LITCHFIELD WAS UNFAIR,

SAY THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY MANAGERS.

They Send a Memorial to the Legislature Protesting that Some of Litchfield's Findings are Wilfully False and Unjust and that He Prejudged the Case.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira have addressed a memorial to the Legislature answering the report of the Board of Charities. They strongly protest against the findings of Mr. Litchfield, and charge him with having prejudged the case, with having conducted the investigation arbitrarily and unfairly, and with having made a report which is illegal, untrue and unjust. The managers ask the Legislature to grant them an investigation by members of their own body.

The memorial begins with a recital of the origin of the investigation. John Gilmore, a paroled inmate of the Reformatory, was arrested in New York for violation of his parole. His case was taken up by the *World*. Certain charges printed in that paper with reference to alleged practices in the institution gave rise to a demand for an investigation of the Reformatory and its superintendent, Brockway. The Board of Managers requested the Governor to appoint a committee of investigation, but the Governor declined, as there was not vested in him the power to do so. Later the Board of Charities took the matter in hand and appointed a committee. The committee, as originally appointed, consisted of three members—Oscar Craig, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Edward H. Litchfield. Mr. Craig died before the investigation was half finished. Dr. Smith went to Paris to attend a sanitary convention. The completion of the work, therefore, devolved upon Mr. Litchfield, who was, the memorial says, "originally selected to fill out the committee, and with no notion or intention upon the part of the Board of Charities that its final work, or that its conclusions or decisions upon matters presented should be confided to his care or solution."

The larger part of the work after the death of Mr. Craig, the memorial says, the responsibility for the witnesses called and permitted to be sworn, and the nature and character of the evidence introduced, devolved upon Mr. Litchfield. The Board of Managers assert that he had prejudged the case, and that he was in no way qualified to perform the duties that fell to him. The memorial says further of Mr. Litchfield:

"So early as January last, and months before the investigation closed, he had announced himself as ready to render a report. The Board of Managers assert that he never has had experience in the conduct of penal institutions; that he is unacquainted with their management and their methods, and has never had charge or been connected with any institutions looking to the reform of the criminal classes; that he is quick-tempered and irascible and unfitted for the work that devolved upon him."

The managers declare that on one occasion Mr. Litchfield stopped a witness who was testifying for the defence, saying that what the witness was saying was "false and a lie." Continuing the memorial says:

"While the last hearing was taking place in the city of Elmira, and it became apparent that the evidence could not be concluded at this time, Mr. Litchfield plainly stated at the investigation that he would not come to Elmira again for the taking of testimony in the matter unless a new hotel should be erected for his accommodation; that the quarters in that city were not suitable for his uses. During the entire time that such hearing was going on at Elmira he made repeated complaint openly of the length of time being consumed in defence of the institution and of the personal inconvenience to which he was subjected by reason thereof, because he was thereby prevented from attending certain social dinners to which he had been invited. He is ignorant of the rules controlling the admissibility of evidence, admitted statements conceded to be hearsay, dying declarations that were spread over a period of months, and relied out proof especially from intelligent witnesses and men of standing and integrity as to the treatment and its nature in the institution."

When the investigation started several volumes of typewritten matter were presented to the Commission, making charges not only against the Board of Managers and the superintendent, with reference to the physical treatment of the inmates, but also attacking its financial management. Mr. John Bower of Rochester was appointed by the committee to investigate the accounts and finances. He was at work several months, says the memorial, and he made a report stating that "in every detail the financial condition of the institution is perfect." This report Mr. Litchfield would not permit to be introduced as evidence upon the presentation of the case for the defence.

In answer to Mr. Litchfield's finding that "the Board of Managers have never passed any rules or regulations governing the method of punishment and discipline," the memorial says:

"The Board of Managers actively and affirmatively approved of the discipline of the superintendent. They claim no immunity from the fact that their knowledge and approval of the course of the superintendent as it was pursued did not appear in their record or in any registered rule or resolution. * * * The Board of Managers, collectively and individually, have examined and conversed with inmates repeatedly after the infliction of corporal chastisement and thoroughly familiarized themselves with its extent and character. Here ought not to be asked of them.

"That the doctor does not examine every inmate before corporal punishment is not a neglect of duty on his part, nor on the part of the Board of Managers. The character of the punishment neither justified nor required it. There is not a scintilla of evidence in the case that any human being was ever punished within the walls of the Reformatory who was physically ill, or unfit by reason of physical or mental weakness, to undergo such punishment as was there inflicted."

