

GROWTH OF METHODISM.

ALMOST A HUNDREDFOLD IN A HUNDRED YEARS—ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS AT CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Chicago, May 3.—That the Methodist Episcopal Church has grown and flourished like a branch in the last hundred years of its activity in the United States was impressed upon the General Conference at its second day's session in the Auditorium to-day. The Episcopal Address, read by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, secretary of the Board of Bishops, showed that from a body of sixty-one thousand members the denomination has grown to one of six million members since 1800, and while the population of the country has increased fourfold, the denomination has grown ninety-sevenfold. This seemed to disprove clearly the assertions recently made regarding the great campaign for the salvation of souls. Since the General Conference of 1806 the growth has been 4 per cent., one hundred and five thousand new members, including probationers, being added. Meantime, however, the church has been engaged in educational work, and the religious convictions of the Church have remained unchanged.

The removal of the time limit of appointments was recommended by the Bishops, unless it is decided to return to the three-year limit. When this recommendation was read the Conference applauded heartily. It is now believed that the time limit, one of the peculiar features of the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is doomed. There is no desire to return to a rule limiting the stay of a preacher in one charge to three years, and, with the Bishops favoring its removal, the time limit probably will be abolished, and no longer will the Methodist Church be the church of itinerant clergymen, except as changes are deemed necessary from year to year.

"Too often the dogmatist and the charlatan are one and the same," said the address, advising ministers not to take part in controversies between capital and labor and to avoid harmful ex-cathedra discussions of social questions. Warning was given also against making the Methodist church for the rich as against the poor. The saloon was pronounced a greater evil than slavery. The "miserable miscarriage of the Anti-Canteen law" was condemned, arousing applause and the Chautauqua salute.

On the amusement question the Bishops declared there was danger in prohibition of amusement, and advised following Wesley's principle, forbidding such amusements as cannot be used "in the name of the Lord Jesus." Warnings in the Discipline against certain diversions are desired by the Bishops.

BISHOPS' ADDRESS PRAISED. Eleven o'clock was set as the time for hearing the address of the Bishops, formulated at the meeting in Indianapolis last week. The address, consisting this time of nearly fifteen thousand words, was one of the features of the General Conference, and was heard with unusual attention and applause. It was the longest Episcopal address ever presented, and was pronounced by the Rev. James Robertson, of the Irish Conference, from the platform, as "The finest utterance of ecclesiastical statesmanship ever issued." Bishop Warren relieved Bishop Andrews of the duties of the presiding officer for part of the session, and introduced the Rev. Thomas Allen, of the Wesleyan Conference, in England, and the Rev. Mr. Robertson, who were on the platform.

A committee of fifteen was announced by Bishop Merrill, with Dr. J. D. Hammond as chairman of the committee, to consider the case of Caleb Butterworth, a lay delegate from the New-Jersey Conference, whose admission was challenged. The committee was excused, and began its deliberations. At noon it reported Mr. Butterworth as eligible and duly elected, and he received his seat.

By a rising vote the Conference adopted a resolution of sympathy with Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of Boston, who, because of feeble health, is unable to be present. A telegram was sent to Bishop Foster by Secretary Monroe, conveying the good wishes of the brethren, and expressing the hope that he would be able to attend the Conference. It is likely to be taken by the Committee on the Episcopacy when it meets. Usually the general Conference does not retire a Bishop from active service, unless he himself requests it, but four years ago at Cleveland two were placed on the retired list. This time no Bishop has requested that he be relieved from active service, so far as is known.

BISHOPS WHO MAY BE RETIRED. In regard to Bishop Merrill, it is urged that his advanced age—he is seventy-five years old—would make his retirement advisable. He certainly is considered as having earned rest after his activity in the Episcopacy for twenty-eight years. Bishop Andrews, who has been in this high office the same number of years as the present Chicago Bishop, also has attained to a goodly old age. Besides Bishops Merrill and Andrews, Bishop Bowman, already retired, and Bishop Foster are the only men still living of the eight elevated to the Episcopacy in 1872 at the Conference in Brooklyn. Bishop John F. Hurst, who was elected in 1880, is to be retired that he may devote all his time to the National University at Washington. It is rumored, when seen to-day, however, Bishop Hurst said he did not know that the Committee on the Episcopacy intended to act in regard to him.

