New-York Tribune.

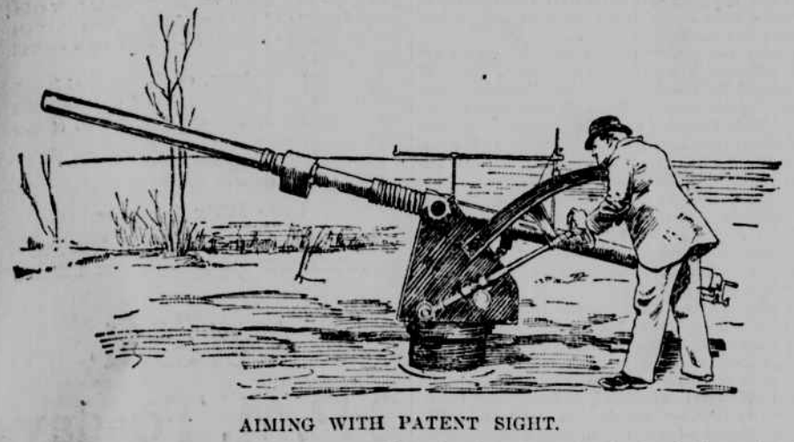
VOL. LVI...No. 18,048. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SHATTERED INTO BITS.

THE DUDLEY-POWER-PNEUMATIC GUN BURSTS WHILE UNDERGOING A TEST.

ACCIDENT WHICH RESULTED IN THE INJURY OF A MAN AT MATINECOCK POINT, IN THE PRESENCE OF GENERAL MILES AND OTHER ARMY OFFICERS—MANY LIVES ENDANGERED—SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

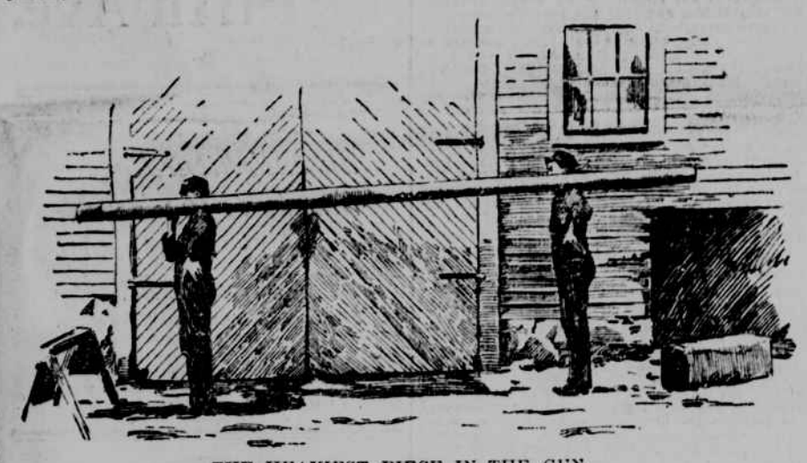
The people who accepted the invitation of the Sims-Dudley Defence Company to witness a test of the new Dudley-Power-Pneumatic gun for throwing high explosives, which took place yesterday, will probably remember the day for the rest of their lives, for it was a day of excitement and of almost miraculous escape from sudden death for them. They saw the gun tried, and heard it pronounced a success, but they saw it burst, also; burst with a roar that was so great



AIMING WITH PATENT SIGHT.

that it injured, if only temporarily, the sense of hearing of many of those who stood near, and with a force that hurled great pieces of metal into the air and back of the gun for a distance of 600 feet. When the smoke had cleared away, and it was found that only one man had been injured, it seemed that a miracle had been wrought, and those who escaped could not for a long time believe in their good fortune.

The test took place on Jacob's, or East, Island, at a place known as Matinecock Point, Long Island, a few rods from where J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, Katarina, went ashore about three years ago. Surrounded by a scene of beauty in which blue sky, gently rippling water and a pebbly beach combined to make a fine spring picture, suggestive of peace and harmony, the modern instrument of destruction was mounted, and its inventor and manufacturer made efforts to show it to its best advantage to the commander of the United States Army and the Ordnance Boards of the Army and the Navy. The piece pointed straight up the Sound. To the right was Oyster Bay, Peacock's Point and Cold Spring Harbor; the outlines of Greenwich, Conn., could



THE HEAVIEST PIECE IN THE GUN.

be seen on the other side, and back of it was West Island, the beautiful country home of Charles A. Dana.

SOME OF THOSE ON THE GROUND.