"Of 'seclusion treatment' the memorial has this to say:

"The declaration of Mr. Litchfield as to the condition of the recalcitrant prisoners in the solitary or seclusion cells is wholly false, and is in direct conflict with the testimony. The assertion that these cells were ever made to dark is wilful, contemptible falsehood; uttered and published not only in the face of the evidence, but in the face of what Mr. Litchfield, from a personal inspection of the institution, knows to be false. It is untrue that men confined in the solitary or seclusion cells are, as the committeeman without any sustaining evidence asserts, manacled by the hands during the day to the iron grate of such cell in a standing position, with the hands at the height of the head."

It is then stated that in all the visits made by the Board of Charities in seventeen years, no criticism has ever been made of the management of the Reformatory. It is denied that any inmate is ever made to stand, except while his obedient fellow inmates are at work—which is never more than ten hours a day, and usually only eight. The assertion of the Commissioner that the physician does not visit the prisoners or prescribe as to the allowance of food given to those confined in the cells for discipline, or examine into the state of their health while thus confined, is declared to be a groundless falsehood. The allowance in the cells is two rations daily, instead of three given to those at work; and the rations are commonly the same as those men in confinement receive. In regard to Mr. Litchfield's insinuations on the Reformatory physician—which the managers say come from an "excessive desire to malign the institution"—the memorial makes this statement:

"The inmates of the Reformatory have better medical facilities for both the treatment of disease and the relief of emergency cases than honest citizens enjoy in free life.

"The alleged 'findings of facts' as to the insufficiency of medical provision made for the inmates, are not verified by a single supporting statement from any witness quoted by the committee. The insulting conclusion of Mr. Litchfield, that any shortcomings or omissions on the part of the physician would naturally be overlooked by the managers or superintendent, is well and sufficiently answered by the fact, that there has been no proof of any such occurrence brought to light. If this alleged crucial and searching investigation" has not developed one shortcoming or omission upon the part of the reformatory doctor to be condemned, and we affirm such to be the fact, the employment of Dr. Hamilton M. Way, as the physician of the institution, is not 'against sound public policy' nor 'detrimental to all good discipline.'"

The managers devote much space to spanking. "Most of the alleged findings of facts," they say, "are elaborately constructed misstatements, garbled, distorted, and misleading. No man is ever punished in anger or in the presence of the complainant, or with excessive severity, or with cruelty or inhumanity.

"The punishment by spanking," the memorial continues, "is administered by the general superintendent in person for the purpose of leading the man through a transient physical suffering to his permanent mental and moral reformation. * * * With all the punishment necessary to inflict in such a prison, with all its varied privileges, and covering a period of many years, there has not been proven—as there does not exist—a single case of permanent injury caused thereby.

"This treatment is not inflicted for the slightest causes, as charged. An inmate is not punished for any one offence, but for an accumulation of offences. The cause is always one and the effect—a degenerate condition of character manifested in criminous conduct persisted in after repeated warning. The strap used in the infliction of personal chastisement is not a cruel or an unusual weapon.

"It has been claimed, during the progress of this investigation, that there must be more or less truth in the charges made against the Reformatory owing, as some of the newspapers have expressed it, to the concurrence of proof. It was developed upon the investigation, and it is the conceded fact that the New York *World* and other newspapers hostile to the Reformatory circulated in Clinton prison, Auburn, and other places where this investigation was conducted; the inmates had access to the columns of these papers and read them; each and every witness before going upon the stand was interviewed and talked to by reporters from the New York *World*. At Clinton prison, where some twenty or thirty convicts were sworn and examined and testified as to the location of blows, each of them said that he was struck across the kidneys, and, on being requested by the physician, Dr. Ransom, to locate the kidneys, could not do so. The reporters for the *World* produced there a diagram which was one rib short, and had the kidneys located too low. The attention of the committee was called to this fact by the regular physician in charge of the prison at Dannemora. The diagram disappeared from view. Later, at Auburn, when the thirty witnesses there were examined, each of whom had been previously interviewed by the reporters of the *World*, they located their kidneys in the proper place with remarkable unanimity. The same situation obtained in the city of New York; and the Board of Managers assert that taking into consideration that this evidence was entirely from the lips of felons and convicts, those who had been transferred from the reformatory because they were declared incorrigible, and in order words hostile, and the further fact that they had all been interviewed by the reporters of the *World* and the nature of the evidence desired explained to them, accounts for the remarkable concurrence of testimony to which so many people have adverted."