Dr. Foxworth, of Chicago, promises to take the initiative in bringing up a revision of that section of the Book of Discipline referring to amusements. He has prepared the following memorial, which he will have presented to the Conference at the proper time: "Let all that part of Paragraph 248 relating to amusements be stricken from the paragraph, and in connection with Section 3 of Paragraph 193 let the following be added: 'And it shall be the duty of the pastors on receiving members into the Church to earnestly counsel and advise them against all worldly pleasures and practices calculated in any way to destroy their spiritual growth and usefulness, such as dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties or patronizing dancing rooms.'"

FEAR OF FEVERS IN CANADA. Detroit, May 3.—Local papers print the following from Windsor, Ont., on the opposite side of the Detroit River: "Colonel Holmes, commanding officer of No. 1 Military District, received instructions from Ottawa to have the 2nd Essex Fusiliers, 7th London Fusiliers, the 26th Middlesex, 27th Lambton and 28th Elgin battalions ready to march at two hours' notice. This step has been deemed advisable by the militia department owing to the information that bands of renegade Indians are invading Canada and committing depredations along the Detroit River, for the purpose of destroying some of the railway lines. Arrangements have been made for the mobilization of the militia at any time. Local military authorities assert that an invasion is not feared, but that the battalions named will be mobilized at some point on the frontier for tactical exercises only."

POSTOFFICE BILL AMENDED.

PROVISION FOR PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE RESTORED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 3.—The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads completed the Postoffice Appropriation bill to-day, and Chairman Wolcott will report it to-morrow. The net increase in the bill is about \$1,000,000, which includes the restoration of the provision for pneumatic tube service first reported by the House Committee. It provides \$225,000 for continuing the present contracts and adds \$100,000 for the extension of the service to other cities in addition to those where it has been in use.

The following amendment has been made to the provision relating to letter carriers: "Provided, That letter carriers may be required to work as nearly as practicable only eight hours on each working day, but not in any case exceeding forty-eight hours during the six working days of each week, and such number of hours on Sunday, not exceeding eight, as may be required by the needs of the service, and if a legal holiday shall occur on any working day the service performed on that day shall be counted as eight hours toward the time actually employed."

Before the action of the committee hearings were granted to persons favoring the pneumatic tube service. The vote in the committee on this item was 10 to 0.

Chairman Wolcott told the committee that when the provision was reached in the Senate some members of the committee had been heard to take charge of the bill, as he would oppose the provision on the floor.

TO ADJUDICATE ALIENS' CLAIMS.

MR. HITT'S BILL INTENDED TO CURE DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT METHODS.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—The Judiciary Committee of the House has reported favorably Mr. Hitt's bill to furnish a means of adjudicating claims for damages brought against the United States by citizens or citizens of a foreign State. As is well known, there is at present no fixed method of procedure open to a subject or citizen of a foreign State claiming of the United States indemnity for injury to his person or property under a treaty or under the principles of international law. In default of any better method, claims of this kind are presented by the Ambassador or Minister of the country of the claimant to the Department of State. Discussions usually ensue, in some cases prolonged investigations are had, and finally, if the State Department deems it advisable as a question of justice or policy to pay the claim or a part thereof, a communication is sent to the House, recommending an appropriation for that purpose. The question must then be examined and passed on by a committee, on the report of which action is taken by the House, and afterward the same course has to be pursued in the Senate. At no state of this procedure is there anything like a judicial investigation of the facts and circumstances on which the claim is based.