Among those who went to see the test were Major-General Nelson A. Miles and Colonel Royal T. Frank, Colonel Peter C. Haines, Major Frank H. Phipps, Captain J. C. Ayres, and Judge Joseph H. Outhwaite, of the Army Ordnance and Fortification Board; Captain W. T. Sampson and Professor P. R. Alger, representing the Navy, and General G. W. Wingate, Everett Frazer, W. Scott Sims, E. W. Frazer, H. P. Elwell, Charles H. Woodruff, Professor R. S. Penniman, H. Merriman, Leonard Jacob and General James B. Pearsall. Mr. Elwell, the consulting engineer of the company, explained the workings of the gun, its mode of construction and its points of superiority over other guns of a like character. The chief claim of the inventor is that the gun may may be used to project high explosives with gunpowder. The pneumatic guns which have been in use, and the

SHOWING OPEN CHAMBERS AND PROJECTILE.

dynamite guns, it was said, were not practicable, because ponderous and intricate machinery to manipulate them were required. With this gun, it was declared, there was neither boiler, accumulator nor compressor necessary, and the compressed air to project the high explosive projectile could be created in a few seconds by employing only ordinary gunpowder.

The power employed consists of a mixture of compressed air and gas, which is generated by exploding the powder in a series of tubes. There are three of these tubes running parallel to one another, the middle one being the main barrel. The two side tubes together form an air chamber. The one at the right hand is closed at its rear end, and is chambered to receive the powder charge. It is united at its front end to the front end of the left-hand tube, which in turn is connected at its rear end to the rear end of the main barrel or centre tube. All three tubes are in uninterrupted communication.

The column of air contained in these tubes separating the powder charge from the projectile acts as a reservoir for the gases generated by the burning powder and cushions what would otherwise be a sudden blow or shock. The two breeches at the back are one for the powder charge and one for the projectile.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEST.

After the mechanism had been thoroughly explained, preparations were made for a practical test, and the visitors crouched under the bank while the gun was trained on space "up the Sound." A signal was given, a swish was heard, and the thirty-two pound projectile, loaded with fifteen pounds of explosive gelatine, could be seen rushing through the air and descending in the water about a mile away. Then, after two seconds, an explosion took place beneath the surface, and a great mass of water arose like a huge sugar loaf above the surface, vibrating and glistening for a moment under the sun's rays, and then it disappeared in its element. Five minutes later a second projectile was hurled through the air. The fuse in this was so placed that the explosion took place as soon as it struck the water. The shot was a perfect success, and the echo from the explosion, loud and powerful, could be heard for nearly half a minute. The third shot was intended for explosion three seconds after the projectile struck the water, and the fourth projectile should have exploded in one second after it touched the water, but neither of these shots was successful as far as the explosion was concerned; the fuses were evidently imperfect. But a fifth shot was fired, and the projectile, after gracefully sailing through the air, struck the water, in which it exploded with much commotion one second later.

FIRING AT A TARGET.

The second number on the programme was firing at a target 2,100 yards distant. In this instance dummies were to be used and not projectiles filled with high explosives. The dummy consisted of a cigar-shaped projectile, the point end of which was of metal, back of which was a chamber containing four pounds of powder; then came a plug of wood, a chamber containing four pounds of lead, and back of this another block of wood. A fulminating cap was so placed near the powder chamber that when the projectile struck point on, it would be exploded by means of a small rod which penetrated the point. This was the dummy.

When the test of high explosives were being made, the visitors did not hesitate to show that they were concerned as to their bodily safety. Grizzled army officers and civilians were alike anxious to take shelter under the protecting bluff that rises from the strip of pebble-covered beach, and General Miles himself gave the order for all to take cover before the signal to fire was given. But knowing that only "dummies" were to be fired at the target, the spectators drew nearer to the instrument of death, and watched every movement of those who were manipulating it preparatory to the second exhibition. The members of the Army Board occupied a settee to the left of Mr. Elwell, who did the firing, and others, interested in the gun, stood about entirely oblivious of the fact that there might be any danger. Two of the dummies were fired, each one falling considerably short of the target. This was explained as being due to the projectile being unevenly balanced, and the third one was to make up for the defects of the other, and hit the target square, but the third shot was never fired.

POWDER IN THE TUBE.

The powder had been placed in the small tube and the dummy in the large one. Then everybody looked toward the target, 2,100 yards away, expecting to see it shattered when the rope was drawn which freed the powder. But instead, a terrific noise was heard, and the gun was shattered into fragments. General Miles, John Brisben Walker, of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," and the reporter of The Tribune at the time sat on a log under the bluff, whence the target was full in sight and from which point they saw the metal missiles as they flew into the air, after the gun had burst.

When the smoke and dust had cleared away, it was found that Joseph Roll, the proprietor of the Oriental Hotel at Glen Cove, who had gone to the ground to serve the luncheon for the visitors, was the only one injured. A piece of metal struck him on the jaw and made an ugly wound, but Dr. F. W. Merriam, of No. 136 West Eleventh-st., who was on the spot, attended to the injured man, made him comfortable, and when he left him at his home two hours later, said that no serious results need be looked for.