It is also denied by the Board of Managers that the superintendent has ever permitted keepers to assault, strike, or maltreat inmates, or that any inmates were ever transferred to State prison merely to make room at the Reformatory. The transfer of incorrigibles did make room for new men, who were amenable to reform and therefore more deserving; but no man has been transferred unless he belonged to one of the three classes in which the law authorizes it.

The evidence does not show, says the memorial, that paroled men are brought back, as Mr. Litchfield's report charges, for "very trivious and oftentimes trivial reasons." In the five cases cited as such by the committee and called cases of hardship, four had committed acts of dishonesty or lewdness, and the fifth had quit his employment in violation of his parole conditions, and for weeks had supported himself by gambling. Nor does the testimony reveal any cases of injustice by inmate monitors. To replace the inmate monitors by paid citizens to accomplish the same results would increase the expense enormously. The allegations of the committee that the annual reports of the Reformatory show steady decrease in the good results obtained is utterly without foundation.

The Board of Charities, says the memorial, for years have visited and inspected the Reformatory, and have known that corporal punishment was administered. They reported with reference thereto to the Legislature, and have spoken in the highest terms of the institution, its managers, and its superintendent. Either they have reported falsely before or their findings now are unjust. The memorial concludes:

"1. The managers claim that the closing admission of the Board of Charities, that 'there is much to commend in its practical operation, especially in its educational, technological, and military features,' and their assertion that 'no charges whatever have been made against its financial administration,' are, in themselves, answers to the declaration that the managers are deserving of removal for negligence and maladministration. * * * The things the committee are compelled to praise would not exist if this Board had been guilty of misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty, or if the General Superintendent had been cruel, unjust, and inhuman. Negligence and brutality could not accomplish the work the Reformatory has done and is doing. That work and all the results thereof, to thousands of young men, the managers place before your honorable body, as the final answer to the calumny of criminals and the injustice of the official investigators.

"2. If the Board of Managers were convinced by the testimony that they had been, even through any excusable oversight or natural misapprehension, responsible, collectively or individually, for any injustice, cruelty, or maladministration of any kind—none of which they emphatically affirm has ever existed under their management—they would not hesitate a moment to return to the Executive the commission of their arduous, unrecompensed, and thankless tasks, but as they are not so convinced, and as they know that they have neglected no duty in their office, they protest unanimously against the recommendation of their removal.

"The charges were instigated for a sensational agency that boasts it has expended over $10,000 in its unscrupulous work, abetted by criminal revenge, and the report thereon was sustained by a board that never heard or read the testimony. The charges were made against one officer and the report was made against five others, four of whom were never heard in their defence. The investigation was long conducted, and finally reported on by one committeeman, who was grossly biased, and persisted, both in violation of the explicit directions from the Board and against the protests of the accused, in holding on to a place designed to be occupied by three fair, honest, and competent men.

"The memorial is signed by William C. Wey, M. H. Arnot, James B. Rathbone, W. H. Peters, and B. L. Swartwood. It was presented in both Houses of the Legislature, and in each it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Gov. Flower said to-day that he would hold a conference at the Executive chamber to-morrow with the managers of the Elmira Reformatory. He said that no charges had as yet been filed against them, as a result of the recent investigation, and the Governor can remove the managers of the institution only on charges preferred and sustained.

WILL ASK TEN CENTS MORE FOR ICE.

Dealers Talk About Starvation and Revise Their Summer Schedule.

Ice will cost ten cents more a hundred pounds the coming summer than it did last summer, according to the ice dealers who met yesterday afternoon in the Grand Opera House. The session lasted two hours. The dealers say they have for a long time been on the verge of starvation, and that even with the advance in prices they cannot hope to make money.

The schedule agreed upon yesterday is subject to change at any time, and the lowest hint that prices will be pushed upward again before summer is here. It requires 2,000,000 tons to supply New York and Brooklyn. There is in sight, they say, but 2,400,000 tons.

The retail dealers propose to form an organization. Preliminary steps were taken yesterday. At a meeting to be held a week from to-morrow details will be discussed and officers elected. At yesterday's meeting 500 of the 750 dealers in the city were represented.

NO PAY FOR WIRE INSPECTORS.

At Albany It Is Believed at Present that They Ought to Pass Examinations.

