TEACH MEN TO MAKE LOVE

LILLIAN BELL SAYS SOME ONE OUGHT TO FOUND A COLLEGE.

There's a Great Need of Training in the Art, from Her Point of View, and There Should Be Post-Graduate Instruction for Husbands—Women Are So Clever, Men So Dull.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Thomas Dixon will introduce Miss Lillian Bell to a New York audience. In itself this is not a particularly startling fact, but the circumstances behind the case make it rather interesting. Miss Bell is the author of several popular books, one of which, "A Little Sister to the Wilderness," has a tall, dark hero of a powerfully magnetic temperament. By a queer set of coincidences the Rev. Mr. Dixon finds himself the object of much attention as the original of this hero.

The fact that the well-known minister is tall, dark, and a powerful speaker is not his sole claim to be considered this original. There are other tall, dark, magnetic men. But the circumstances of the hero's life tally so closely with those of Mr. Dixon's own biographical record that he and his friends read the book with saucer eyes and dropped jaw. The queerest part of the whole thing is that, when she wrote the story, Miss Bell did not know Dr. Dixon and had no actual knowledge of his history or his temperament. She had seen him only once, when she heard him preach. She went home from church and thought about the minister as a figurehead for a book, and finally she wove her story out of what it seemed to her might have happened to such a man. The result was a startlingly correct imitation of the real life of the Rev. Mr. Dixon.

Miss Bell is on her way to Europe, where she expects to remain two years. She is tired out, and no wonder! Her correspondence for the last year has equalled that of a politician with snug offices to bestow. Miss Bell is not a politician and she has no offices to give away. She simply wrote some things that "went to the spot" in the hearts of a few hundred thousand people, a large percentage of whom promptly took their pens in hand to tell her so. After "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid" came out, the tide of letters began. It is a significant fact that just about this time the Post Office in Chicago (where Miss Bell lives) was torn down to make way for a larger one. This is only one item, but it speaks for itself.

Thousands and tens of thousands of letters poured into the Bell household. Not little, snippy postal-card communications, but documents of thirty, forty, fifty pages! Men and women from all over this country and England poured forth their life stories, sometimes with the impetuous abandon which showed what a relief it was to them, and sometimes between the lines, where, in spite of their evident effort at concealment, Miss Bell read the truth. She probably knows more love stories than any other woman on the continent, and she hasn't acquired her stock from the pages of history or romance, but from the hearts where the stories have stamped themselves the most indelibly.

"People often ask me whether the situations in 'The Love Affairs of an Old Maid' are taken from life," said Miss Bell yesterday. "Why, I have been unconsciously getting that book together for years. I know it now. I cannot take each individual case in it and put my finger on an exact prototype in real life; but I can think of twenty people who make up the composite photographs, and they are almost indistinguishable one from the other. I don't think the old maid in the book drew forth as many comments as did the others. She is subordinated in a certain way. The letters I have received have been chiefly from people who had love affairs of their own. 'Not that old maids do not have them! They always do.'

"Then you think that every woman has at least one chance to marry?"

"I never have known of one that did not, and I've known 'millions' of unattractive women!"

"There was Y. Z.," said Miss Bell's sister.

"She! Oh, but she was asked!" exclaimed the champion of old maids.

"When do you think a woman becomes an old maid?"

"Well, in the book I represented her as calling herself an old maid at 30. But that was simply an arbitrary choice. What is the use of fixing a date and saying: 'From this time henceforth and forevermore this woman is an old maid.' That is all nonsense. And why should the name be used at all? Especially as a title that carries opprobrium with it. 'Bachelor' is not often used as a term of reproach to men. And yet most bachelors have at least tried to have some woman marry them. They have asked and been refused. The old maids have been asked and done the refusing themselves. Why don't we simply call all unmarried people, men or women, 'bachelors,' and let it go at that?

"There is at least one thing which I hope I accomplished by 'The Love Affairs.' I think I removed a good deal of that stigma from the title of 'old maid.' In fact, people have almost forgotten the foolish old maid and mother-in-law jokes, and have turned their feeble wits upon the new woman. I've had my say about her now, and I'm sure that any one will agree that we can't have too many new women of the kind which really exists.

"It is amusing, though, how men resent the criticism which women have supported so long. A single article I wrote about men brought down an avalanche of about 3,000 letters. It was about men under 35, and it touched a good many sore spots, I'm afraid. Some college boys wrote to me in remonstrance, more or less heated, because I had said that most men were untrained, unformed, and, from a woman's point of view, tolerably embryonic before 35. Naturally a college boy wouldn't agree to that.