After everybody had congratulated his neighbor on being alive and not torn to pieces, people began to make inquiry as to the cause of the explosion. It was found that the larger plug of wood in the "dummy" had split and spread and prevented the projectile from being thrown from the mouth of the gun. How and why the plug split, no one seemed to know. Mr. Elwell thought it might have been caused by a defective plug, and others said that the fuse at the point was imperfect and caused the explosion by igniting the powder prematurely.

MR. SIMS'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Sims, in speaking of the burst gun, said: "No gun, no matter how large or how strong it is, can live if you touch off a heavy charge in it and have its mouth plugged."

Mr. Elwell said that inasmuch as the gun had thrown the dangerous projectiles containing high explosives successfully and accurately, the fact that it had burst under the existing circumstances would not detract from its value as a gun for the purposes for which it was constructed. General Miles also said that he was highly pleased with the results of the experiments as to projecting high explosives.

The injury of Mr. Roll cast a gloom over the party, and some of the visitors went so far as to take the army officers to task for not warning them of the danger and for allowing people in dangerous proximity to the gun. The cost of the exploded gun was about $5,000.

TAKING THE UNITED PRESS SERVICE.

Ogden, Utah, April 13.—"The Ogden Standard," one of the leading morning papers of Utah, began to-day the publication of an afternoon edition with the service of the United Press.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT TRENTON.

The Central R. R. of New-Jersey will sell excursion tickets from New-York and all points in New-Jersey to Trenton for the Republican Convention on April 15 and 16, at one fare for round trip.—(Advt.

A LAND BILL FOR IRELAND.

INTRODUCED BY GERALD BALFOUR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLAINS THE PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE, WHICH HE BELIEVES WILL BE BENEFICIAL TO BOTH LANDLORD AND TENANT.

London, April 13.—In the House of Commons to-night Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land bill. In doing so he referred to its complex and intricate character, and said it was more like a collection of small bills than a comprehensive measure formed to carry out a basic proposal. The Land act of 1881, he added, had initiated an agrarian revolution, transforming the system of land tenure. During the last fifteen years there had been a reduction of agricultural values, which nobody in 1881 expected. This had added to the difficulty of the questions involved in a settlement of the land question. The keystone of the Unionist policy since 1881 had been to establish a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and a single instead of dual ownership of land. This bill aimed to be the final goal of Irish land legislation.

Mr. Balfour reviewed the effects of the successive land acts as tending to extend the holdings of farmers and peasants. He held that the Ashbourne act of 1885 better assisted to the purchase of land than the act of 1891. The present measure would carry out the best principles of the Ashbourne act, would adopt several of the features of Mr. Morley's bill of 1895, and would add a series of provisions amending the procedure of previous acts and facilitate a working purchase system. The clauses adopted from Mr. Morley's bill included the provisions defining the legal position of a tenant at the end of the statutory term, which every one admitted was necessary in order to remove doubts in refixing the judicial rents. The next clause made valid a tenancy holding, despite the fact that it might have been sublet without the assent of the superior landlord if it appeared that the landlord had passively acquiesced. The next clause adopted Mr. Morley's provision to prevent a lessee, when a fair rent had been fixed, from being obliged to pay rent on his improvements.

Regarding arrears, the bill proposed that a tenant who was able could in all cases redeem his holding by the payment of two years' arrears, leaving the landlord to recover arrears beyond this period by ordinary procedure. The bill did not abolish the landlord's right of preemption.

Regarding compensation or improvements, the bill provided that after an allowance had been made to a tenant for improvements the court could award a further compensation if it decided that the tenant had not received equitable compensation.

The scheme for fixing the judicial rents proposed a term of thirty years' duration, but this would be variable every five years on the application of either landlord or tenant. The Land Commission could also vary the rent under a report of the Commissioners, according to the various values of the products of the land and the effect of such variation on the fairness of the rent. The landlord and tenant might themselves agree to vary the rent in ratio to the variation in the prices of products.

In regard to the purchase of land, Mr. Balfour said that whereas the present time for the repayment of the sum advanced for purchase extended over forty-nine years in continuous payments at 4 per cent interest, the present bill proposed to extend the period to seventy years.

Another important proposal aimed to strengthen the Land Commission by enabling an interchange of functions between the officials of the Commission and the Landed Estates Court. Other provisions simplified the procedure, enabling tenants to purchase and landlords to sell without the coming of a sub-commission.

In closing, Mr. Balfour said that the bill might not be all that the Nationalists wanted, but he held that it would be fair and beneficial to both landlord and tenant.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland in the last Liberal Government, said he was pleased with parts of the bill, chiefly those which had been adopted from the Liberal bill. He was disappointed with the other clauses, part of which were unworkable. The fair-rent proposals were by far the most important. He predicted that these would be passed in an improved form, and that the remaining clauses would be postponed at the pleasure of the House.

