HARRISON BIDS FAREWELL.

GREAT THRONG AT CLOSE OF THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

The Former President of the United States Urges the Missionaries to United Effort in Their Fields. An Enthusiastic Intruder With a Fog Horn Voice Halts the Proceedings, but Gives Way When Bidden—Addresses by Bishop Doane and Others.

Just such a crowd as attended the opening exercises of the Ecumenical Conference came to take part in the closing ceremonies last night. Carnegie Hall was so packed at 8 o'clock that the doors were closed and the entire building hermetically sealed against all later comers no matter what kind of tickets they had. To an almost equal extent the Central Presbyterian Church was overcrowded. So many were turned away from the two meetings that an overflow meeting was hurriedly organized in Calvary Baptist Church. In all, despite the fact that many of the delegates have returned to their homes, the attendance fully equalled, if it did not exceed, that of the first night. Former President Benjamin Harrison presided over the main meeting in Carnegie Hall and made a farewell address in which he strongly advocated Christian unity.

Those on the stage began to applaud, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, as Mr. Harrison entered the stage door. Swiftly the applause was caught up by the galleries, and thence spread to the floor. As Mr. Harrison came forward to assume the chair, the entire assemblage, still applauding, rose to honor him. He bowed in acknowledgment, and was about to open the meeting, when a powerful voice from the southeast corner of the main floor, a few feet from the stage steps, shouted:

"Ladies and gentlemen—In 1891 there was a great gathering in San Francisco. It was at the Palace Hotel. President Harrison was present."

Instantly there was a hush. Every one turned toward the the speaker. It was assumed that he was the delegate appointed to open the meeting and introduce ex-President Harrison as chairman, and that being unable to gain the stage because of the crowd, had decided to speak from the floor. Looking down from the centre of the stage upon the man, Mr. Harrison wanted to see what was going to happen next. For him to have attempted to speak at the same time would have been useless, as the man's voice was of tremendous volume. Such of the audience as could see him discovered that he was a tall, broad-shouldered man with white hair and a stubby white beard. He continued:

"At that meeting in San Francisco President Harrison, who is to preside over us to-night, learned that the time of Christ is soon coming, because—

"That was as far as the man got, for one of the committeemen on the platform had said: "Will Mr. Cobb please come forward."

Hastily walking to the front of the stage the Rev. W. N. Cobb motioned sharply to the man and called: "That person will please be quiet at once."

The man made no attempt to continue. A disappointed look appeared on his face and he presently made his way to the nearest door and went out. None of the delegates whom THE SUN reporter questioned knew who he was. He was in attendance at the noon session of prayer yesterday and broke in upon the proceedings with a somewhat incoherent but very brief harangue upon the reasons for the coming of Christ. It was the general opinion that he is a crank. As soon as he was quelled Mr. Harrison announced that the exercises of the evening would be opened by the singing of a hymn. "Holy, Holy, Holy," was sung and the chairman introduced the Rev. Malthie D. Babcock of the Brick Presbyterian Church to speak on "The Present Situation: Its Claims and Opportunities." The Rev. W. T. A. Barber of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London spoke on the same subject. Mr. Harrison then introduced Bishop W. C. Doane of Albany, who said:

"The first demand, I think, which the fact of this Conference attests and the spirit of this Conference assures is that we should recognize each other as servants of Jesus Christ at work for Him. Differing, alas! divided, in external things, we are agreed in this. I believe that earnest Christian men, not magnifying difficulties, must pray at once in the spirit and in the words of the prayer of the Divine Master that He will bring about such oneness as is between *Himself and His Father, entire, real, visible.*"

After the singing of a hymn Mr. Harrison said: "The discussions of this great Conference are now ended. Words of farewell only remain to be spoken. The Rev. Canon Edmonds of Exeter, England, has been selected to speak on behalf of the foreign delegates."

"The common love of our Master and our common share in a great duty and a great work," said Canon Edmonds, "has drawn us all very close together. On behalf of all of us who have come from other lands, I thank you for the hospitality that has made our stay here so pleasant, so blessed, I may say. We have been amazed at the generosity and completeness of your hospitality and care. We have been helped, strengthened and enriched. We are sorry that it is all over and we can only hope for an opportunity to return your hospitality on the other side of the ocean. Oh, American ladies and gentlemen, you are doing more than you realize. You have shown us so much of the best in you that you send us away confident that the best in you will overcome what is worst in you. We believe in you. You've got your problems to solve in this nation, but you will solve them, and more and more you will find us drawn to you in spirit.