"Speaking of colleges, how I wish some one would found a college for training in the art of lovemaking! I suggested once a kindergarten for the training of husbands. Now I want to change that and have a college for lovers, with a post graduate course for husbands. As it is now—well, almost any girl can do almost anything with a man. You know how easily one girl can rob another girl of her lover. He, poor, blind being, never suspects it. A girl would know in a minute if another man was trying to win her from her lover. She has intuitions like antennæ which tell her the very nature of every approach. But with a man it is different. He sees only 'a sympathetic soul' in the girl who leads him away by all the deliberate arts of which she is mistress. But there! one can go on all day talking about these things. Everybody likes to talk about love. People ask me if I am not 'uplifted' by the success I have had, but I tell them that it was not any great inspiration on my part. When I began to talk of love I had the ear of the world.

"I did not write 'The Love Affairs' out of my mind simply. I have been the repository for other people's love stories ever since I can remember. I have almost never been seated at dinner with a man who did not tell me before he left the table all about his first love affair. I generally bear a striking resemblance to his earliest sweetheart. It is a matter of tradition, this fondness people have for confiding their love affairs to me. Probably it is because I am always deeply and genuinely interested in them. These things have appealed to me so long that I never meet a girl without immediately, though often half unconsciously, asking myself what kind of a man she would be likely to attract and what her story would be."

If Miss Bell often shows the clairvoyance which seemed to be at the bottom of her portrayal of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, some people will want to wear a mask when they meet her. She is an extremely attractive woman, not in the least spoiled by her success. She has bright, observant brown eyes, whose evident keenness is aided by glasses. Her hair is slightly gray. She adds to her record as a tradition destroyer by being extremely well dressed, a trait which has been considered incompatible with cleverness in a woman. Altogether, if the people who have written a great many sarcastic letters to her, addressing them "Lillian Bell, Old Maid," and "Lillian Bell, Spinster," could see her, they would promptly realize that, though she is still unmarried, it is because she has been addicted to saying "No."

SHOT BY DESPERADOES.

Officers Had Captured Them, but One of Them Used a Revolver and Both Escaped.

VENTURA, Cal., April 24.—A despatch from Fillmore, in this county, gives meagre details of the shooting of Constable McCoy Pyle by a robber whom he was placing under arrest. On Thursday night robbers entered the room of Ed McCamish, and, after chloroforming and beating him, robbed him of his valuables. On recovering consciousness McCamish notified Policemen Pyle and Lineberger, who immediately started in pursuit. After a chase of thirty-six hours the officers came upon the robbers at Castas, and told them to consider themselves under arrest.

Pyle handcuffed one of the thieves while Lineberger covered the second robber with a gun. Lineberger must have been careless, for the robber was able to draw a pistol and shoot Pyle dead. Lineberger fired and shot the robber in the arm. He returned the fire, and in the darkness both escaped. Pyle was young, but he had captured many desperadoes. He did not know what four was.

Raid on Alleged Disorderly Houses at Maspeth.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 24.—The Empire Hotel and the American Hotel at Maspeth, L. I., were raided this afternoon as disorderly houses. Ten women and three men were arrested and held for trial. The evidence on which the warrants were issued was obtained by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

English Schools, a Trade Dollar, and a Great River Opened to Commerce.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Nearly every day brings some new item showing the genuine awakening of China and the profound influence on the people of the lessons of the war with Japan. If any one five years ago had predicted that in Shanghai, Canton, and Hong Kong schools for instruction in the English language would be opened and patronized liberally he would have been regarded as visionary. Yet in Canton, within the last two months, more than twenty schools for teaching English have been established. A few of these are under the control of native Christian missionaries, but the greater part have been started by Chinese who are quick to see the general feeling among rich and influential literati officials and merchants that their sons must acquire English if they are to make any showing in the public service.

The attitude of the common people toward foreigners in the large treaty ports has also changed materially during the last few months. There is a marked absence of the insulting terms which used to be muttered on all sides when a foreigner ventured into the native quarter, and no open insults or attacks have been reported for some time. This is due largely to the warnings from mandarins that rights of foreigners must be respected and to the swift and heavy punishment of all offenders against this edict.

Another remarkable proof of the growing influence of foreign customs on the Chinese is the English inscription on the new Chinese dollar coined at the Pei-yang mint. It has been designed for general circulation throughout the empire and not merely for the treaty ports. It is well minted, and on one side in English is the inscription, "Twenty-second year of Kwang-shu Pei-yang Arsenal." Within is a picture of the imperial dragon and the pearl, and surrounding the whole is a Chinese version of the English words. On the other side are Chinese and Manchu characters. To popularize this coin among the people of the interior, the Government has decided to pay salaries and expenses of all officials with it, instead of the old taels, as soon as local mints can be established. In a short time this will supplant the old method of reckoning by taels.