John Dillon, leader of the Anti-Parnellites, said that Mr. Balfour's speech proved that this Parliament was incapable of dealing with the question. The Irish would be greatly disappointed by the bill.

The bill then passed its first reading, and the second reading was fixed for April 27.

DISASTER AT A TRESTLE.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND TWO INJURED—ENGINE AND CAR GO DOWN.

Louisville, April 13.—Five men were killed and two others were fatally injured at Bedford, Ind., at 9 o'clock this morning by a Belt road engine and a flat car going through a trestle. The killed are Charles Ogden, conductor; Sherman Carpenter, fireman; Warren Leermond, of Walton, Ky.; —— Masterson, —— Bevins.

EX-SENATOR TRUMBULL ILL.

STRICKEN DOWN AFTER AN ORATION OVER THE GRAVE OF A FRIEND.

Chicago, April 13.—Ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull was taken dangerously ill yesterday morning at Belleville, Ill., at the grave of his lifelong friend, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Gustav Koerner. He delivered an exceedingly eloquent oration just before his illness became manifest. While the physicians regard his condition as critical, it may be that death may be delayed for some time. A conference was held by his physicians, and it was decided to remove him to Chicago. Accordingly last evening he was carried to a train, accompanied by Dr. Bechtold. His ailment is believed to be rheumatism of the heart.

A BATCH OF HOLMES'S LETTERS.

Indianapolis, April 13.—Last night a series of letters was turned over to the United Press by H. W. Bullock, attorney for the murderer H. H. Holmes, written by Holmes from his cell in the Philadelphia county prison. Bullock was retained by Holmes after his conviction to collect evidence to clear him of the murder of young Howard Pietzel, supposed to have been committed at a cottage rented by Holmes in Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. In his letters he gives copious notes of evidence to be secured, and in one he makes out a regular brief which he urges Bullock to get Wishard, the attorney of "the Franklin family," as he calls his wife's people, to use in clearing the case up in their minds. He says in one of his letters that he has no hope of saving his life, but is anxious to have this investigation pursued after his execution. All the way through he gives evidence of being pressed for money and finally declares that he will have to fail back upon the offer of a newspaper syndicate of $5,000 for his confession.

MINERS LEFT TO PERISH MISERABLY.

Butte, Mont., April 13.—The last body of the six miners killed by the powder explosion in the St. Lawrence mine on Saturday morning was recovered at an early hour this morning, and the Coroner's inquest began this evening. The position of the bodies found indicates that the men discovered that an explosion was about to occur in the magazine for some reason, and started to run away, but they could not reach a safe distance before the explosion occurred.

The Coroner's inquest on the Hope Mine disaster at Basin began this morning, and some most startling evidence was brought out, showing that the seven men who were suffocated in the burning mine were most cruelly left to their fate when the fire was discovered. They twice rang for the cage to come to the surface, but Engineer Webber paid no attention to the signals for reasons he refused to explain at the inquest. When he discovered the fire himself it was too late to assist the men. The evidence also showed that Superintendent Fletcher of the mine was not an experienced miner, but he said he thought the men under him were experienced. The method of working the Hope was twenty years behind the times and there were no means whatever for the men to get out of the big death-trap without assistance from the outside.

"GOOD OFFICES" OFFERED.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S MESSAGE TO SPAIN DID NOT SAY "MEDIATION."

BUT THE MESSAGE WAS SURELY SENT—THE DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY BY CONGRESS—ITS TONE TOO FRIENDLY TO SPAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 13.—So persistent are some of the officials of the Administration in giving out denials of the statement that the Secretary of State has sent proposals to Spain looking to a settlement of differences between the Spanish Government and the Cuban insurgents that a positive statement in the case seems to be called for.

It can be said most definitely that Secretary Olney, as a result of several conferences with the President at the White House, prepared on Tuesday last a dispatch to be sent to Madrid. The draft was submitted to the President on Wednesday. The President made a number of pencil memoranda on the manuscript, and further discussed the subject with the Secretary of State. On Thursday a smooth copy of the dispatch was laid before the President. Again he suggested some modifications in the language employed by Mr. Olney. These alterations of the text were few and brief, but a new copy of the dispatch was necessary. This was made on Friday morning. The dispatch was signed by Secretary Olney the same morning. It was put in the foreign mail bag, and with other European matter left the State Department that afternoon. It started for New-York not later than 3:30 p. m. to catch the steamer sailing on Saturday. Unless the State Department's agent at New-York was directed by telegraph to extract the dispatch from the mail pouch, and did so, there can be no doubt that Secretary Olney's instructions to Minister Taylor are now on the high sea, bound by fast steamer and rail for Madrid.