"We have seen and admired your loyalty to your chief Magistrate. [Applause.] And we have seen that when your Chief Magistrate has stepped down from that great office and become a keen and philosophical, but loyal and affectionate critic of the man who has stepped into his shoes [laughter], your affection and respect is still with him. [Laughter and applause.] Speaking for a moment as an English delegate I want to say that there has been a great change in the feelings of the past. We don't expect to see the Declaration of Independence rescinded. [Laughter.] We are past those days. What our forefathers did we can't help. They made their mistakes. [Laughter.] The matter is over and done with and we love and respect each other just the same. [Applause and laughter.]

"Speaking again for all the foreign delegates, I wish to say that above all else in this conference we shall remember a noble hospitality that has been truly American and has almost made us, for the time, forget our homes." [Applause.]

On behalf of the missionaries the Rev. George Owen of China responded, saying that the memory of the Conference would go to all parts of the earth as an ennobling and verifying influence. Then former President Harrison rose to make the final address. After regarding the small platform from which the others had spoken, he observed that without offence to those who designed it, he didn't like it, and would come to the front of the stage where he could be near his audience. This statement was applauded.

"The duty has devolved upon me," he said, "to close the Conference here where I opened it. I don't like to call this the end of the Conference. The lectures and discussions are over, but I should like to call this a commencement, as the colleges call their celebrations when the final exercises are on. I like to think of this gathering as a place where the men from the world-wide missions have come to take a post-graduate course. Those of us who are delegates here come here to learn what has been done, not to rest in the pride of it, but to find in it inspiration for further deeds that must be done. These ten days here have been full of import.

"I will not say I am accustomed to public speaking, for I never have become really accustomed to it and probably never shall, but I have spoken before many great audiences. I have seen the political spirits of this country at white heat, but I have never been associated with a campaign where the interest could fill this hall and three or four outside meetings three times a day for ten days. [Applause.] It is a revelation to the city, to the country, to the world. There is scarcely a business place in New York where they have not been talking of these meetings.

"If this is the commencement every one here goes out with an implied promise to do better in the foreign mission field than they have ever done before. This has not been an intellectual feast alone. It has failed of its object if it has not stirred up anew in our hearts the love of God and the purpose to do his work. Christian unity means that our hearts have been brought together as a touch; that we are as never before brethren. [Applause.] I don't think at all that it means that the Presbyterian Church is to dissolve itself or the Episcopal Church is to forego its time-honored customs. Not at all. What we want to make understood in the foreign mission fields is that we have one prophet, one God, one Book. [Applause.] An enemy of our country wouldn't be left in any doubt that the Seventh Cavalry and the Twenty-first Infantry were fighting for the same flag. That's the way it ought to be with Church unity. We have wasted much time in discussing which Church has the true apostolic form. That's a question that will never be settled in this world and I don't believe there will be any necessity for settling it in the next. What can't be settled had better not be discussed. There'll be no room for this question when Christ comes.

"No one's supreme loyalty to the Church universal impinged upon by his love to his own Church. No more than my loyalty to the State I love in impairs my love for the great Union whose flag floats over us all. I don't think the man who doesn't love his own State and city will ever be a good citizen of his country. This spirit of fellowship has been mightily set forward by this Conference. The army will fight together. The cavalry will not say to the artillery 'we do not need you,' and the artillery will be particularly careful not to fire when the cavalry is charging. Let us see to it that no shot is fired which by any possibility shall finally find its mark among our men fighting under the same flag. [Applause.]

"Let me say to these visiting delegates that we are their debtors. No person ever took a follower of God into his home that he didn't receive more than he gave. We part with sorrow, but Christian gatherings part always with the blessed thought of a final meeting before our God. [Cries of "Amen!"] We hope that you will go back stronger for our prayers and our sympathy. Prayers in the churches of America will be uttered with a new fervor, and the purses of the Americans will be opened with a generosity never known before, for the work which shall usher in the day of the Kingdom of God on earth. God bless you all; strengthen your hearts and uphold your purposes, and now let us all rise and sing, 'Blest Be the Tie That Binds.'"

The meeting and the Conference closed with a benediction.

There will be a reception to the delegates and missionaries by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missionaries at its rooms at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and there will be a meeting at Trinity Church at 12:15 noon to-day, which will be addressed by prominent members of the Conference. Bishop Doane announced the formation of a society to cooperate with similar societies in other nations toward bringing about international effort to suppress the liquor traffic with the natives of heathen lands.