The formal announcement of the opening of the West River was made last week. The date set is for June 4. This is one of the important trade water routes of south China, and the decree opens it for the commerce of the world as far as Wuchow, in Kwang-si, which is the head of navigation for all deep-draught vessels. Three treaty ports are designated and four places of call for goods and passengers. The opening of the river will add much to the trade of both Hong Kong and Canton, as the Portuguese port of Macao is virtually out of competition owing to the heavy duties imposed on all tonnage. There is a strong feeling reported in Kwang-si and Kwang-tung for the encouragement of foreign trade. Both these provinces used to be bitterly hostile to the foreigner, and every attempt to open the interior to trade was resented, but now there is a complete revulsion of feeling, and several cities a little off the regular trade routes are clamoring for the same privileges as their more fortunate neighbors. Into Wuchu foreigners are flocking, the missionaries having already bought much land for buildings. Trade in foreign goods is very lively, the people seeming to have a great partiality for muslins, as they bought up the whole stock of this goods brought into the city.

JOSEPH COMPLIMENTS A WOMAN.

Nothing in His Collection of Head Coverings So Fine as Hers.

Somewhat wearied by his metropolitan travels of the previous day, Joseph, the Nez Percés Indian chief, spent yesterday resting in the Wild West camp at South Brooklyn. There he was sought out by several visitors, one of whom was Gen. Walker, a retired army officer. Another visitor was a Miss Pemberton, who used to teach school near Joseph's quarters in the West, and knew him there. He seemed glad to see her and welcomed her with grave politeness. Later he paid the first compliment ever heard from him to a young woman who called, and who was much interested in what she called his "fierce, untamed expression."

"Did he ever scalp any one?" she asked the interpreter.

Joseph, when the question was translated to him, looked at her intently, then walked around behind her and viewed the knot of hair only half hidden by her bonnet.

"Tell her," he said to the interpreter, "that I have nothing in my collection as fine as that."

To-day the chief will take a steamboat ride, probably up the Hudson, although the route had not been decided upon certainly last night.

NORTH TONAWANDA A CITY.

Inhabitants of the Lake Erie Town Pleased Over the New Law.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 24.—By an act of the Legislature North Tonawanda was today changed from a village to a city. A demonstration in which the citizens will participate will occur some night next week. The bill which created the new municipality passed through both Assembly and Senate without a dissenting vote, and this morning ex-Senator James P. Lindsay received a telegram from the capital saying that the Governor had signed the bill.

North Tonawanda is the second largest lumber market in the world, has a population of 20,000, and, on account of its proximity to the Niagara River, will receive much benefit from Niagara electric power. It has the second to the finest harbor on the great lakes. Five trunk lines connect the city with places in the United States.

BURNS'S SKULL WAS FRACTURED.

Dead at the Presbyterian Hospital, Where They Said He Had a Scalp Wound.

Edward Burns, a plumber whose residence is not known, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Coroners' office is going to investigate the cause of his death. Burns was arrested on the morning of April 10 and taken to the East Sixty-seventh street station on a charge of intoxication. He was locked up in a cell, and in the morning was found unconscious. He was taken then to the Presbyterian Hospital. It was found at the hospital that Burns had a severe scalp wound. The police say that he got it by falling on the sidewalk, and this is what the Coroners' office is going to investigate. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy on the body yesterday, and found that Burns had died from fracture of the skull. Coroner Tuthill will take evidence in the matter tomorrow.

NEWARK REFORMERS AS SPIES.

They Propose to Compel Patrons of Saloons to Act as Informers.

Under an old law the Christian Citizenship Union of Newark will proceed against Sunday liquor sellers and concert hall proprietors. The law empowers Justices of the Peace to issue subpœnas requiring persons known to have been in a saloon on Sunday to appear and give testimony as to what transpired there. Already one Justice of the Peace has summoned certain residents of the Hill, and has taken their statements concerning a well-known concert hall and beer garden on Springfield avenue, near Holland street.

The Rev. S. Edward Young, President of the union, said yesterday: "We have been working quietly, and I am much surprised to learn that our plans are out."

PUNISHMENT NOT ENOUGH.

It Ought to Be Cowhiding Instead of the Workhouse, Said Magistrate Crane.

James Manning of 53 Market street was sent to the Workhouse in the Essex Market Court yesterday for kicking and pinching his five-year-old boy, blacking his eyes, and otherwise injuring him.

"I wish I could sentence such a brute as you to a good cowhiding," said Magistrate Crane.

Eastern Capitalists Inspecting New Mexico Coal and Gold Fields.