Mr. Hitt's bill, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, provides that such claims shall hereafter be brought to suit in the Court of Claims, under certain limitations. The right to sue is to be granted only to citizens and subjects of foreign States who claim similar rights and privileges to citizens of the United States. Moreover, no suit can be brought after two years from the date on which the plaintiff has made his domicile in the United States for more than a year continuously prior to the accrual of his claim for damages. Both the State Department and the Department of Justice approve the amended measure.

CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS ENDS.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES.

Washington, May 3.—A dinner at the Arlington Hotel marked the close to-night of the fifth triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, which has been in session here for the last three days. The Congress has been successful, and the attendance was exceptionally large. Most of the constituent societies held meetings to-day and finished up their programmes. A number of them elected officers as follows:

- American Climatological Association—President, Dr. S. H. Babcock, of Chicago; vice-president, Dr. A. C. Peabody, of Washington, and Dr. S. Langmaid, of Boston; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, of Philadelphia.
American Orthopedic Society—President, Dr. Oliver F. Wadsworth, of Boston; vice-president, Dr. Charles Steadman, of New York; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. S. Prout, of Brooklyn; recording secretary and treasurer, Dr. S. B. St. John, of Hartford, Conn.
American Ophthalmological Association—President, Dr. Arthur J. Gilllett, of St. Paul; first vice-president, Dr. B. E. McKenzie, of Toronto; second vice-president, Dr. A. W. Reid, of Rochester; secretary, Dr. A. R. Shands, of Washington; treasurer, Dr. E. G. Brackett, of Boston.
Association of American Anatomists—President, Dr. George S. Huntington, of New York; first vice-president, Dr. H. H. Gerrish, of Portland, Me.; second vice-president, Dr. C. Huber, of Ann Arbor; secretary and treasurer, Dr. D. S. Lamb, of Washington.
American Pediatric Society—President, Dr. W. D. Brooker, of Baltimore; first vice-president, Dr. Henry H. Harkness, of Philadelphia; second vice-president, Dr. L. A. Morris, of Boston; secretary, Dr. Samuel S. Adams, of Washington; treasurer, Dr. H. H. West, of Albany; recorder and editor, Dr. W. L. Carr, of New York.
American Laryngological Association—President, Dr. Henry H. Harkness, of Philadelphia; vice-president, Dr. Arthur Ames Bliss, of Boston; secretary-treasurer, Dr. D. N. Newcomb, of New York.
Association of American Physicians—President, Dr. H. H. Welch, of Baltimore; vice-president, Dr. H. B. Walcott, of Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Henry Hurst, of Albany; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Crozer-Gilchrist, of Philadelphia.
American Protological Society—President, Dr. James P. Tuttle, of New York; vice-president, Dr. Thomas C. Martin, of Cleveland; secretary, Dr. William M. Beach, of Pittsburgh.
American Sociological Society—President, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Dr. Howard H. Parker, of Washington, R. W. Wilcox, of New York, and H. H. Jones, of New York.
American Society of Naturalists—President, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, of Washington; treasurer, Dr. John S. McClain, of Washington.

NEW NAME FOR A SANDY HOOK CHANNEL.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—Senator Dewey reported from the Commerce Committee an amendment to the effect of which is to change the name of East Channel, across Sandy Hook Bar, to Ambrose Channel. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

STOLEN JEWELRY STILL UNCLAIMED.

Police Captain Schmittberger, of the West One-hundredth-st. station, has at the station house a quantity of silverware and jewelry which he recovered recently from the pawnshop of William Welsbenberger, at No. 528 Sixth-ave., where it had been pledged by thieves who stole it from flat and dwelling houses in that part of the city. The stolen property still awaits its owners, and the captain is anxious that they should call and claim it.

SALE OF OSWEGO PROPERTY.

Oswego, N. Y., May 3.—The properties of the Home Electric, Oswego Gas and People's Electric Light companies were sold to-day to the People's Gas and Electric Company of Oswego. The New-York brokers, and the amount involved is \$400,000.

TO AMEND CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

Ottawa, May 3.—A bill will be introduced in Parliament to amend the law of copyright in the direction of controlling the importation into Canada of books for which the Canadian market has been sold to Canadian publishers. It is also understood that a clause will be placed in the bill giving copyright for special articles and correspondence in newspapers for eighteen hours.