Although the Conference is over there will be aftermath in the form of a business meeting of the various foreign mission boards at the Central Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock this morning to consider the best methods of conserving the results of the Conference.

The Day Meetings.

Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn talked very plainly at the morning meeting of the Conference in Carnegie Hall. This country, he said, was committed to foreign missions when the flag went up over Manila. He didn't believe in what was called comity, however.

"All this talk of comity disgusts me," he said. "It's a farce. I believe in fusion, eternal and complete of all sects, and I believe it is going to come. We're going to burn up all this military frippery of dogma. I can preach any creed or religion in a black gown or a white gown or a nightgown [laughter], as long as the creed is the gospel of Jesus Christ. I believe that foreign missions carry in them the swift doom of our petty sectarian divisions."

Other speakers at the meeting were Dr. David H. Greer, Dr. George F. Pentecost, and the Hon. E. E. Lewis. The hour from 12 to 1 o'clock was given up to one-minute expressions by the delegates of their impressions of the Conference. There were four afternoon meetings.

$9,000 to Foreign Missions by Gov. Voorhees.

Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, has made an unconditional gift of $9,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America. Some time ago the Governor promised the board $5,000 if the board cancelled its $40,000 debt by May 1. The board failed to do so, but yesterday the Governor notified the board that he would make the gift and increase it to $9,000.

STRONG FOR SIXTY-NINTH'S COLONEL?

Ex-Mayor's Son Elected Lieutenant-Colonel—Future of the Regiment.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night. The election was notable for its utter quiet. The vote was 11 for Strong, 3 for D. C. McCarthy, formerly Colonel of the 160th New York, and 1 ballot blank. Major Strong entertained the officers at the Sinclair House after the election. Capt. Daniel Devlin of Company H was elected Senior Major with 9 votes against 7 for Capt. Michael Lynch of Company A. Next Monday night a Junior Major will be elected—Capt. Lynch, it is said.

It is expected that Major Strong will become Colonel of the regiment in time. He will be eligible only after five years' service as an officer—"about the time the new armory is completed," Col. Duffy said last night.

"It is a mistake," said another officer last night "to consider this regiment an exclusively Irish organization. We have Germans, Yankees and Englishmen serving in our ranks, and a good recruit, no matter what his nationality is, is always welcomed."

When Major Strong ran for Captain of Company D two years ago he was bitterly opposed and nearly beaten by Capt. McCrystal, now supernumerary, whose slogan was "Only Irish for the Sixty-ninth." The almost unanimous choice of Strong last night is taken as an evidence of the change of sentiment in the regiment on the nationality question.

WOMAN LAWYER WINS HER CASE.

Woman Client, and Woman Doctor as Chief Witness but One Man Gets a Show.

Miss Anette Fiske, who studied law in the office of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and who was the first woman lawyer to get a license to practise before the United States Courts, won her first case in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon before Judge Thomas. She was counsel for Miss Martha McLaury against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in a suit for damages for an injury received by the plaintiff in Brooklyn on June 8, 1898. Miss McLaury's knee-cap was hurt in a collision between two cars.

According to the testimony of Dr. Anna Geddes of Montclair, N. J., Miss McLaury will never be able to use her injured leg again. The jury returned a verdict of $4,000 for the plaintiff. Dr. McBurney of this city also testified. He attended the plaintiff after the accident. Miss Fiske, in commenting on the case, said:

"The testimony of Dr. McBurney would not have been necessary ordinarily, but in this case I was afraid that the jury would get the idea that it was nothing but a woman's affair, and that is why we called him."

De Leonites' May Day Parade a Small One.

About five hundred persons, one-half of them boys, took part in the May Day parade of the De Leon wing of the Socialist Labor party last evening. The parade started from Tenth street and First avenue and marched to Union Square, where a meeting was held. Speeches were made by Daniel De Leon, Patrick Murphy, Julian Pierce and others.

MUST CURE

An army, with old fashioned guns, might as well expect to defeat a well equipped foe as a people to conquer disease by antiquated modes of treatment.—MUNYON.

Any medicine prescribed for the sick should have positively proved its efficacy—thoroughly demonstrated that it IS A CURE—before it is offered to the sufferer. The bedside of the diseased, or the ailing, is no place for experimenting. Guesswork is criminal when life is at stake. Munyon's System of Improved Homœopathic Remedies furnishes absolute CURES for most every disease. Each of his Remedies has been actually tested and proved before given to the public; each has demonstrated its merits by thousands of cures. Prof. Munyon, in his work of relieving the sick, has enlisted the services of the ablest physicians, specialists and chemists of the world. His remedies represent the best thought and latest discoveries of all medical schools.