SANTA FÉ, N. M., April 24.—The New York and Pennsylvania capitalists who have spent the week with C. B. and John A. Eddy of Colorado examining the gold fields and vast coal deposits in Lincoln county, N. M., along the route of the projected railway from El Paso to White Oaks, will reach El Paso to-morrow, after a buckboard drive of nearly 200 miles. It is announced here to-day that the visitors are favorably disposed toward building the railroad. The Lincoln county coal deposits are the largest in the southwest. Geo. W. Dickinson of New York, formerly with the Union Pacific, is the railroad expert with the party.

Lawyer Gilbert Died as He Had Lived, Alone.

Charles J. Gilbert, a lawyer, who had lived alone for years, was found dead in his bedroom at 432 Sussex street, Harrison, N. J., late on Friday night. He was born in this city seventy years ago, and had lived in Harrison nearly fifty years. He had filled several township offices. A widow, one son, and a daughter survive.

Oil Certificates Touch 295.

Standard Oil Trust liquidating certificates showed decided strength yesterday. A sale was made at 295, the highest price they have ever touched.

HATS OFF, SAID THE JUDGE

THAT TURNED A POLITICAL CONVENTION INTO A COURT.

The Delegates Said They Had a Permit from the Mayor to Use the Room, but This Wouldn't Go with Judge Schatz, Who Had Resolved to Protect the Dignity of His Room.

Leading Democrats of Mount Vernon are greatly exercised over the failure of the City Convention to meet in the city court room on Friday night, pursuant to the call of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, Chairman of the City Democratic Committee. The twenty delegates assembled in the court room, according to directions given them, but before the temporary Chairman, W. J. Marshall, called them to order City Judge Adam E. Schatz appeared and informed the delegates that he had given explicit orders that the court room should not be used for a public meeting of any kind without his consent. Judge Schatz then opened court and thus kept possession of the room for two hours. The convention was compelled to retire to other rooms without the formality of an adjournment.

A year ago this spring Judge Schatz was elected to the office of City Judge for a term of four years. Since that time his relations with some of the leading Democrats have been far from harmonious, and the *Daily Argus*, the Democratic organ of Westchester county, has been sharp in its criticisms. The use of the court room for public meetings has been a constant source of dispute since Judge Schatz assumed his office. Mount Vernon is without a suitable place for public meetings, and it has been customary to hold conventions, political meetings, Coroners' inquests, and the like in either the City Court room or the City Council chamber. Accordingly, when Mayor Fiske, as Chairman of the City Democratic Committee, issued the usual call for the Democratic primaries to be held last Wednesday night and the convention to be held on Friday night, he announced that the latter would convene in the City Court room.

Several days after issuing the call Mayor Fiske wrote a letter to Judge Schatz advising him of his action, and asking him if he objected to having the court room used for the purpose of holding the convention. Two days later he received a note from the clerk of the court, Hiram J. Collins, in which he said that the Judge was of the opinion that the dignity of the court would be lowered if a political meeting of any party or for any purpose took place in the same room in which the court transacted business, and that he could not consent to such a proceeding.

The members of the committee were angered, and they advised Mayor Fiske to consult Corporation Counsel David Swits. The City Court room, the Post Office, and the city offices are in the same building, which is owned by one of Mt. Vernon's wealthy families. The Corporation Counsel held that the Judge was a tenant of premises leased by the city only when court was in session, and that when court was adjourned Mayor Fiske became custodian and could dictate the uses of all the rooms and offices.

Friday morning Mayor Fiske called upon Clerk Collins and informed him of the Corporation Counsel's decision, adding that he would relieve Judge Schatz of the responsibility of having the convention meet in the court room. Clerk Collins said he would inform the Court, and promised to be on hand at 7 o'clock in the evening to open the room and make other necessary preparations. When told of the decision of the Corporation Counsel Judge Schatz expressed great indignation:

"I simply will not have the judicial dignity of this court besmirched by having a political meeting held in the court room."

As a result the following order was posted on the walls of the court room:

"It is hereby ordered that the court room of the city of Mount Vernon shall not be used for any public meeting of any kind whatever without the consent of the City Judge.

"Dated Mount Vernon, April 23, 1897.

"ADAM E. SCHATZ,
"City Judge, Mount Vernon."

Mayor Fiske was informed of the action of the court and asked Clerk Collins if he still intended to open the court room. Mr. Collins expressed his regret, but said that he would be compelled to follow his orders. A consultation of the committee was held, and the Mayor decided to procure a key from the janitor and open the court room at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The Mayor had made arrangements to attend the circus in this city on Friday night. He gave Mr. John J. Carmody, one of the leading Democrats, written permission to occupy the court room and hold the convention.

The delegates were prompt in appearing, and the temporary Chairman had assumed his seat when Judge Schatz appeared. He was nearly out of breath and was perspiring freely. The Judge is a short, rotund, vigorous little man. He has been described by the editor of the *Argus* as having been one of Palmer Cox's Brownie band.