This can be said with positiveness, and denials, however numerous and emphatic, from Administration officials, cannot alter the truth. Denials may, indeed do, serve to suggest bad faith on the part of those who make them with those who know the truth. They serve, moreover, as a member of the House said to-day, to strengthen a growing conviction that the President intends to ignore a practically unanimous vote of Congress on the Cuban question by involving the subject in endless correspondence.

Diplomatic denials from the State Department are usual, and are expected when news of important matters leaks out, but it is the exception when they are persisted in in the face of the truth. The denials which have been made are to the effect that no "mediation" on the part of this country has been proposed to Spain looking to a settlement of her differences with Cuba, and that published stories on the subject are unwarranted fabrications. From what was heard today from a trustworthy source the denial is purely technical. It appears that in the earlier days, when the now famous correspondence between Secretary Fish and General Sickles was going on, the Secretary of State employed the word "mediation" on the part of the United States. The Spanish officials did not fancy the use of the word, and General Sickles so informed Secretary Fish by telegram. Thereafter, throughout the correspondence, Secretary Fish said "good offices." It is now understood that Secretary Olney, in writing to Minister Taylor proposed that the "good offices" of the United States be accepted by Spain, looking to a settlement of the differences between the mother country and her valuable island possession.

There is perhaps a shade of difference between "mediation" and "good offices." The distinction seems to be regarded as sufficient for the purpose of members of the Administration to hang an emphatic denial on a proposition having been made to Spain.

As might be expected, the policy of proposing "good offices" to Spain is not regarded as satisfactory to members of Congress. A member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs said today that the desire of the Senate and House has been, and still is, to recognize the existence of war in Cuba, and to extend belligerent rights to the contestants and maintain a course of strict neutrality between the two parties. Now, he said, the United States was virtually the Spanish base of supplies, except as to ships, sailors and soldiers, and this is wrong and unfair to a struggling people fighting for liberty. He explained that Congress did not act impulsively on the resolution passed. It proceeded deliberately, and acted only after every Senator and Representative learned through letters and telegrams from his constituents that the tide of popular opinion among the people was strong in favor of according belligerent rights to the contestants in Cuba. The course of Congress was not the voice of members, but was the expression of the calm judgment of the people of the country. If now the President intends to ignore the practically unanimous wish of Congress, the speaker said his action would be an offence to both houses; also an exhibition of contempt for the wishes of the people. The member added:

"We knew it would require nerve on the part of the President to follow the recommendations. We also knew that it would take more backbone contemptuously to ignore the strong voice of the country. That Spain is nothing to any President, compared with his own country, or ought to be, was assumed, and many of us had no doubt that Mr. Cleveland, confronted with two evils, call it, would choose the lesser, that is, proclaim belligerency. The President is something of an enigma. He has surprised us greatly in his Cuban policy. Besides, he has disappointed the people who elected him."

OPERATOR BOUND AND STATION ROBBED.

Middletown, Conn., April 13.—Four men shortly after 2 o'clock this morning rushed into the station at East Hampton, seized and bound Michael Phillips, the night telegraph operator, hand and foot, and blew open the safe, wrecking the room and setting fire to the woodwork. They secured, it is thought, about $60, but overlooked an express package containing $200. They extinguished the fire with the overcoat of the day operator and then departed. The robbers entered Hall's feed store and got a few cents, but dropped on the floor a five-dollar bill stolen at the station. Phillips says one of the men stood over him with a revolver, one kept guard and two blew open the safe. They were not masked, but he did not know them. It was presumably the same gang that has been operating here before. Phillips managed to untie himself about 3:30, and he informed Sheriff Brown. No one in the vicinity heard the explosion which wrecked the office, nor did any one know of the robbery before Phillips got loose. The robbers' team was left in the village.

WILL PREVENT RACING AT ROBY.

Indianapolis, April 13.—Attorney-General Ketcham, who has returned from the southern part of the State, said yesterday that his office would use every means at its command to prevent any violation of the Sellers Anti-Racing law at Roby.

"The Supreme Court's interpretation of the law is plain," said the Attorney-General. "This office will endeavor to prevent the holding of a meeting lasting more than fifteen days on the group of tracks in Lake County. After a fifteen days' meeting has been held, there shall be no more racing on that group of tracks until after thirty days have elapsed. It will not be difficult to show to any court that these additional tracks have been built for the purpose of evading the law. Courts, I take it, will not tolerate such evasion."

Mr. Ketcham will have help in Lake County, but the Governor has not yet designated the attorneys that shall assist in the prosecutions in case the racecourse people undertake to violate the law. It is reported that the State has had secret officers in Chicago for some time gathering accurate information as to the ownership of the three tracks and as to the plans of the men behind the enterprise.

VERDICTS AGAINST A JUDGE'S ESTATE.