If you have Rheumatism, try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure; if you have a Cold, try his Cold Cure; if you have Dyspepsia, try his Dyspepsia Cure; if you have any Kidney trouble, try his Kidney Cure. Munyon has a specific remedy for most every disease, mostly 25 cts., at any drug store. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarrh, Grippe, Bronchitis, etc. Price, with all medicines complete, $1.00.

If you really think you need the advice of skilled specialists

907 BROADWAY (Cor. 20th St.)

MUNYON'S DOCTORS ARE FREE.

SOLDIERS TALK TO S. A. R.

MILES, WHEELER AND BRECKINRIDGE SPEAK AT THEIR BANQUET.

Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution Brought to a Close Last Night at the Waldorf-Astoria—Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and Comptroller Make Addresses.

As a conclusion to the meeting of their eleventh annual congress the Sons of the American Revolution from forty States of the Union dined at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and nearly six hundred were seated at the tables. The boxes overlooking the banquet hall were filled with ladies. Just before the speaking began a white-haired woman in widow's mourning was escorted to the first tier box on the east side, immediately above the reporter's table. Following her was a girl dressed in white, and just as the two were about to sit down one of the diners jumped up and shouted: "Three cheers for Mrs. Jeff Davis and Annie Wheeler!"

In a moment every man on the floor was on his feet cheering. This continued until Mrs. Davis and Miss Wheeler stepped to the front of the box and bowed their acknowledgements. While this was going on Gen. Wheeler sat at the right of the toastmaster, huddled up in his chair as if to render himself as inconspicuous as possible. But the very attitude of the little General seemed to attract the attention he was trying to escape, and the diners turned their cheers on him for another several seconds.

Walter S. Logan, Vice-President of the Empire State Society, whose guest the National Society has been, presided over the banquet. He welcomed the guests and introduced Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, the retiring President General of the National Society. Mr. Murphy was followed by the new President General, Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., who paid high tribute to the military services of Gen. Miles, Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lawton. A toast was drunk in silence to the memory of Gen. Lawton.

Gen. Miles was the next speaker.

"I have had a busy day of it," said he. "Among other things I have inspected the fortifications at Fort Hancock and Fort Wadsworth, and I want to congratulate the people of this imperial city on the condition of the works that guard the city's gateway. They are not yet completed, but they are in such shape that they could successfully defy to-day any navy in the world."

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff followed Gen. Miles.

"We all regret to-night that the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, the President of the Empire State Society, is not here to welcome the society's guests from the other States, and you and I regret that his sturdy and strenuous nephew, the Chief Executive of this State, is not here to bid you welcome to the Empire State."

Somebody called for "Three cheers for Teddy!" and once the cheering began it seemed as if those who were doing it forgot to stop, and Mr. Woodruff stood waiting and smiling at the outburst of enthusiasm. When he got a chance he went on to pay a tribute to the State of New York, which caught the auditors and brought a stillness upon the room commanded by no other speaker of the evening. Just as the Lieutenant-Governor sat down, Joseph Jefferson came in. When the venerable actor was seen making his way to the speakers' table everybody got up, the men at the tables cheering like mad and the women in the boxes waving handkerchiefs and fans.

When Gen. Wheeler arose to speak there was another demonstration. He said: "In one bound, without plan or premeditation, the American civilization has crossed the Pacific Ocean. The man who would call it back is one who would be turning the course of nature. Our country is the great producing nation of the world and needs nothing. We did not go there with the intent to find a market, but an unseen hand had sent us to plant the flag at the very threshold of that country which produces what the whole world wants and which must have what we produce. The events of the last two years have placed us on the very edge of a prosperity greater than was ever before dreamed of."

Comptroller Coler followed Gen. Wheeler. The Comptroller said:

"Careless of our rights and indifferent to the obligations of good citizenship, we have become communities nisi prius and overgoverned for the private gain of individuals who carefully evade responsibility for their acts. With all our boasted independence we have for years been drifting into a condition of political slavery, and with little more opposition than murmurs of disapproval we have calmly witnessed the establishment of corrupt and incompetent government in city and State. We have seen the property of the people exchanged for political advantage or sold for personal gain. We have seen favors of partisan government bestowed upon corporate interests and the rights of the people as a whole bartered in the markets of dishonest politics.