THE BUFFALO GOING FAR NORTH.

Newport News, Va., May 3 (Special).—The United States training cruiser Buffalo left Hampton Roads this morning on a five months' cruise in European waters, going as far as Christiansburg, Norway. She has five hundred landmen aboard, and will be further north than any American warship and ever before sailed.

PRIESTS OFF ON HOLY YEAR PILGRIMAGE.

The Right Rev. J. A. Forest, Bishop of San Antonio, and five Texas priests, the Very Rev. Joseph Lefebvre, Provincial Visitor of the Oblate Missionaries, Lowell, Mass., Monsignor Ferran, of Johnstown, Penn., and about twelve priests sailed yesterday morning on the French Line steamship La Bretagne for Rome. They are making the "Holy Year" pilgrimage, which will consist of a long and arduous journey of Jean Baptiste de La Salle, founder of the Order of Christian Brothers. Three Sisters of Charity, who are going to Marselles, and M. Henri de Regnier, the lecturer, who has been in this country for two years, will accompany the La Bretagne. Another passenger was Alfred Simonson, cashier of the Great Ocean Company, on board which has been in New-Orleans during the season just over.

CLOSE OF THE TISSOT EXHIBIT.

Only four more days remain in which to view the paintings by Tissot illustrating the life of Christ now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, Twenty-third-st. and Ave. The exhibit closes on Monday next, May 7.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

THE FREE HOMES BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, May 3.—The House of Representatives to-day passed without a division the "Free Homes" bill, which throws open to entry under the provisions of the Homestead act some thirty-three million acres of land which have been added to the public domain in the course of the last twelve years. These lands have been acquired from Indian tribes. By the terms of the bill the Government assumes the payment of the purchase price to the Indians and existing land relative to agricultural colleges is changed so as to insure the payment of the endowments which heretofore have come out of the sale of public lands in case of deficiency. These payments involve \$1,200,000 annually. The action of the House to-day denotes the abandonment of a policy initiated by Congress at the instance and mainly through the influence of the late William S. Holman when he was at the zenith of his power in a Democratic House of Representatives. The policy was the reversal of one established in 1862 by the Republican party after a ten years' struggle in Congress.

MR. GROW'S WORK FOR FREE LANDS.

That was a memorable contest, and one of the foremost leaders at that time in favor of "free lands for the landless" was Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, then the youngest member of the House of Representatives. Among the speakers in support of the Homestead bill which was approved and thus made law by Abraham Lincoln on May 27, 1862, none was more enthusiastic and eloquent than Galusha A. Grow, who left the Speaker's chair and came down to the floor to advocate the original Homestead bill, of which he was the author. Two years before that Mr. Lovejoy had reported the Grow Homestead bill favorably in the House, and that body had passed it by a vote of 115 to 65. The Senate also passed a substitute which required settlers to pay for the homestead at least the rate of 25 cents an acre. The friends of the Grow bill were forced to accept the substitute or receive nothing—and the latter was what they received, for the substitute was vetoed by President Buchanan on the ground that it was unconstitutional, although it had previously passed that body by a vote of 44 to 8.

Ex-Speaker Grow, now the oldest member of the House of Representatives, still alert and vigorous, both physically and mentally, spoke again to-day in behalf of "free lands for the landless" and of re-establishing the homestead policy which, as to a large portion of the public domain, was reversed by a Democratic House and Administration a dozen years ago. Mr. Grow spoke with all the fire and vigor of manhood, despite his seventy-seven years, and the applause from all parts of the House and from members of all parties which followed his peroration was as hearty and enthusiastic as it was appropriate and well deserved. The House paid him a fitting compliment when it unanimously consented to have printed an appendix to to-day's speech the one he delivered in that body on the same subject in February, 1862.