There are fourteen inspectors in the employment of the Board of Electoral Control. They were appointed at salaries of $1,200 each a year, but for the past three months none of them has been paid. Payment is made through the office of the State Comptroller, and Comptroller Roberts, the Republican incumbent of that office, has stopped the salary of the inspectors because they were appointed without a civil service examination. The question has been raised before, and Corporation Counsel Clark has decided that no examination is required. The Republican Attorney-General of the State, however, may disagree with Mr. Clark.

The friends of the inspectors say that their woes are the result of the eagerness of John E. Milholland to secure patronage for his followers, and that, should half the inspectors be dismissed and replaced by Milholland men, no civil service examination would be insisted on.

St. Gaudens Submits Two New Designs.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. St. Gaudens has submitted two new models of his World's Fair medal to the Quadro-Centennial Committee of the Senate. All the characteristics of the original are retained in the revised medal except that in one design a shield is held by the figure typifying Young America, thus relieving the nude character of the figure, and in the second degree a ribbon sufficiently wide to perform the same service as the shield is held in the youth's hands.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Recess. CHAMBERS.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M. SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 1261, 476, 1461, 1010, 1020, 1003, 1105, 1119, 1058, 1129, 1134, 1162, 1165, 1110, 776, 1138, 492, 1093, 403, 875, 560, 874, 917, 876, 472. Part II.—Clear. Elevated railroad cases. Part III.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part I.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Clear. Nos. 2107, 590, 1677, 1164, 1331, 4178, 840, 4111, 1603, 2709, 1740, 1760, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1783, 1786, 1816. Part I.—Clear. Cases from Part III. Part II.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Will of Frederick A. Lawcraft at 10:30 A. M. CHAMBERS—Estate of Cain at 10:30 A. M. and Stephen Pilbin at 12 M. For probate—Wills of Lavinia Mead, Austin Huntington, Nicholas Grebenstein, Margaretha Jager, Frank Pfaab, Susanna Rothkopf, Aaron F. Hanson, Louis Huber, John C. Clifford, Magdelena Siegarth, James C. Rogers, and Sophia Steinman at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term. SPECIAL TERM—Motion calendar. EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term. TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 799, 2561, 2035, 1176, 1172, 1358, 1424, 725, 1353, 1899, 1906, 1777, 1884, 1519, 1709, 1521. Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Clear. Nos. 589, 796, 785, 796, 1440. EQUITY TERM.—Clear. Elevated railroad cases. TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Clear. Nos. 1380, 1374, 1144. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 2143, 1421, 1438, 1180, 1447, 1275, 1350, 1378, 1651. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 1747, 1846, 1140.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Motions. TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

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POLICE CAPTAIN HAUGHEY ON TRIAL.

The Police Board Ordered Charges, Against Superintendent Byrnes's Advice.

Capt. William R. Haugher of the West Forty-seventh street police station was put on trial yesterday, before the Police Board, on a charge of neglect of duty. A peculiar feature of the case was that the complaint was made notwithstanding that Superintendent Byrnes had reported that Haugher had not been derelict.

On the night of Feb. 22 Central Office detectives raided disorderly houses in the precincts commanded by Capts. Price, Martens, and Haugher. Charges were made by Superintendent Byrnes against the first two for having failed to close the houses, and they were fined five days' pay and thirty days' pay respectively. Then the Police Commissioners asked Superintendent Byrnes why he had not made charges against Capt. Haugher also. He replied that in his opinion Capt. Haugher had done his duty. The Board, nevertheless, decided to put Haugher on trial.

Detective Sergeants Titus, Vallely, and Grady testified to getting evidence and making the raid. They said that the woman who kept the house was discharged in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and that a charge of violating the Excise law was still pending against her.

Testimony was given that two of Capt. Haugher's men had obtained evidence against the place between the time the Central Office men visited it and the raid. Capt. Haugher admitted that he reported to Superintendent Byrnes on Feb. 22 that there were no disorderly houses in his precinct, although he knew of the existence of the house referred to. The Commissioners held that he should have communicated the evidence in his possession to Superintendent Byrnes. Inspector McAvoy gave evidence in favor of Haugher, and this closed the trial.

VERDICT FOR MISS PRICE.

The Jury Gives Her $750—The Defendants Will Appeal.