"But if I have not misjudged the temper of the people, we have passed the danger point and entered upon a new era of civic and political conditions. A new Revolution is begun and it will be fought out to a glorious finish as our forefathers fought the fight for freedom a century and a quarter ago. We are fighting now for freedom everywhere from that form of government that enriches the few while stealing away the rights of the many.

"With reference to the condition of local affairs the Comptroller said:

"The city of New York is rich and prosperous and will cheerfully pay the bills for the most progressive government on earth, but the time has come when the people demand that these bills shall be honest ones and that they shall not include private fortunes for political bosses and dividends for favored corporations."

A rising toast with three cheers was drunk for Gen. Fred Grant, who is still in the Philippines.

The Rev. Dr. N. Dwight Hillis was introduced as being "always orthodox enough for the Sons of the American Revolution." John A. Taylor followed Mr. Hillis. Judge John Goode of Virginia, Joseph Jefferson and William Gillette, also spoke.

S. A. R. ELECT OFFICERS.

A Little Friction Over the Selection of the Society's Historian General.

The Sons of the American Revolution concluded the business of their eleventh annual congress at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and dissolved. The proceedings of the last day's session did not lack in interest. The feature of the session was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which developed a sharp fight over the selection of the Historian General. That office has been filled during the past year by Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet of the District of Columbia. When he was called upon, together with the other officers, for a report last Monday he replied that he had nothing to report; that the past year's history of the order was the history of the country, and with that the congress was familiar.

Nobody made any comment at the time, but it appears that after adjournment many of the delegates said things about the lack of interest in his work manifested by the Historian General. This sentiment found definite expressions when the election of Historian General was reached yesterday morning. Dr. Gallaudet was renominated and Gen. Theodore S. Peck of Vermont and several others were also candidates. Before the nominations were closed one of the delegates arose to second the nomination of Judge Whitehead of Delaware. In doing so he said:

"If Judge Whitehead is elected, we will have for our Historian General a man who knows enough to realize that this is one of the most important offices in the society. If it isn't that, sir, it isn't anything, and if it isn't anything, let us abolish the office and the man who holds the office."

"Mr. President General," shouted Dr. Gallaudet, jumping from his seat, "I want to say that if Judge Whitehead will accept this office I'll cheerfully withdraw. If he won't, I stand for reelection or abolishment."

"Gentlemen! Gentlemen!" exclaimed Judge Whitehead, rising from his seat in the second row from the front, "I beg that you will not put the work of this office upon me. Look at me! Here I am, 80 years old. Somebody may have to write my obituary before I can finish the year's history of this order. This is work for a young man."

A Delaware friend of Judge Whitehead asked the congress not to give the Judge any such task and his name was finally withdrawn. Gen. Peck was elected by a few votes. The full ticket as elected was: President General, Gen. Joseph C. Breckenridge of the District of Columbia; Vice-Presidents General—Major-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., of Oregon, James H. Gilbert of Illinois, Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Massachusetts, Howard De Haven Ross of Delaware, and Gen. E. S. Greeley of Connecticut; Secretary-General, Capt. Samuel E. Gross of Illinois; Treasurer General, Cornelius A. Pugsley of New York; Registrar General, A. Howard Clark of the District of Columbia; Historian General, Gen. Theodore S. Peck of Vermont; Chaplain-General, the Rev. Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield, President of Lafayette College.

While the election of officers was in progress Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a member of the Alabama society of the order, came in and got a rousing reception. The little warrior was escorted to the platform and in response to calls for a speech, thanked the Congress for its greeting, said he wouldn't think of interrupting the business and walked out while the delegates rose and cheered again.

A resolution was adoped after the election was over favoring the forming of a branch society in France, which, it was said, was strongly favored by Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France.

From 3 o'clock until 6 yesterday afternoon the delegates were entertained at a reception given in their honor by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Sherry's.

COMPTROLLER MORGAN SUSTAINED.

The Court of Appeals Decides That He Can Refuse to Pay Unjust Claims.

ALBANY, May 1.—A big victory for the people of the State was gained by State Comptroller William J. Morgan when the Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision upholding his contention that the duties of the office of State Comptroller are not purely ministerial, but that he is vested with the power to audit all claims against the State and refuse to pay unjust claims. The question arose in what is generally known as the Grannis & O'Connor canal contract case. The principle involved was that underlying Comptroller Morgan's contention last winter as to the payment of the unsettled canal contracts under the $9,000,000 improvement law. The Court of Appeals squarely affirms the Comptroller's contention and reverses the lower courts.