THE DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Other strong speeches were made in favor of the bill to-day by Mr. Eddy, of Minnesota; Mr. Flynn, of Oklahoma, and Mr. Wilson, of Idaho, and in opposition to it by Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, who asserted that the cost to the Government of the adoption of the measure would amount to \$86,000,000. That certainly was not an under estimate, being about \$25,000,000 more than the official estimate of Secretary Bliss two years ago, but he recommended that a similar bill be not passed.

In view of the expediency of the legislation opinions, of course, differ, but as regards one proposition everybody is agreed. That is that the settlers on the lands in question will be compelled by the Government to pay for them, and will never be evicted by reason of failure to do so. Year after year Congress has extended the time for payment, and the total amount now due is believed to be \$100,000,000. The Government has been so small, as compared with the total liabilities on that account, as to be not worth mentioning; or, as Mr. Toombs would have said, "of no consequence whatever." The remainder of the day was devoted to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the last but one of the great supply measures.

AFFAIRS IN GUAM.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC REPORT FROM GOVERNOR LEARY.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—Governor Leary has sent to the Navy Department another of his characteristic official reports about affairs in Guam, including the results of a thorough census taken under his direction and a financial statement of the first six months of his administration. It shows a great increase in the population of Mexican dollars in the island treasury. American money has not yet entered into circulation in Guam, and the figures in the balance sheet represent the silver currency left there by the Spaniards. The amount in the local treasury on July 1, 1898, was \$137,511. The receipts from July 1 to January 1, 1899, were \$2,425,425. The receipts for the same period were \$3,749,957, leaving in the treasury on January 1, 1900, \$4,819,907. The receipts will not be so large for the remainder of the fiscal year, as the tax on marriage licenses will not be so productive, but the expenses will be proportionately reduced, as many of the improvements have been completed.

The Governor reports that the evaporating plant is in excellent condition, but it is still without an ice machine, with the hot weather almost at hand. The steam sawmill had been erected, and was ready for work. A telephone system had been installed, and was in successful operation between Agaña, the capital, and the port, and the owners of the plant will be engaged on a topographical survey of the island, which would have been finished in a few months. In fact, all was well at Guam, and life there would be perfect with a refrigerating plant and a good library.

Governor Leary explains to the Department that his request for a library did not contemplate a library of 125 volumes, but he needed an encyclopaedia and other reference works indispensable to his office. Some books of this sort were in the library of the Yosemite Hotel, and he needed a copy of the Yosemite book, a shadeless road, and it was expediting to make the trip whenever a question of the state of health of the island, but from the tabulated enumeration of the population of Guam was forwarded by the Secretary of Navy to-day to the Department of the Interior. It is included in the total for the United States. It shows that Guam had a population of 16,849 persons on January 1, 1900. Of these, 529 lived in the capital city of Agaña. In the district of Agaña are five villages, which with their populations are: Ania, 146; Agaña, 250; Umata, 238; Morizo, 40; and Inarahan, 68. Of the total population of the island, 124 are Catholics, 124 are Protestants, and 1,503 are children under seven years. Governor Leary says nothing about the state of health of the island, but from his requisitions for medicines and surgical supplies, the natives are evidently patronizing the naval medical officers with an astonishing variety of complaints.

AN ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGE WANTED.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—Senator Platt to-day introduced a bill similar to Representative Sherman's providing for an additional circuit judge in the 11th Judicial Circuit, to possess the same qualifications and have the powers and jurisdiction now prescribed by law for the present circuit judges.

INDIAN NAVAL AND MILITARY CADETS.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—Mr. Driggs, of New-York, introduced two bills to-day in the House providing for the appointment of naval and military cadets from each of the judicial districts of the United States Territory. The bills provide that the district are to be made by the Governor of the Choctaw tribe, from the southern district by the Choctaw tribe, from the northern district by the northern district by the Governor of principal chief of the Cherokee and Creek nations, acting jointly.

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HAWAIIAN OFFICIALS CHOSEN.

EX-PRESIDENT DOLE TO BE GOVERNOR AND MORRIS M. ESTEE DISTRICT JUDGE.