Boston, April 13.—In the Supreme Court to-day, before Judge Knowlton, a verdict of $1,005 for the plaintiff in the case of Charles A. Bradford against Levi Wallace, administrator of the estate of Judge John Spaulding, and a verdict of $1,050 for the plaintiff in the case of Mrs. Marie D. Bradford against the same defendant were returned. Charles Bradford sued to recover $30,000 and his mother to recover $75,000 under special contracts which, they alleged, Judge Spaulding made with them in 1886 to leave them large legacies, in consideration of their being helpful to him. The Judge died in May, 1893, but left no will.

REBUKED FOR ELECTING A BREWER.

THE MAINE CONFERENCE OBJECTS TO A NEW TRUSTEE OF A METHODIST SEMINARY.

Auburn, Me., April 13.—At this morning's session of the Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference there was a sensational discussion of a resolution condemning the course taken by the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill in the election to the Board of Trustees of a brewer, reference being made to Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H. Some of the friends of the institution tried in vain to postpone action. All motions to defeat immediate action were voted down, and this resolution was adopted:

Whereas, We have reliable information that a man whose reputation as a brewer has been in the highest degree inimical to the cause of temperance has been elected a trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College; and

Whereas, This action of the trustees compromises not only the seminary, but also our common Methodism in the relation to temperance reform, thereby subjecting us, as Methodists, not only to unfavorable criticism, but also to a painful humiliation; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a conference, we express our entire disapproval of this action of the trustees, and earnestly hope it may be reconsidered.

WILD WESTERN WEATHER.

A FIERCE BLIZZARD ALONG THE ROCKIES—SHOWERS OF RED AND BLACK MUD.

Denver, April 13.—Denver yesterday was the centre of one of the worst storms that ever blew over the Western country. East of here the country is inundated with from a foot to three feet of water, while on the south and west meagre reports tell of disastrous snow blizzards that have swept away every vestige of animal life in their path.

At Pueblo cars were blown from the track and piled up in the ditches. Only one Eastern passenger train arrived here up to midnight.

Drifts range as high as twenty feet, and without shelter there is no prospect of live stock escaping the fury of the elements.

Not a train is moving on the first division of the Denver and Rio Grande, while the Gulf is blocked from here to Trinidad. The Santa Fe is the only road that is handling business, as its track is slightly higher than those of its competitors.

Cripple Creek reports the greatest loss, and fatalities are feared in the hills surrounding the camp, where several hundred men are prospecting without any protection from the storm. Five buildings in Cripple Creek were blown down, including a three-story store and a lodging-house occupied by seventy-four roomers, and a dwelling occupied by Frederick Bierbower, paying teller of the First National Bank. The wind ranged from fifty to eighty miles an hour.

At Lander, Wyo., there was a mudstorm, preceded by snow, that covered the ground to the depth of two inches. Following this came a shower of red mud, succeeded by a fall of black mud, that covered houses and people with a slimy coat.

Raton, N. M., April 13.—The worst snowstorm ever known in this vicinity prevailed here yesterday. All the northbound trains on the Santa Fe are tied up, as the approaches to the Raton tunnel on both sides of the tunnel are drifted full of snow for a distance of several hundred feet. Under the most favorable circumstances, it will probably be more than twenty-four hours before any train can move over the Raton Mountain. The last train passing the mountain was the hotelkeepers' excursion at 3 a. m. Several hunting parties left here yesterday, and there are grave fears that all have perished, as the cold has been intense, with the snow in swirls, making it impossible for any one to see more than three or four feet.

SHINBURN'S LATEST OUTBREAK.

THE DESPERATE CONVICT ONLY SUBDUED AFTER BEING SHOT IN THE LEG.

Albany, April 13.—"Count" Max Shinburn, "the King of Crooks," who has been seven months in jail awaiting trial for being implicated in the Middleburg Bank burglary, yesterday added another page to his history.

Ever since his arrival a close watch has been kept of the desperate criminal, who would not hesitate to commit any crime in order to regain his liberty. Notwithstanding the surveillance, he was the leader of several attempts at jail-breaking which were almost successful. Almost every day the officials were put to some annoyance, and ten days ago his actions became so unbearable that he was locked in his cell.

Yesterday morning he was released for his stroll through the corridor. He was not watched, for the official thought he could not accomplish much in the way of an attempt to escape in the brief space of an hour. Shinburn found a broom, and going behind the cells, removed the wire that holds the broom to the handle, and sneaking up to the door leading from the rear office into the hole, where he is kept with the other prisoners, plugged the inside of the lock with wire. Then arming himself with an iron poker three feet long, he shouted to the jailer, Collopy, and the day watchman, McClellan, that he would show them they could not lock him up.