An action was brought by Grannis & O'Connor, canal improvement contractors, for section five of the middle division, to compel the Comptroller, by mandamus, to pay a claim of about $84,000, a part of which, in the judgment of the Comptroller, was not legal. The bidding sheets upon which the contract was let show 100 cubic yards of rock excavation at $3 a yard, or a total of $300, but at the time this action was brought the amount excavated had reached 30,000 yards, at the expense of $90,000. The bidding sheets called for an expenditure of $2,500 for piling, but at the time the action was brought, the expense for piling had reached $52,700. The Comptroller maintained that the price of the rock excavation was excessive and fraudulent, and that the plans had been changed, resulting in an increased expenditure to the State, without the assent of the Canal Board, as required by law, and he refused to audit the claims growing out of this illegal work.

The case was given by the Court to a referee to take testimony. The referee found that the Comptroller's duties in connection with these payments was of a ministerial character only, and that it was his sole business to draw his warrant for the amount of the draft made upon him by the State Superintendent of Public Works. The report was affirmed by the judge having charge of the case, and an appeal was taken by Comptroller Morgan to the Appellate Division. Here the report of the referee was again affirmed and another appeal taken by the Comptroller to the Court of Appeals, where the question as to the Comptroller's power of audit has been finally and very forcibly settled by the decision just handed down. Chief Judge Parker writes the opinion, in which he says:

"Our conclusion then is that since the first day of October, 1897, when the State Finance law went into effect, the Comptroller has been vested with the power to audit all claims, whether presented against the canal fund or the general fund of the State, where payment out of the treasury is provided by law, which, of course, includes this claim. The audit of an account by the Comptroller involves a judicial function. He is required, in the language of the books, 'to hear, to examine, to pass upon, to settle and adjust.' That function he cannot be required to exercise in any particular way by mandamus, for, as was said by Judge Van, in people ex rel. Harris vs. Commissioners (149 N. Y. 26), 'that would substitute the judgment or discretion of the Court issuing the writ for that of person or persons against whom the writ was issued.'"

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

White Civil Service Law Unconstitutional—Decision Against Major Smith Affirmed.

ALBANY, May 1.—The provision in the White Civil Service law limiting the appointing officer in making an appointment to the candidate at the head of the eligible list was declared unconstitutional to-day by the Court of Appeals in deciding the appeal in the case of George N. Balcom of Binghamton, who was at the head of the eligible list of candidates for Superintendent of streets in that city. The Board of Street Commissioners appointed the second man on the list, and Balcom applied for a writ of mandamus to compel his appointment, which was granted. The Appellate Division reversed the lower court on the ground that the provision of law limiting an appointment to the head of the list is unconstitutional because it violates that constitutional provision which gives the appointing officer the power of selection. The Appellate Division held that the Legislature could limit the number of eligible persons to select from provided such number be more than one. The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision.

Judge Martin, writing the opinion for the court, says: "If the Civil Service Commissioners have power to certify to the appointing officers only one application of several who are eligible and whom they have, by their own methods, ascertained to be fitted for a particular position, and their decision is final, or, if where more are certified, the one graded highest must be appointed, then the Civil Service Commission becomes and is the actual appointing power. To reach such a result, however, it must be held that the word 'appointment' as used in the Constitution is not to be given its usual and ordinary meaning, but may be so limited and restricted as to leave in the local authorities a mere ministerial duty, with no discretion nor choice nor responsibility in respect to the person to be appointed. Such a construction would completely nullify the provision of the Constitution which confers the power of appointing city officers upon the local authorities. A fair reading of the Constitution leads to no such result. Some power of selection is necessary to constitute an appointment, which should be exercised by the local authorities, independently of the Civil Service Commission."

The Court of Appeals has affirmed with costs the order of the lower courts in the action brought by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment to prevent a court of inquiry ordered by Gov. Roosevelt from passing upon Major Smith's acts at the battle of San Juan Hill in determining his qualifications and fitness to continue as an officer of the National Guard. The lower courts decided against Major Smith.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

All of the Thirty-Day Bills Will Be Disposed Of by Noon on Saturday.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Roosevelt will dispose of all of the thirty-day bills left by the Legislature for his action by noon on Saturday. The Governor has referred to Attorney-General Davies, the Davis New York City Schoolteachers Salary Schedule bill and asked him to construe the effect of the increment provision, which, it has been claimed, was continuous in operation.