Washington, May 3.—A number of nominations for important places in Hawaii will be made soon—possibly before the close of the present week. Ex-President Dole has been selected for the new Governor, and Morris M. Estee, of California, will be judge of the United States Court for the district of all the Hawaiian Islands. A Mr. Rey, of Illinois, has been selected for Marshal of the Islands. Several other names are under consideration for other offices.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

PETTIGREW INDULGES IN ANOTHER TIRADE AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—The Army Appropriation bill passed the Senate late this afternoon after a long debate on Mr. Turner's volunteer travel pay amendment had run its irrelevant and time-wasting course. The point of order made against it as new and unindorsed legislation was eventually sustained by the Chair and by the Senate, and it had to be thrown overboard. Mr. Pettigrew again consumed a large part of the afternoon in a vicious and senseless attack on the Administration's policy of retaining certain volunteer organizations overtime in the Philippines, and varied his assaults on the President and the War Department by ill-natured abuse of colleagues who exposed the emptiness and folly of his remarks. Mr. Hawley came in for a full share of the South Dakota Senator's insults, with an admirable sense of dignity declined to stoop to engage with him in exchanges of that kind.

CLARK'S TENURE PROLONGED.

CONSIDERATION OF HIS CASE POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

Washington, May 3 (Special).—William A. Clark's tenure of office in the United States Senate will be a week or two longer than some of his more active prosecutors on the Privileges and Elections Committee have been disposed to predict. Mr. Chandler, who has had charge of the resolution declaring Mr. Clark's seat vacant, has tried three or four times in the last few days to force action on it, or at least to secure an agreement fixing a definite time for a vote. In no case, however, was he successful, and when he renewed his effort to-day he encountered as fixed an opposition as ever from Mr. Stewart and Mr. Bacon. Both the Senators maintained that ample time should be given to read and digest the voluminous testimony collected and published by the committee, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Chandler refused to admit that they would support the propriety of delaying or forcing a vote. Mr. Hoar came to Mr. Chandler's rescue finally with a suggestion that the resolution be taken up at 10 o'clock and then go over until May 10. A vote may be reached any time in the following week.

MINOR BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, May 3.—In the Senate to-day 137 private pension bills were passed, among them bills granting a pension of \$50 a month to Mrs. Julia MacV. Henry, widow of General Guy V. Henry, and \$50 a month each to General James Longstreet, Mrs. Margaret M. Badger, widow of Commodore Badger, and Mrs. Harriet Gridley, widow of Captain Gridley, of the Navy.

A resolution requesting the Civil Service Commission to supply information concerning violations of the practice after the expiration of the Army and Fortifications Appropriation bills. The House bill for the amendment of the census law to provide for an additional compensation to supervisors.

SEEKING CHEAPER PAPER.

REPRESENTATIVES ASK RELIEF FROM CONGRESS.

Washington, May 3.—Representatives of the American Publishers' Association presented a memorial to the Senate Finance Committee to-day asking that some relief be afforded on account of the increased price of paper. The association is said to represent 2,500 papers. No particular legislation was advocated. The resolution was received by Senator Allison, the acting chairman, in the absence of Senator Aldrich. The resolution recited that the price of printing paper used by newspapers has increased from 90 to 100 per cent without reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the market, and that it is believed to be the work of a trust. The association appealed to Congress to inquire into the cause of the increase, and to remedy these conditions. As newspapers are sold at a fixed price, the resolution stated, the increased cost of the paper on the consumer, and in many instances this increased cost means the confiscation of profits and in others it creates actual loss.

A copy of the resolution was presented by the delegation to the House Ways and Means Committee.

THE CHILIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONER AND AGENT SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, May 3.—The President has selected William Glover Gage, of Michigan, to be Commissioner for the United States on the new Chilean Claims Commission, and William A. Hunt, of Montana, to be agent for the United States before the Chilean Claims Commission. The Chilean Claims Commission was organized by the President by Executive Order on May 1, 1900. The Commission will meet in Washington within the next six months.

