring for a subscription purse for Fernandez in recognition of his plucky fight.

Obituary.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel Kennedy Dawson, U. S. A., died yesterday in Orange, N. J. He served in the Mexican war, in the Seminole war, and in the war of the rebellion. During the latter war he was a Captain, and was wounded at Chickamauga. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and on July 28, 1866, he was made Colonel and Brigadier-General of infantry. He was retired in 1870, and he has since travelled extensively in Europe.

Mrs. Febiger, wife of Rear Admiral John C. Febiger, who was thrown from her carriage and badly injured on Sunday evening in Washington, died yesterday.

Dr. J. Leland Miller, the wealthiest and one of the most prominent charitable citizens of Sheffield, Mass., died at his home in that place on Tuesday night, aged 77. He served in the Mexican war, and he has recently gave $40,000 to Williams College, and contributed liberally toward the building of Orville Dewey Memorial Hall. He was ex-President of the Housatonic Agricultural Society. He leaves a widow.

John I. Van Alst, clerk of the Jersey City Fire Board since 1880, died yesterday of heart disease. He was 46 years old. He was born in this city and served in the Eighty-third Regiment, New York Volunteers, as a captain. He was wounded in the Wilderness, and he carried the bullet in his body to the time of his death.

Col. Jacob M. Long died suddenly at his house, 312 East 126th street, on Tuesday afternoon. He was born in 1837. He was a member of the firm of Long & Brother, business for several years. He came to New York in 1853 and was superintendent of the Harlem Gas Company for twenty-eight years. In 1861 and 1862 he was a Tammany Democrat. In 1863 and 1864 he was elected Alderman from the Seventeenth Assembly district, and in 1867 from the Twenty-third Assembly district. He was for many years identified with Tammany Hall, but had been independent in politics for several years past. When he ran for Alderman in 1867 he defeated Patrick Ferrigan, the Tammany Hall and County Democracy candidate. He was in the best of health on Monday, and was at the City Hall, where he had a long talk with several Aldermen. On Tuesday morning he had a stroke of apoplexy, and in the afternoon he died. He leaves six grown children. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity at 8 o'clock to-night.

The Rev. William Nesbit, aged 85 years, died of general debility at his home in Montgomery street, Newark, on Tuesday. His remains will be incinerated at Fresh Pond this afternoon.

Joseph Barclay died at his home in Eatontown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, of pneumonia. He was nearly 97 years old. Several years ago he was a Judge of the Monmouth courts, and for many years he had been a Justice of the Peace in Eatontown township. He was one of the founders of the Shrewsbury Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Col. Edward P. Nettleton, late Corporation Counsel of Boston, died last evening of kidney trouble. He was born in Chicopee in 1836, and was graduated from Yale. Col. Nettleton served in the Thirty-first Regiment in the rebellion, rising from a Captaincy to the Colonelcy of the regiment. He went to New Orleans under Gen. Butler, and served on the staffs of Gens. Weitzel and Emery. He was appointed Provost Marshal General of Alabama under command of Gen. Woods in December, 1865, he was appointed fourth assistant in the City Solicitor's office, Boston. In July, 1881, he was appointed City Solicitor, which office he held until the latter part of the year, when he resigned to become counsel for the New York and New England Railroad. In May, 1882, he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city, which office he held until he resigned by reason of ill health in December of last year. He was an honored member of the Legion of Honor.

More Spellbinders' Associations.

Certificates of incorporation of the National Republican Spellbinders' Association and the Republican Speakers' National Association were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Both certificates were signed by James G. Scott, Charles A. Thompson, Horace W. Bodine, John Lazarus, and John Shay. The object of each association is "to promote the interest of the Republican party." Scott, Thompson, and Bodine are trustees of both, and their associates are: In the Spellbinders, Delmore Elwell, John F. Baker, Eli Mulhausen, Jr., Alonzo Alding, Herman M. Dumont, Christopher D. Weigand, and Harvey Black; in the Speakers' Association, Horace Deming, Thomas E. Manning, Clarence Cook, Thomas A. Bell, Henry Harrison Dewey, Charles B. Young, and Robert J. Wilson.

Taking an Answer to Dunraven.

J. Beavor-Webb, the designer of the Genesta, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the steamer City of Paris. He took with him, it is said, the New York Yacht Club's letter accepting Lord Dunraven's challenge and giving the committee's views more fully than was done by cable. Mr. Webb, it is understood, will go at once to Southampton and inspect the Valkyrie.

Hermann Oelrichs sailed for Southampton by the Aller yesterday. It is rumored that his attention will be divided between the business of the North German Lloyd office at that place and Fay's shipyard, where the Valkyrie is lying. He is one of the few men whose names have been mentioned as probable builders of 70-footers to defend the America's Cup.

The Great South Bay Yacht Club.

A meeting of down-town merchants was held yesterday at Delmonico's in Broad street, to organize the Great South Bay Yacht Club. The club has on its roll the names of 200 gentlemen prominent in yachting circles, and it is expected that by the opening of the season it will have a membership of 500.

A Gift to Cornell.

ITHACA, April 17.—President Adams of Cornell received to-day a letter from Mrs. A. S. Barnes, announcing the gift of a fine portrait of the late A. S. Barnes of New York for Barnes Hall, the house to be built for the Cornell Christian Association at a cost of $50,000. The portrait was done by a German artist in Berlin four years ago.