Holding the other prisoners at bay and flourishing the iron bar, he yelled that he would brain the first man that approached the door. It was impossible to unlock the door, and knowing that Shinburn would not surrender by using pacific measures, McClellan went into the yard connecting the jail with the City Hall. He gave the desperate man another chance to lay down his weapon and return to his cell, but his answer was a curse. McClellan fired a shot from his revolver over his head, but this did not intimidate him, and he fired another into Shinburn's leg. Shinburn cried with pain, and dropping the poker, hobbled into his cell. Some of the prisoners removed the wire from the lock, allowing Collopy and McClellan to enter the hole. The door was locked on Shinburn and he will be kept in solitary confinement.

SHOT HIMSELF AT THE RIVER'S EDGE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FIRES A BULLET INTO HIS HEAD AND THEN FALLS INTO THE WATER.

An unknown man, apparently an American, about sixty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height, shot himself in the mouth and fell backward into the East River at Eighty-sixth-st., about 7:30 o'clock last night.

Park Policeman Thomas J. O'Connor heard the report of the pistol and saw the man fall into the water. He secured a boat and, with the assistance of a couple of men, recovered the body after it had drifted to Eighty-seventh-st. The body was brought ashore, but nothing could be found in the clothing by which the man could be identified. The man had gray hair and beard. He wore dark blue clothing and a pair of Congress gaiters. A pair of spectacles were found in an inner coat pocket. The body was taken to the Morgue.

SENATOR MORRILL'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Washington, April 13.—Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, the venerable father of the Upper House, was eighty-six years old to-day, and to-night he gave a reception to political and personal friends to celebrate the occasion. It was a very enjoyable affair to all who took part, and Mr. Morrill received hearty congratulations from several hundred of those with whom he has been associated for many years. His colleague, Senator Proctor, nearly all the Senators and members of the New-England delegation, his fellow-members of the Committee on Finance, and many prominent persons in public life attended the function.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP PLAYED OUT.

Atlanta, Ga., April 13.—It is announced this evening that, acting on the advice of his physician, Charles F. Crisp has been compelled to give up the appointments for speaking. He and Secretary Smith have met in four joint debates, and since the second one, which was at Atlanta, Judge Crisp has suffered in health. The speaking here was in a temporary building, to all intents and purposes out of doors, and the night was cold and disagreeable. The result was that Mr. Crisp's throat was affected. After the Albany speech on Friday, Judge Crisp suffered from severe pains in the chest and passed a bad night, but felt so much better yesterday that he agreed with Secretary Smith on another meeting, to be held at Macon. Last night, however, there was a return of the former trouble, and today his physician gave imperative orders, which made him cancel a number of dates ahead. He hopes to be able to resume early in May.

SILVER PROSPECTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Susquehanna, Penn., April 13.—Capitalists from New-York and Pennsylvania have organized a stock company to prospect for silver and copper at South Canaan, Wayne County, Penn. Ores taken from the land leased are rich in base metals. The company has secured an option on 552 acres of land for $55,000.

ROYAL BLUE LINE'S SUPERIOR TRAIN SERVICE

To Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, from Station, Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st. See detailed timetable in this paper. Three new fast expresses.—(Advt.

YAMAGATA IN THE CITY.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE FIELD MARSHAL.

RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNOR AT ALBANY—FORMALITIES AT THE CAPITOL—THE TRIP DOWN THE HUDSON VALLEY.

Field Marshal Yamagata of the Japanese Army arrived in this city last evening at 6 o'clock, and was driven to the Waldorf. The chief incident of the day was the reception given to the Marquis by the Governor at Albany.

The special train bearing Marquis Yamagata, his staff and the staff of Governor Morton, which was detailed to act as escort to the eminent visitor from the Orient, rolled into the station at Albany at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The train was composed of a buffet car, a sleeping car, a dining car and two private cars, occupied by Marquis Yamagata and his staff. Governor Morton's staff occupied the sleeper and the buffet car. The party were in excellent spirits. They told of the reception at Buffalo and the pleasant incidents of the trip. The fact that a special carrying Marquis Yamagata was to pass through Albany caused a great deal of interest. The station was well filled, and the Governor's natty footman stood at the entrance to the station waiting to show the Marquis to the carriage. An enterprising citizen after much research managed to find a Japanese flag, and this flag was hung in the station in honor of the visitor. The flag of Japan has a large red ball in the middle of a white field. If such a flag was floated on the top of a Fifth-ave. stage it would be interpreted to mean that there was skating in Central Park.