ELMIRA'S FORMER CHAMBERLAIN PLEADS GUILTY TO GRAND LARCENY.

Elmira, N. Y., May 3.—Frank E. Bundy, the defaulting former City Chamberlain, was arraigned in court this afternoon, and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Bundy embezzled \$20,000 of city funds, six months in Auburn Prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The sentence pronounced by Justice Sewell is the limit under the indictment, and in consideration of Bundy's pleading guilty he will probably not be further prosecuted when he is released from prison.

GRAND LODGE CONVENTION ENDS.

The three days' convention of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., came to an end yesterday afternoon. The session was largely occupied with the installation of Grand Master Charles W. Mead and the other grand officers who were elected on Wednesday.

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master, Wright D. Fowall, was presented to the Grand Lodge by his own lodge, Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 21, of this city. Past Grand Master Sutherland made the presentation speech. Immediately after the adjournment, the delegates began leaving for their homes.

At the morning session a telegram received from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada thanking the New-York Grand Lodge for the \$1,000 for the relief of the Ottawa fire sufferers was read.

Titus Shandling, of Erie, Pa., presented the report of the Standing Committee on Hall and Asylums. The committee recommended that the children's building at the Titus home be enlarged, and this was approved. At present there are about sixty children at the home.

EIGHTEEN TAKEN OFF A TRAIN AND FINED.

For some time the people living in Kingsbridge have been complaining to the police of the thefts of rolls, bread, milk and vegetables left by the dealers at their homes. Among the complainants was Magistrate Olmsted, who says that many a morning he was obliged to do without his milk and rolls on account of these depredations. It was the opinion of the householders that the thefts were committed by men who stole rides on the Hudson River Railroad. A raid on these trespassers was made by Special Officer McLean, of the railroad company, and Policeman Johnson, of the Kingsbridge station, at an early hour yesterday morning. The train hands arrested thirteen men who were stealing rides. They were taken to the station and afterward to the Morrisania Police Court, where Magistrate Olmsted, after a severe questioning, fined all except one from \$1 to \$5.

The AEOLIAN Is a Musical Instrument in a class by itself. It is a solo orchestra brought within the home and made accessible to every member of the family. THE rich field of orchestral music is open to every one who has an Aeolian. Its presence in the home provides the pleasure of hearing any composition one's mood may call for at any time, with the added pleasure of producing the music one's self. Symphonies, overtures, operas, or the latest popular songs may be summoned at will. Dance music is always available. The expression is controlled by the player, giving to his rendition a musical personality. It is this human element which removes the Aeolian from the rank of mechanical instruments and makes it enjoyable to people of cultivated musical tastes. Yet any one can play it. In the summer home, away from musical advantages, the Aeolian has proved a most needed acquisition and an invaluable ally to the hostess. It always knows how to play. PRICES \$75 TO \$2,500. The Aeolian Co., 18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

COSTLY VASES SEIZED.

FRENCHMAN WHO IMPORTED THEM DID NOT KNOW THE LAW.

Two Chinese vases worth \$40,000 were seized by the Customs officers Wednesday evening on the French liner pier for alleged evasion of the duties law. The vases were the property of M. de Malherbe, a Parisian dealer, who had imported them by way of Vancouver and Quebec, and located them at the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, Lexington-ave. and Forty-second-st. M. de Malherbe exhibited them at that place to several collectors of means, asking \$40,000 for the pair. The vases were removed a few days ago to the vaults in the Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach-st. Inspector Trautner learned that M. de Malherbe had secured passage on La Bretagne, which sailed yesterday, intending to go with his vases to France. He was kept under close surveillance, and on Wednesday morning was seen to call at the Wool Exchange in a cab and get his vases.

Trautner in a second cab followed him to a Cedar-st. place, where both vases were packed in one large case and sent to the French liner pier. There they were seized a few hours before the ship sailed yesterday morning.