"Are you aware, gentlemen," said the Judge, "that I have given orders that no meetings can be held here without my permission?"

"We have a permit!" yelled one of the delegates.

"I'll show you in a minute," replied the Judge, becoming very red in the face.

"I have a letter from the Mayor giving us permission to meet here," said Mr. Carmody.

"The Mayor hasn't any right to give such permission," exclaimed the Judge.

"Oh, you ain't so big," said Assistant Tax Receiver Watts.

With that remark Judge Schatz sent a boy for a couple of policemen and then edged his way through a crowd of delegates, took off his hat and sat down in the chair on the bench.

"The court is now in session," said the Judge, "and you gentlemen must take your hats off and keep still, or I'll remand you for contempt."

"But, Judge—" began a delegate.

"Hats off are now called before I listen to a word," interrupted the Judge.

"We came here," said Police Commissioner Van Tassel, "to hold a convention, and if the court insists on being in session when there is nothing to try, I object."

"Your objection cannot be listened to," said the Judge, "and it is only the affair of the court as to whether there is business before it. I must insist on having all hats come off and absolute silence."

The Court then wheeled in his chair and allowed the delegates to take a prolonged view of the back of his head and shoulders. The silence became oppressive, and one or two of the delegates were about to leave when three policemen marched into the room.

"Did you send for us, sir?" said Officer Marx.

"Court is in session," replied the Judge, turning to face the officer.

"But there is no business before the court," expostulated the policeman.

"When a man is arrested he has a right to an immediate trial, and the court can convene in special session at any time, according to the Criminal Code of the State. While there may not be any business before the court at present, you cannot tell when the Mount Vernon police will make an arrest," said the Court.

"How long shall we remain?" ventured the policeman.

"Until the court adjourns," said the Judge, "and the court may remain in session all night."

While this ultimatum was being delivered Police Commissioner McCarten sauntered into the room with a lighted cigar between his teeth and his hat jauntily tipped on one side of his head.

"Hello, Van," was his first remark as he held out a hand to his fellow Commissioner.

"Hats off in the court room," ordered the Judge, "and no smoking allowed."

"What's up now?" said Mr. McCarten.

"Court's in session, and its dignity must be preserved," sternly ordered Officer Marx.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" exclaimed McCarten as he sank to a chair.

For ten minutes the situation was strained. The Court studiously read the evening papers, while the court officials guarded its dignity. Then the editor of the *Argus* invited the convention to meet in the offices of the paper. There was an immediate commotion among the delegates, and it was finally decided that the convention should be held in the offices of Justice of the Peace Frank A. Bennett, as they were in the same building.

As soon as the delegates left the court room the expressions of indignation were emphatic and vehement, but no official action of a condemnatory nature was taken.

Judge Schatz remained on the bench until informed that the convention had adjourned sine die, and then he formally adjourned court until the next morning. In speaking to a SUN reporter of the difficulty, Judge Schatz said:

"I have no apology to make. I don't propose to have the dignity of my court tainted by a political meeting being held in the court room, and I know my rights. Under the same circumstances I should again do the same thing."

Mayor Fiske said that he did not think comment necessary, as the Court's conduct would show for itself, and he did not care to take the chance of being arrested for contempt by criticising Judge Schatz.

Arrested for Poolselling.

W. T. Murphy of 256 West Twenty-fifth street was arrested in Louis Strenser's saloon at 281 Eighth avenue yesterday afternoon for poolselling. Detective Walsh of the West Twentieth street police station went into the saloon and saw Murphy taking bets on the races at Elkton. Walsh placed $5 on Native, and arrested Murphy as soon as the bet was recorded. Murphy had a book showing that he had taken bets amounting to $85. He had $80 in his pockets.

Uniform Borough Law for New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—Gov. Griggs to-day filed with his approval the General Burough bill passed by the Legislature. The new law provides a uniform system of government for the boroughs, many of which have been operating under special laws which have been declared by the courts to be unconstitutional. The new law is being printed at the expense of the State, and will be ready for free distribution by Custodian Bonnell next week.

GREATER NEW YORK POLITICS.

Officeholders May Go to the Republican Convention—The Tiger's Large Appetite.

Edward Lauterbach, the leader of the Republican organization in this city, and County Clerk Jacob Worth, who directs the party organization forces in Kings county, have held several conferences recently regarding the conduct of the Republican campaign in the Greater New York. The first thing to be done is to determine the representation which the organizations in the several counties, towns, and cities consolidated shall have in the convention to nominate municipal officers.

The New York County Committee has already authorized the appointment of a committee of nine members on conference. One thing which has been determined as a result of the conferences already held by the leaders is that placeholding shall not disqualify a Republican from participation in the municipal convention and campaign work. The New York County Committee's constitution prohibits such participation in conventions within the county, but that cannot control in the Greater New York City Convention. Brooklyn and all the other sections will send their best politicians to the convention, whether they are placeholders or not, and New York county, it is said, will do likewise.