When the special came into the station Marquis Yamagata, surrounded by his staff, sat in John M. Toucey's private car by a table, on which had been placed a large bunch of roses and lilies. With him were his personal party, in which were K. Tsudzuki, Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Archives; Dr. Hirai, one of the court physicians and a surgeon in the army; Major Oshima, Y. G. Terazakai, S. Kadji and H. Kawasaki, private secretary to the Marquis. Adjutant-General E. A. McAlpin, representing Governor Morton, was with him, as was George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New-York Central Railroad. Others on the train were Brigadier-General Edmund Hayes, Chief of Engineers; Brigadier-General Benjamin M. Whitlock, Brigadier-General Frederick C. McLewee, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Brigadier-General James M. Varnum, Paymaster-General; Brigadier-General Benjamin Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier-General William C. Wallace, Judge Advocate-General; Brigadier-General W. S. C. Wiley, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General Henry T. Noyes, Commissary-General; Colonel Archibald Rogers, Colonel Charles F. James, Colonel George W. Turner, Colonel Seldon E. Marvin, Major Burbank, of the Regular Army; John M. Toucey, general manager of the New-York Central, and C. E. Storey, of the passenger department of the New-York Central.

THE MARQUIS'S APPEARANCE.

The first to get off the car was General McAlpin. He assisted Marquis Yamagata to alight from the car. The Marquis had complained ever since arriving in the State that his health was not what he wished it to be. He looked pale and wan as he stepped off the car. He wore a black frock coat, dark trousers, a white cravat and a silk hat. He walked slowly, and seemed, in contrast to the gay trappings of the Governor's staff, to be clad in more sombre attire than he really was. The other members of the staff fell in behind Marquis Yamagata, and taking carriages, the party drove to the Capitol. The flag flying at the staff told that the Governor was already at the Capitol. Alighting at the door they hurried through the corridors of the big building and took the elevator to the second story. After entering the Executive Chamber the doors were closed.

The picture presented was a handsome one. In one corner of the room were grouped Mrs. McAlpin, Mrs. Burbank and the Governor's two daughters. The Governor had arisen from his desk. He looked hale and rugged as he stood erect by his desk, with outstretched hand to great the Marquis. The staff grouped themselves behind the Governor and the Field Marshal. Adjutant-General McAlpin spoke a few formal words, and then Governor Morton handed to the Marquis's private secretary a written message of welcome, to the reading of which the warrior from the Japanese Empire listened carefully.

THE GOVERNOR'S WELCOME.

The Governor's message was brief, and read as follows:

Field Marshal Yamagata, I take pleasure on behalf of the people of the State of New-York in welcoming you within our borders and in expressing to you and the members of your suite the hope that your stay among our people, brief though it may be, will be so fraught with good impressions that it will always carry pleasant memories. I do this with the more gratification, recalling my pleasant official and social intercourse with the Ambassador of your Empire in Paris during my own official residence in the French capital.

For nearly forty years the relations between the governments of Japan and the United States have been drawing closer and closer, and always through the mediums of intellectual and commercial association and intercourse. New-York, as the chief commercial and industrial State of our Union, is conspicuously interested in the maintenance and extension of these humanizing and friendly relations. As one who has already dwelt among us and whose personal relations have been so close, you doubtless appreciate the sentiments which actuate our people in their modes of life and their aspirations, and I feel that in extending to you this informal greeting we are simply renewing pleasant acquaintanceship, and that you will receive it in the same generous and appreciative spirit.

After the secretary had finished reading the address the Japanese General bowed courteously and beamed on the Governor. Governor Morton bowed. Then the Field Marshal began speaking hurriedly and in a disconnected manner to his secretary.

REPLY OF THE SOLDIER.

The secretary listened attentively, and when Marquis Yamagata had finished speaking said slowly to Governor Morton:

His Excellency, the Marquis, wishes to transmit to you his heartiest thanks and express his appreciation of the warm manner in which he has been received and entertained while in your State. He wishes to express the pleasure and honor he feels by being offered the escort of such a magnificent staff, and to explain to you the warm feeling of friendship that he and all of his fellow-countrymen feel for America and Americans. He looks not upon this reception so much as an honor to himself, as a tribute of friendship from Americans to his people. He feels that in the present day, when the world is enlightened, when transportation facilities, the telegraph and the telephone, bring us into fellowship, the two countries of America and Japan are being drawn more closely together. He is pleased with this. He wants to see a close tie of friendship between the two countries. He feels that each day the two countries are being drawn more closely together intellectually, commercially, financially and morally. He thanks you for this honor, and will always carry in his heart the memory of this cordial welcome.

When the secretary ceased speaking, Governor Morton shook hands with the Marquis. Then the ladies were introduced. Afterward Yamagata was taken into the Senate and Assembly chambers, and to the Court of Appeals. The court was in session when the party arrived, and the Judges were listening to the arguments in a case on appeal. Chief Judge Andrews noticed the visitors, and came down to greet the Count. Soon the party returned to

NECKWEAR—SPECIAL SALE.

We offer to-day 500 scarfs at 75 cents each, former prices $1 50, $2 00 and $2 50; all shapes; the best values offered in a long time. These goods will not be displayed in our windows until Wednesday. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 20th ST.—(Advt.