M. de Malherbe admitted importing the vases from China, where he said he bought them for 10,000 taels, about \$1,000. He said he supposed they would come in from duty as articles of art, instead of that they must pay a duty of 50 per cent and the usual penalty. M. de Malherbe did not sail on La Bretagne.

INCREASE IN CAPITALIZATION OF AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY.

The necessary papers were filed at Trenton, N. J., yesterday for an increase in the capitalization of the American Bridge Company to \$5,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$5,000,000 of common stock. It is understood that the immediate issue of each class will be \$3,000,000. The new company takes over by purchase about twenty-four of the principal bridge building concerns in the United States, and the stock is 90 per cent of the entire tonnage. Among the works taken over are the A. & F. Roberts's Pennock Works, the Carnegie Company's West Works, Post & McCord's New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company and the Union Bridge Company.

DISCUSSION BY ASSEMBLYMEN AT EAST SIDE SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

At the East Side Settlement House, Seventy-sixth-st. and the East River, last evening, Assemblymen S. S. Slater, Republican, and S. F. Hyman, Democrat, discussed "How We Are Governed from Albany," before a small audience of upper East Side residents. Everett P. Wheeler, president of the Settlement, briefly summed up the points made by the Assemblymen. Thomas A. Fulton, secretary of the Citizens Union, presided, and introduced the speakers.

The object of the meeting was to point to the people the manner in which their representatives in the United States legislate at Albany for legislation affecting purely municipal questions, and to have to ask legislation of the State. Among the municipal questions of this city, what was termed the evils of this order of things, was pointed out by the speakers going through the House and Senate bills of the last session of the Legislature. The speakers pointed out that the North River parks for recreation and the bill to empower the Fire Department to appoint a certain candidate for the Fire Department, and in consideration of Bundy's pleading guilty he will probably not be further prosecuted when he is released from prison.

A similar meeting will be held this evening in Cooper Union, at which the same subject will be discussed by Senators Ford and Donnelly and Simon Sterne.

ELMIRA'S FORMER CHAMBERLAIN PLEADS GUILTY TO GRAND LARCENY.

Elmira, N. Y., May 3.—Frank E. Bundy, the defaulting former City Chamberlain, was arraigned in court this afternoon, and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Bundy embezzled \$20,000 of city funds, six months in Auburn Prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The sentence pronounced by Justice Sewell is the limit under the indictment, and in consideration of Bundy's pleading guilty he will probably not be further prosecuted when he is released from prison.

GRAND LODGE CONVENTION ENDS.

The three days' convention of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., came to an end yesterday afternoon. The session was largely occupied with the installation of Grand Master Charles W. Mead and the other grand officers who were elected on Wednesday.

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master, Wright D. Fowall, was presented to the Grand Lodge by his own lodge, Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 21, of this city. Past Grand Master Sutherland made the presentation speech. Immediately after the adjournment, the delegates began leaving for their homes.

At the morning session a telegram received from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada thanking the New-York Grand Lodge for the \$1,000 for the relief of the Ottawa fire sufferers was read.

Titus Shandling, of Erie, Pa., presented the report of the Standing Committee on Hall and Asylums. The committee recommended that the children's building at the Titus home be enlarged, and this was approved. At present there are about sixty children at the home.

EIGHTEEN TAKEN OFF A TRAIN AND FINED.

For some time the people living in Kingsbridge have been complaining to the police of the thefts of rolls, bread, milk and vegetables left by the dealers at their homes. Among the complainants was Magistrate Olmsted, who says that many a morning he was obliged to do without his milk and rolls on account of these depredations. It was the opinion of the householders that the thefts were committed by men who stole rides on the Hudson River Railroad. A raid on these trespassers was made by Special Officer McLean, of the railroad company, and Policeman Johnson, of the Kingsbridge station, at an early hour yesterday morning. The train hands arrested thirteen men who were stealing rides. They were taken to the station and afterward to the Morrisania Police Court, where Magistrate Olmsted, after a severe questioning, fined all except one from \$1 to \$5.