Miss Price has won her suit against GaNun & Parsons, the opticians from whom she received a pair of glasses, which, she said, were not of the kind called for by the prescription she had taken to them. She was sick from vertigo afterward, and sued for $5,000 before Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court. A sealed verdict was ordered on Monday. Yesterday it was found that the jury had awarded $750 to Miss Price. The defendants will appeal to the General Term. Lawyer James O'Neill, who appeared for GaNun & Parsons, said that the opticians would carry the case to the highest court, to establish a precedent.

The glass which Miss Price said was wrong," the lawyer said, "was only one-half a diopter stronger than the one in the other eye, and was only two degrees different from ordinary window glass. It is the kind women usually have put into a lorgnon when there is nothing the matter with their eyes. If this precedent is to stand, every optician will have to exact an agreement from his customers that he shall not be held responsible for the customer's health. Miss Price wore her glasses for six months before she came to us with the report of her illness. GaNun and Parsons were no more responsible for what happened to her than a shoemaker would be if a man bought a pair of shoes and allowed the one that belonged on the left foot to be put on the right foot, and, after he had worn them that way for six months, sued the shoemaker's reputation, should sue the shoemaker for damages because his feet were injured."

EDITH SIMMONS'S JEWELRY.

She Says that Conductor Leavitt Retained Articles Pledged for a Loan.

Jacob M. Leavitt, a parlor car conductor on the New Jersey Central Railroad, was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of stealing jewelry from Miss Edith Simmons of 147 West Fifty-third street. In last October Miss Simmons said Leavitt got from her a cluster diamond ring, a ruby, diamond, and sapphire ring, a turquoise ring, various diamond, emerald, and mother-of-pearl brooches, earrings, and studs, and four oil paintings, all of the value of $1,000. He engaged to lend to Miss Simmons $1,250 cash, with the jewelry as collateral security. Miss Simmons said that she got only $65 in cash. Most of the articles were from time to time returned by Leavitt, but she accused him of retaining a solitaire diamond ring and a three-stone diamond ring.

Leavitt said that most of the articles were given to him to pawn, and that some of them belong to him. One of the rings, he said, was given to him as a Christmas present. Instead of being in any way under pecuniary obligations to Miss Simmons, he alleged that the reverse was the case. Four years ago, according to his story, he furnished a house for her, and since then he has paid her rent several times as well as some wine bills.

Justice Martin held Leavitt in $1,000 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

Local Business Troubles.

The Sheriff levied yesterday on the factory of Annie Petchaft of the Columbian Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of suspenders and felt embroideries at 5 Rutgers place, on an execution for $4,089 in favor of Sacharias Isaar.

The Sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of Benjamin F. Denniston in "three piles of rock and one pump" at Kingsbridge, realizing $75. Mr. Denniston was a contractor on the Harlem Ship Canal, and was a bank cashier at Ottawa, O., before he came to New York in 1891.

Henri Chegnay, silk dyer and refinisher at Sixth avenue and Pacific street, Brooklyn, made an assignment in that city yesterday to Theodore L. Herrmann without preference.

Wholesale Vaccination in Brooklyn.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn has made arrangements to have all the public school children vaccinated. He has also sent this notice to the Presidents of the elevated and surface railroads:

You are hereby directed to protect your employees from the danger of contagion of small-pox by having them vaccinated within four days from this date, after which time this department will examine the arms of all employees, and, where no evidence of recent vaccination exists, such cases will be vaccinated by the examiner.

The 2,000 employees in Havemeyer & Co.'s sugar refinery will be vaccinated to-day. Only three new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday.

Dr. Colt Leaves His Petition Behind.

The sweeping petition of Dr. Stanton Colt to the Legislature on behalf of the working people, demanding a number of city improvements for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed, had 45,000 signatures yesterday, and more were coming in. It is to be sent to the Legislature to-morrow, provided there are 50,000 signatures. Dr. Colt was to take it, but he sails for Europe to-day.

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PASSED OVER WERTS'S VETO.

THE GUTTENBURG JUSTICE OF THE PEACE LAW DOOMED,

Although Those Who Voted for the Repealer Admit Its Good Points—Partisan Bills Rushed Through Both Houses.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—When Chairman Franklin Murphy of the Republican State Committee left for home to-night he remarked to Senator Ketcham that "one good day's work is done." This referred to his success in adjusting the differences between the Hudson and Essex Republicans over the Freeholder bill; the passage through both Houses of the Freeholder bill which is to give Passaic, Mercer, and Camden Republican Boards, and the bill taking from Democratic Comptroller Connelly of Newark about $9,500 per year in fees. Besides, the House bill abolishing the offices of Superintendents of Fire and Police in Newark and Jersey City was pushed through the Senate. A repealer of the present law regulating the election of Freeholders in Essex and Hudson counties was introduced and rushed through to final passage in less than half an hour, despite the objections of the Democrats. The bill repealing the Guttenburg Police Justice bill, vetoed last night by the Governor, was passed over the veto by a party vote, although all of the speakers admitted that the present law is a good one and prevents persons from being persecuted by being taken before a Justice at a distance from their homes.