It was said yesterday that it is possible that, before any conventions are held next fall, the constitution of the County Committee will be amended so that placeholders may attend any convention as delegates. Another amendment which has been considered would do away with the election district system and restore the Assembly district system. Certainly something will have to be done, in view of the decrease in the number of election districts by 500. With only 900 election districts, under the present constitution there will be about 2,500 parts of election districts where party organizations will have to be maintained, owing to the change of boundary lines by the Police Board. The fuss, bother, and expense which would result has provoked the suggestion to abandon the present system.

As to the other side, Tammany Hall is insisting that it should be permitted to name not only the Democratic candidate for Mayor, but the candidate for Comptroller of the Greater New York. There is but one other candidate to be voted for on the general Municipal ticket, President of the Council, and the Democrats of Brooklyn do not think the division a fair one.

JERSEY REPUBLICANS WORSTED.

Court of Errors and Appeals Refuses to Consider the Election Question.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this morning refused to consider in special session the constitutionality of the Jersey City and Newark Election law, which the Republicans of Jersey City tried to bring up by means of a friendly suit by the *Journal* Publishing Company against the city to recover fees for printing in connection with the recent election. Chief Justice Magie announced the decision after a private conference of the Judges.

The Chief Justice said the suit was for debt, and one of the parties claimed that it also involved the constitutionality of the Election law. Assuming this to be so, it was a fact that one of the parties to the controversy was not represented by counsel; consequently the court had decided that it would not hear argument on the case at a special session of the court.

The Republicans were represented by Charles L. and William H. Corbin. Allan L. McDermott and Senator Daly, who represent the Democrats, were absent. But ex-Senator Edwards was on hand to watch the interests of that party.

Before going into conference Chief Justice Magie administered the oath of office to Frederick Adams of Newark, the newly appointed Judge, and also to Judges Bogert and Krueger, who have been reappointed.

QUARANTINED CHILDREN.

Measles in Several Institutions—Scarlatina in the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

Several institutions for children in this city were quarantined last week by the Board of Health because of the breaking out of contagious diseases among the inmates. In every instance excepting one the disease was measles. President Wilson of the Health Board said last night that the matter was not at all serious.

"There were not more than five or six cases of measles altogether," he said. "As soon as they were reported to us every precaution was taken to prevent the disease spreading. The afflicted children were removed to the Reception Hospital, and those among the inmates who had been particularly exposed to contagion were isolated. In addition to this the institutions were quarantined. This means that none of the inmates will be allowed to leave the institutions, nor may any be received in them until the period of incubation has expired."

The exception referred to was the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, where there had a case of scarlet fever and where there is now scarlatina. Dr. McGreery, the sanitary physician of the asylum, said last night that the male ward of that institution had been in quarantine for about two months, but that the trouble had not been serious at any time.

"We have four or five cases of scarlatina under treatment now," he added, "and these are all convalescent. We expect to be rid of the disease entirely in a few days."

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

Handel's "Messiah" will be performed at Carnegie Music Hall on Monday evening, May 3, by Frank Damrosch with his chorus of the People's Choral Union, one thousand voices strong, assisted by eminent soloists, to be announced later, and an orchestra of fifty pieces from the New York Symphony Society. This chorus is composed of singers trained in the people's singing classes, which Mr. Damrosch founded in 1892 for the purpose of promoting the love and culture of good music among the people, with the further aim of forming just so vast a permanent chorus as the Chora Union now is, for the performance of great musical works. It comes to the notice of the musical public this year for the first time, to take rank with the other widely recognized choral societies. The usual closing concert of the people's singing classes will be held at Carnegie Hall on Sunday, May 2. An interesting programme of choral and orchestral numbers, as well as vocal and instrumental solos, has been arranged for that evening also. The full chorus of the Choral Union will assist the junior classes on this occasion, and Mr. Damrosch will conduct.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the direction of Adolph Neurendorf, will give its first popular concert at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn on Monday night. The programme will include numbers by Nicolai, Schumann, Gillet, Nessler, Kretschmer, Goldmark, Sullivan, Wagner, Flotaw, Strauss, and Meyerbeer. Cheap prices will prevail.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn will be devoted, after Saturday, May 15, to the performances of the Metropolitan Opera Comique Company, which will commence its season with "Erminie."

Signor Emilio Pizzi, who carried off the prize for grand opera at Bologna with his "William Rathcliff," and whose "Fabriella," written especially for Mme. Patti, was first brought out in America, has become director of the Conservatory of Music at Bergamo, which is regarded as one of the most representative musical institutes of Italy.