A Princess Bitten by a Monkey.

PARIS, April 17.—The Princess of Sagan, a noted leader of fashion, was bitten a short time ago by a pet monkey, which has since died from hydrophobia. The Princess is about to visit Paris to put herself under the care of M. Pasteur.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION OPEN.

EX-PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND AT LAST EVENING'S RECEPTION.

A Remarkably Interesting Collection of Portraits and Relics of the Time of Washington on View at the Opera House

With the opening of the loan collection of portraits, relics, and silverware of the period of the inauguration of Washington in the Metropolitan Opera House assembly rooms to-day, it may be considered that the centennial ceremonies, after considerable friction, have begun. Last evening Henry C. Marquand, Chairman of the Committee on Art and Exhibition, turned over to Mayor Grant the loan collection, and it will remain open until some time in May. The committee opened the doors yesterday to the press for a view of the collection. It was at first intended that the scope of the exhibition should be confined to objects relating to Washington and his Cabinet, to members of the First Congress, and of the Convention to frame the United States Constitution, but subsequently, because the committee had offered to them many curious and interesting personal relics and pictures handed down from Revolutionary days, the scope was enlarged so that the collection embraces not only Washington memorials, but also pictures and memorials of much of the period immediately preceding the Revolution, and much of the Revolutionary period itself.

It will be many years before so complete and interesting a collection of pictures of Washington will be gathered under one roof. They are, however, not all in one room for comparison by the spectators; neither, it may be said in passing, are the exhibits which suggest most sharply the first inauguration of Washington gathered in one place, so that the spectators may see at a glance all there is to be seen connected with the first inauguration. The suit of brown silk repeloth in which Washington took the oath of office in front of Federal Hall is in a glass case in an unobtrusive place, the dress sword he wore on the same occasion is in another case far from the first, the armchair, upholstered in black hair cloth, which Washington sat in on that occasion, is in another room, and a wooden cut of Washington's reception in Trenton, on his way to New York to take the oath of office, together with the sonnet which a bevy of young girls sang while they strewed flowers under his feet, is in still another room.

Five rooms on the second floor of the Metropolitan Opera House are used for the exhibition. In the corridor at the foot of the stairway is a French damask presented by Lafayette to Gen. Cropper. Hanging on the wall at the side of the stairway is a piece of tapestry which was used at a ball given to Washington in Boston. At the head of the staircase is a full-length picture of Washington.

At the left and right hand from the top of the staircase, as one goes up, the spectator who wants to see most of the thirty-seven pictures of Washington will enter. There is a life-size picture of Washington at the battle of Princeton, painted by C. W. Peale in 1784, and owned by Princeton College, and a full-length picture by Gilbert Stuart, a replica, owned by Dr. Hosack of Brooklyn. Among these is the group of Washington portraits.

Other pictures in the room are for the most part members of the Constitutional Convention and of the First Congress.

In the room on the southeast corner are cases of silver, handed down from Revolutionary days, and other articles of memorabilia owned by Washington and Mrs. Washington. Washington's camp chest is in the southeast corner of the room, near a brown satin dress worn by Martha Washington and set forth on a milliner's dummy form. These and several glass cases filled with family relics are exhibited by Edwin Rogers of Baltimore.

In a case where Washington's dress sword, worn at his first inauguration is shown, is a sash stained with Lafayette's blood. The blood stain may yet be seen. Lafayette wore the sash at the battle of Brandywine, where he was wounded. In a glass case is a silver spoon, a pair of baby shoes 132 years old, worn by Major Hodijah Baylies, an aid-de-camp to Washington.

There is also an interesting case of miniatures, many of them of Washington. Most conspicuous in this large room are several large glass cases, filled with silver, a good deal of family silver, handed down for 100 years from cohort father to son. The most curious pieces of silver are the "coasters," as some bracelet-shaped pieces of silver were called. The bottom of the coaster is covered with baize, and in it was set a decanter which was coasted around the mahogany table from one guest to another after the ladies had retired to the drawing room.

In two rooms on the south side of the Opera House are pictures and relics. Deserving of serious attention is a very carefully selected collection of over 150 newspapers printed in America during the eighteenth century. It is exhibited by the Fellowcraft Club, New York State furnishes the newspaper with the longest name. It is "Rivington's New York Gazette; or, The Connecticut, Hudson's River, New Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, printed at his open and uninfluenced press, fronting the Hanover Square," Feb. 2, 1775. It is exhibited by the Fellowcraft Club. New York State furnishes the newspaper with the longest name. It is "Rivington's New York Gazette; or, The Connecticut, Hudson's River, New Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, printed at his open and uninfluenced press, fronting the Hanover Square," Feb. 2, 1775. It is exhibited by the Fellowcraft Club.

The rooms of the exhibition were fairly packed in the evening by as brilliant a gathering of fashionable people as the city has seen in a long time. They were the invited guests of the members of the Art Committee of the celebration.

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the lobby a little after 8 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland was pushed hither and thither in the crowd and had rather a hard time of it. He was apparently about to take his place in line with the other committees when several members of the Art Committee turned up and escorted the ex-President and his wife within.

Mr. Henry G. Marquand, President of the Art Committee; Mr. Clarence Bowen, Secretary of the General Committee of the celebration; President John H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and various members of the Art Committee took places on a little platform, and Mr. Marquand made