These bills were signed to-day:

Assemblyman Davis's, incorporating the American Institute of Music of New York City. The incorporators are: Frank Damrosch, Henry Van Dyke, James Speyer, Andrew Carnegie, Rudolph E. Schirmer, Theodore Seborske, Carl Schurz, Bruce Price, E. R. L. Gould, Abram S. Hewitt, Jules A. Montant, Mary R. Callender, James Loeb, Otto M. Eidlitz, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Ettlinger, Catharine A. B. Abbe, J. P. Cranford, Ambrose L. Phipps; John M. Goodale and James K. Paulding.

Assemblyman Galbraith's, annexing certain portions of the town of Lansingburgh to the town of Schaghticoke.

Assemblyman R. Gardiner's, authorizing the State Court of Claims to audit the claim of the city of Rochester against the State for constructing and maintaining the Allen, Brown and Smith streets and Lyell and Plymouth Avenue canal bridges.

Assemblyman W. Z. Ryman's, confirming assessments for constructing sewers and paving and improving streets in Syracuse.

Assemblyman McCleary's, providing for the settlement and payment of arrearages of unpaid taxes and assessments in Cohoes.

Assemblyman Russell's, confirming expenditures made by the town of Brunswick highway commissioners.

Assemblyman Remsen's, ceding to the Federal Government the State's jurisdiction over lands on Hart's Island, on which a lighthouse and fog signal is to be erected.

Assemblyman J. C. Smith's, legalizing the incorporation of a village of Lyons Falls.

Assemblyman Tripp's, authorizing the State Court of Claims to audit the claim of William Weibrick, a private in the Nineteenth Separate Company for the loss of his right leg below the knee while on duty at State camp.

Assemblyman West's, enabling Edward N. Page to maintain a dam at Cohoes in the Mohawk River.

Senator G. A. Davis's, regulating interments in cities of the third class.

Assemblyman Patton's, providing for the audit of the claim against the State of Dominicus Grieser and Martin Riesterer & Son for work done on the Tonawanda Armory.

COULDN'T KEEP IT.

Kept It Hid from the Children.

"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing. Wishing you all the success you deserve," Mary Y. Margeson, 80 Lincoln St., Winthrop, Mass.

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water are used, a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used alone the natural grape sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts Food is pre-digested and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach.

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—*Adv.*

$150,000 FOR GOOD ROADS.

Bids for the Improvement of Roads in Westchester and Ulster Counties.

ALBANY, May 1.—The last Legislature appropriated $150,000 to further the construction of good roads in this State. To-day State Engineer Hond opened bids for constructing eight pieces of new roads in various parts of the State. Five of the roads to be improved, the bidders, and the amount of their bids, follow:

Hastings-Ardsley Road, Westchester County—Twombley & Eldert, Jamaica, $6,330; McCabe & Duffy, White Plains, $4,739; C. H. Lutzens & Sons, Long Island City, $4,720.

Ardsley-Elmsford Road, Westchester County—Abbott Gamble Contracting Company, New York city, $32,430; Pennell & Curley, Yonkers, $28,540; Twombly & Eldert, Jamaica, $25,950; McCabe & Duffy, White Plains, $23,970; Donavan Bros., Port Richmond, $23,234; C. H. Lutzens & Co., Long Island City, $21,976.

White Plains Crossroads, Westchester County—Abbott Gamble Company, New York, $37,817; McCabe & Duffy, White Plains, $35,404; C. H. Lutzens & Sons, Long Island City, $25,759.

Delaware Turnpike, Albany County—Donavan Bros. of Port Richmond, $11,513; C. H. Lutzens & Sons, Long Island City, $11,396.

Ulster and Delaware Turnpike, Ulster County—A. J. Wellington, Boston, $42,239; Abbott Gamble Company, New York city, $37,956; Frank Pidgeon, Saugerties, $36,889; G. A. Rogers, Plattsburg, $27,821; Jehiel Vaughn, Stamford, $25,880; M. Murray, Troy, $25,777; C. H. Lutzens & Sons, Long Island City, $24,794; Donavan Bros. Port Richmond, $24,372.

State Trust Company's Increase of Capital.

ALBANY, May 1.—The State Trust Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the increased stock to be exchanged for the stock of the Morton Trust Company, which is merging with the State Trust Company. The certificate says that the debts and liabilities of the State Trust Company are $8,395,412.

New Electric Light Company.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Huguenot Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $50,000, to operate in New Rochelle and surrounding towns. Among the directors are John J. Crennan and Quinton Corwine of New Rochelle.

Business Directory for 1900.