The New York Conservatory of Music gave a matinée concert at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme was as follows:

Polka de la Revue ..... Raff
Miss Brodt.
Fantasia Don Juan ..... Liszt
William Fregin.
Rigoletto, Paraphrase ..... Liszt
Miss Mamie Keefe.
O Lucci, Furst de Anima ..... Donizetti
Miss G. A. D'Andoy.
Aria from Sampson and Dalilah ..... Saint Saëns
Mrs. Helen Luddington.
Semiramide Duetto ..... Rossini
Mrs. Mina Schilling, Mrs. Helen Luddington.
Fleeting Days, waltz song ..... Bailey
Miss Sarah Morris.
Concerto, andante and finale ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Angele Gaudefroy.
Hungarian March, two pianos ..... Kowalski
Miss G. Sage and M. Castellanos.
Aria, baritone solo ..... Verdi
Mr. George Osthoff.
Nina, 1735, baritone solo ..... Pergolese
Mr. Espinal.
Grenada Bolero, mandolin ..... Moro
Miss Lettenberger.
Angels' Serenade, violin obligato ..... Brogs
Miss K. Glen.
Hungarian Dances, sixteen hands ..... Brahms
Sans Sol ..... Hardelot
Miss Schilling.
Polonaise, C minor ..... Chopin
Daisy Rice.
Recitation, Prof. Throckmorton.

Only One Bid for an Issue of Long Island City Bonds.

City Treasurer Knapp of Long Island City recently advertised for bids for $29,500 of General Improvement Commission bonds. The money is needed to pay for work done on contracts given out in 1894. The bids were to be opened yesterday. Only one was received, and that was from Benner & Benner, attorneys at law, of this city. They offered to take $7,500 of the bonds at par for H. W. Habsoul and J. F. Hagemeyer, two clients who have a claim against Long Island City for the amount named in the bid.

DR. GUNSAULUS NOT CALLED

YET HE MAY BE THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE'S NEXT PASTOR.

Preaches There To-Day—Has No Present Idea of Leaving Chicago, Where His Ten Years in Plymouth Church Will Be Up on May 1—If He Comes, It Will Be to Do Similar Work.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, who preaches at the Broadway Tabernacle this morning and this evening, may be the next pastor of the church, although he has not yet been called to that post. Despatches sent out from Chicago and published here yesterday morning, stated the belief in that city that Dr. Gunsaulus had come on here to take charge of the Tabernacle, and said that he had resigned the pastorate of Plymouth Church there, which he has held for ten years. But this was erroneous, although the clergyman has given his Chicago congregation the opportunity to make a change of pastors, should they desire to do so, at the expiration of his ten-year incumbency on May 1. Up to date, however, they have shown no disposition to do so, but have, on the other hand, through their officers, told their pastor that they would not listen to such a proposition.

Nevertheless, Dr. Gunsaulus is here to preach, and the Tabernacle is without a pastor. If Dr. Gunsaulus does succeed to the pulpit of Dr. Taylor, it will signify an impending change of a radical nature in the position and the work of the Tabernacle in the community. An enlargement and popularization of its work will be implied, for under no other circumstances could Dr. Gunsaulus be induced to come here and leave the work which he and his supporters carry on in Chicago. Dr. Gunsaulus has committed himself to the sociological regeneration of the population, which he believes is to be accomplished only through work and education, and he would leave Chicago only for a wider field for this sort of effort.

"I have not been called to the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle," Dr. Gunsaulus said yesterday to a reporter of THE SUN, "and so far as I know I am not even to be asked to take it; and I have no present idea of leaving Chicago, where I am well situated, busy, and happy. I have been invited to preach at the Tabernacle to-morrow, but in precisely the same way, as I suppose, that every clergyman who has delivered a sermon there since the church has been without a pastor has been invited to preach. I am not doing it with a view to a call. This is no ecclesiastical flirtation and I am not sampling the Gospel.

"I did tell my congregation that I thought a church should have a chance to get rid of a pastor after ten years, and my ten years are up next month. I do not see, however, how I could leave Chicago now, anyway. I have other work in hand there. My time with the Armour Institute is not up until December. [Dr. Gunsaulus is President of the Institute.] That work I consider most important. The institute is after the order of the Stevens Institute, with features of the Packer Institute and Cooper Institute. People have got to see that the sociological conditions are to be bettered only by education and work. Gray matter in the brain is all right, but the best education you can give a young man and a young woman is to put gray matter in their finger tips. The church's instruction must be supplemented by practical education; they must be taught how to work with their hands. A young man or woman with a good head and good heart is still helpless unless he or she can work with their hands. They do not fully understand their own personalities until then, and even their ideas are not fully developed to their own comprehension until they are able to work them out with their hands. That is what we teach them to do. Five hundred boys and girls are making their living now in Chicago who received their instruction in the mechanical arts and common callings at the Armour Institute.