The freeholder bills, the veto, and several others were made caucus measures at a rather stormy meeting of the Republicans this afternoon. Speaker Holt objected to the Freeholder bill for second-class counties because it would legislate out of office Republicans and might result in a Democratic Board being chosen. He was overruled by the reformers. The compromise agreed upon by the Hudson and Essex county Republicans provides for the election of a Board of twelve Freeholders from the county at large. Minority representation is given by a proviso that each party shall nominate but seven candidates and twelve of the fourteen be elected.

While Chairman Murphy was adjusting the differences between the members from the two big counties, Senator Skirm was making trouble for the Democrats. The bills were passed by both Houses during the Senate deadlock, legislating out of office Bernard J. Ford of Newark, the superintendent of the Capitol. Provision was made in one of the repealers that the Treasurer should be custodian of the Capitol and appoint an assistant. Treasurer Swain, before his election, was lavish in promises to the Mercer men, but since last week he has grown cool and sought to repudiate them. Senator Skirm is too shrewd a politician to be "alone" in a novice, so he quietly had a resolution passed recalling the three "Barney Ford repealers," as they are called, in order to correct an oversight. The correction will be a substitution of Comptroller Hancock as custodian of the Capitol. The Essex men are not up to his game yet, and the discovery will be too late to avail them.

The House passed the bill taking the appointment of Corporation Counsel and Attorney in Jersey City from the Board of Finance and giving it to the Mayor. A bill requiring that the American flag shall be floated from the Capitol on every holiday and when the Legislature is in session was also passed. The Senate passed the House bill requiring patriotic exercises in the public schools on the Fridays preceding Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving.

Senator Ketcham introduced an amendment to the election law, the features of which are that there is to be no house-to-house canvass for registration of voters; no naturalization papers are to be granted between Oct. 1 and election day; official ballots are not to be furnished outside of the polling booths; a recount may be had on application being made within four days after election by any candidate who deposits a sum of money sufficient to pay the costs; legal voters upon whose names some one has voted are to be permitted to swear in their votes. A penalty of $1,000 fine and two years' imprisonment is prescribed for carrying official ballots outside the election booths or mutilating or destroying a register's list.

Senator Stokes introduced a bill providing for the reorganization of the Riparian Commission, so that it shall consist of the Governor and four members to be chosen in joint meeting. Senator Bradley introduced a duplicate of the State Water Board bill recently introduced in Assembly by Assemblyman Mel'wane. Other bills introduced legislate out of office all county officials in Mercer, Passaic, and Camden counties and provide that the vacancies shall be filled by the Republican Freeholders to be elected next month, make eight hours a day's work upon all contracts for public improvements, and reorganize the Boards of Public Works in Newark and Jersey City, which are to consist of five members, to be elected, only three of whom shall belong to the same political party.

Gov. Werts sent to the Senate to-night these nominations:

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Warren county, Wm. H. Dawes, reappointed; Ocean county, Charles R. Mathis; Hudson, Albert Hoffman, reappointed; Cape May, Stephen H. Bennett; Camden, James Gaunt, reappointed; Bergen, George W. Wheeler; Somerset, Henry G. Wagner; Hunterdon, Bowman S. Cox; Essex, Carl Buttner, reappointed.

For Prosecutor of Pleas—Somerset county, James J. Mehan; Gloucester, Belmont Parry, reappointed; Cumberland, William A. Logue; Essex, Elvin W. Crane, reappointed.

For Law Judge of Cumberland County—James R. Hoagland, reappointed.

For Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls—Aaron Carter, George C. Maddock, Edward S. Stokes, P. J. Fitzgibbons.

For Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys—James M. Pardons, N. S. Rue, and Moses Bigelow.

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Try us on prices, pianos, new or little used; see if we cannot suit you; $5 to $10 per month. Steinway and other first-class makes; pianos, $125, $150, $175; organs, $10 per month. Sohmer, $175; good organ, 8 stop, $40; our celebrated "Opera" pianos, $200 up.

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