Trow's business directories of Greater New York and of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for 1900 have been issued. It is the third volume of the directory covering all the boroughs and the fifty-third volume of the smaller book. The "Greater New York Business Directory" has 2,200 pages. More than half of the book is devoted to old New York, the Brooklyn section has 496 pages, Queens, 144, and Richmond 84. The directory contains the names of all persons, firms and corporations doing business in the five boroughs as well as the names of all highways and byways within the greater city limits and 62 pages of information relative to the departments of the city government.

American Automobiles in Russia?

A communication from Mr. Holloway, our Consul-General at St. Petersburg, states that the Russian Minister of War desires to secure a freight automobile, driven either by a steam engine or a gasolene motor, and would like to receive catalogues giving a complete description of such machines of American make. The Consul suggests that the intention of the Department is, undoubtedly, to test the availability of the new vehicles for use in the army, and intimates further that the experiment may prove to be extremely profitable to our manufacturers.

The Weather.

The Texas storm moved eastward and was central yesterday over Alabama and Georgia. Heavy rains and thunderstorms prevailed in those States. The winds on the Southern coast were brisk, but not dangerous; the highest velocity was twenty-four miles an hour at Hatteras from the north and northeast.

It was colder over the Lake regions. In Michigan the temperature touched freezing point in the early morning and caused killing frost. It was warmer in all the Central States.

In this city the day was fair, with but slight change in temperature; average humidity, 73 per cent.; wind northerly, average velocity, 16 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.84; 3 P. M., 29.78.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official—		Sun's.		—Official—		Sun's.
	1900.	1899.	1900.		1900.	1899.	1900.
9 A. M.	57°	65°	59°	6 P. M.	67°	78°	69°
12 M.	65°	73°	64°	9 P. M.	64°	75°	62°
3 P. M.	74°	78°	69°	12 Mid.	60°	70°	68°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New England, fair to-day and Thursday; winds becoming fresh to brisk south.

For eastern New York, fair to-day; warmer except in extreme south portion; Thursday, fair, cooler in west portion; variable winds, becoming fresh to brisk south.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, generally fair to-day and Thursday; fresh south to west winds.

For western New York, fair, warmer to-day; Thursday, fair, cooler; brisk south to west winds.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal Baking Powder improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods. It renders the biscuit, bread and cake more digestible and nutritious.

In Royal Baking Powder the most highly refined and healthful ingredients only are used. Cost is not considered where the wholesomeness of the product and the health of the consumer are concerned.

Royal Baking Powder is the most economical of all the leavening agents.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is dangerous to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

DEWEY DAY IN CHICAGO.

A CROWD FIVE MILES LONG PRESENT TO GREET THE ADMIRAL.

The Cheers at No Time Wildly Enthusiastic—Labor Keeps Its Promise to Stay Away—Fireworks, Dinners and a Ball in the Evening—The Programme for To-day.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Five miles of cheers, of waving handkerchiefs, of fluttering flags was the greeting given to Admiral Dewey as he moved along the line of march in to-day's parade. The cheers, at first few and scattering but further along the line greater in volume and spirit, did not at any time become wildly enthusiastic. Admiral Dewey fell behind his record for promptness, or perhaps the fault should be placed upon the committeemen in whose hands he is. The parade was advertised to start at 11 o'clock, but the Admiral did not reach Twenty-first street and Michigan avenue until 11:25 and the signal for the start was not given until 11:35. On either side of the Admiral marched twelve veterans of the battle of Manila, half of whom had served on board the flagship Olympia. Just ahead of and just behind the carriage were sixteen members of the Naval Veterans' Association. With the Admiral rode Mayor Harrison and Charles Piamonde. Almost continually from the start until he left the carriage for the reviewing stand his head was bared in bowing to the greeting that was sent to him from both sides of the street.

There were 2,400 policemen on duty to care for the crowd, each in a new uniform and with a star polished until it mirrored everything in front of it. It had been expected that the crowd would be something like that which filled the streets last fall on the occasion of President McKinley's visit, but in that the authorities were disappointed. The labor element undoubtedly kept its promise or threat to remain away from the line of march. Nor were there many country people massed along the curb.

After the parade the Admiral was driven to the Auditorium, where during the afternoon he received many callers. To-night while Mrs. Dewey was being entertained at dinner by Mrs. Arthur Caton, the Admiral was enjoying the hospitality of the University Club and the crowd was down on the lake front watching the fireworks. At 11 o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were driven to the First Regiment armory, where a ball given by the Naval Veterans' Association was in progress. The programme for to-morrow includes a trip through the Drainage canal, lu