"This work is carried on in connection with Plymouth Church, of which Mr. P. D. Armour, who established the Institute, is a member. I laid the foundations for it and Mr. Armour gave $3,000,000 to establish it. Our income last year was $138,000. We spend it all. We have made the institution so good that the wealthiest cannot afford to skip it, and yet it is open to the poorest. We have nothing free at the institute, but among a congregation so large as ours there is always a great deal of work to be done. Whatever the job is I know of it, and it is given to a deserving student, who is thus enabled to pay for his education. The institute has been running for five years. It started with 600 students and now we have 1,200. Mr. Armour said to me the other day: 'I had rather my business failed than to have the institute fail.'

"Students go directly from our institute to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Neither this work nor that of the Dorenus Mission—an institution similar to St. Bartholomew's Bethany Mission here—could be made successful except in conjunction with a large church. Plymouth Church has a membership of 1,000. We reach about 3,000 Sunday school scholars. We raised for this work at our collection last Sunday more than $3,700. Without a large congregation we could not supply the 192 Sunday school teachers who are needed to carry on our work.

"The only thing which would make me think for a moment of leaving Chicago for New York would be the possibility of establishing such a work here. The only way I have looked into the question here is as one who, believing a great work is to be done, looks over what appears to be a great field where that work is needed. Chicago is almost a Babel of nationalities, and there is plenty of work to be done there. It has been started. New York is a great candlestick, and there is room for a great candle to be set here to light it up. It seems to me the possibilities open to the Broadway Tabernacle are glorious. It owns its building, which tens of thousands of young men and young women walk past every night. I believe it would be possible to get some of them in there. I believe a thousand dollars' worth of good in the neighborhood who do not know where to go on Sunday evenings, or week day evenings for that matter. I believe they could be interested. The time has gone by for a church to sit idly and listen to preaching for its own sake, or move away from the very people to whom it ought to minister. It must be made a comfortable, inviting, and useful home. This is no time for ecclesiastical millinery or attitudinizing.

"As to carry on the work of which I have spoken, in connection with a church, a large church is necessary, so extensive work of that kind tends to enlarge the church. After several years of interested work in the institutions, there comes into the church an earnest body of young people who feel themselves identified with it. Such I have at Plymouth Church. If such a field opened to me here and I were asked to go into the work, I should consider the matter as a mere question of duty. If I were invited to come here merely to have a church go on in the ordinary way, or move away from the people it ought to reach—a terrible thing—I could not think of it. The Broadway Tabernacle thought of moving. I have heard, however, that a decision has been reached not to move, and that an offer of $3,200,000 has been refused by the church for its property. I do not know the people of that church, but I believe that they are a noble and heroic people if this is true, and that they have the opportunity to accomplish a great work in that thronged part of the city, if they have the will to undertake it."

Dr. Gunsaulus has not hesitated to preach on questions of current interest, if he saw fit, or to take the platform to advocate principles he believed to be of vital interest to the community. Last fall he preached and spoke in Chicago and in the East in behalf of honest money. He has been known for some years as a lecturer and has published some poetry. He is still a young man, although he has a son in business in Chicago. He is tall and robust and he wears ordinarily an adaptation of a Byron collar. His delivery is vigorous. He is terse and earnest when talking for a point, but commands an effulgent oratory when the occasion offers.

Sol Sayles Is a Jerseyman.

The attachment against Sol Sayles, wholesale butcher of 126 and 128 Sixth avenue, for $22,739, obtained by Philip J. Britt six weeks ago for meat sold to Mr. Sayles by J. J. Harrington & Co., has been sustained by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Sayles was a non-resident. This was denied on behalf of Mr. Sayles. Referee Thomas Allison reported that Mr. Sayles is a resident of Long Hill, N. J., and is only temporarily staying at a hotel in this city as a visitor.

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed quite generally yesterday over the Atlantic States and the Northwest and cloudy and rainy conditions in the States bordering the Mississippi from the Gulf northward over Illinois and in the lake regions. The showery and unsettled conditions were moving this way.

In this city the day was generally fair, becoming cloudy in the afternoon; highest official temperature 79°, lowest 51°; average humidity, 81 per cent.; wind south, average velocity 9 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.20, 8 P. M. 30.13.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
9 A. M.	56°	55°	6 P. M.	63°	48°
12 M.	65	56	9 P. M.	62°	48°
3 P. M.	67°	51°	12 Midnight	62°	46°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, generally fair; southerly winds.

For eastern New York, fair, except showers in northern portion; variable winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair; southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair; continued warm weather; southerly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers; light southerly winds.

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