STIRRING EVENTS IN EUROPE

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND OVER THE SITUATION AT KHARTOUM.

The Death of the Duke of Albany—Gladstone on his Last Legs—His Threat of Suicide—The British Army in Egypt Disgusted—Gordon in the Toils, and No Way Out—The Franchise Question in Parliament—The Pope's Threat to Leave Rome—Theatrical, Fashionable, Literary, and Grotesque Intelligence.

LONDON, March 29.—The papers to-day publish innumerable columns about the death of the Duke of Albany, and there is, of course, the customary exaggeration about all royal personages. The young fellow, too delicate for outdoor exercise, did study rather severely. He inherited the dilletante cleverness of his father, and was so fair a talker that he once thought of trying to become one of the debaters of the House of Lords. At another period he sighed for the Church, and the reversion of the richly endowed Archbishopric of Canterbury.

You cannot now believe a single word of the reports in the newspapers on Gladstone's illness, they are so contradictory and so obviously doctored. He chafes terribly under the want of outdoor exercise and the muddle in the House of Commons, and would have gone out and killed himself if Sir Andrew Clarke were not so peremptory and trusted an adviser. He will possibly make a few more appearances in the House, but the universal impression is that his day is over.

Things, meantime, continue to look bad for the Government. Now that Osman Digma has been defeated, the very first thing proposed is that the troops shall be taken away from Suakim, a course that is made necessary by the dreadful heat and the demoralization it has caused among the regiments. The reports on this head have startled and alarmed the whole country. In one march no less than 200 men fell out, and the rear of the forces is described by the correspondents as having the appearance of a routed army. The men, too, are both physically debilitated and morally mutinous. They have been tried by long residence in India, and they don't see what they are gaining for their country by killing and being killed, and there is the strange and unpleasant phenomenon for the first time in the history of England of an army disgusted with fight because dissatisfied with the policy of the Government. Thus there is the strange contradiction that while the road to Berber is declared open, not a single English soldier is allowed to accompany the expedition for the relief of Berber. Even the English garrison left in Suakim is to be reduced to the smallest dimensions. Gordon's position at the same time causes intense anxiety. Apparently the Government is doing nothing to help him. The Arabs around Khartoum, having broken from his control, have invested the town. He was to have attacked them on the 16th, but all communication has absolutely ceased, and, as some means would probably have been found of conveying news of a victory, the gloomiest forbodings prevail. If anything happens to Gordon it will go hard with the Ministry. It has not done a single thing to help him, and it has refused even to follow his advice. Already party journals give indications of what will be said. The *St. James's Gazette* declares that the refusal by Zebehr of the Governorship of Khartoum was Gordon's death warrant while the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a Liberal paper, which has steadily followed public opinion and frequently denounced its own friends in office, declares that Gordon must be rescued. Nobody, however, sees how the rescue is to be attempted. English troops cannot be sent, because the disastrous march of a few miles near Suakim proves that seventy-five per cent. would drop out before Khartoum could be reached. The employment of Indian troops is out of the question, for all the Indian authorities plainly state that they cannot be expected to fight, and the Egyptian forces are, of course, utterly worthless.

Malicious people hint that Gladstone may be somewhat consoled during his enforced retirement by reflecting on the miserable breakdown of his opponents in the Cabinet. After a long struggle they forced his hand. They carried the fighting of two bloody battles, and the last condition of the Government seems worse than the first. The debate on the franchise is terribly dull, and the universal impression is that it is all waste, because the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords is no longer in doubt. The silence of the Irish members marks their uncertainty as to their course, which will not be decided until the last moment. The speech of Hartington has made a very unfavorable impression upon them, as his allusions to Gladstone's plea for leaving the Irish representation intact is described as a qualification amounting to a withdrawal. It is possible, though not probable, that they may either abstain from voting or vote against the bill, and this would probably destroy what poor chance it has of success. The meaning of Parnell's interview is to reassure Ireland that he will have plenty of candidates if money be forthcoming, and also to put a stop to conventions of no representative character controlled by small wirepullers, and chiefly set in motion by Mr. Davitt. There is little doubt that Parnell will get all the money he wants. He has been pestered by requests from all sides to start a movement for paying the members for the last two years, and has held back rather than sought to advance the idea.

The chief Continental item is the renewal of the report that the Pope intends to leave Rome. His recent refusal to receive a good Catholic like the Prince of Bavaria, and a still more unimpeachable Catholic like his wife, the Archduchess Gisela, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, because they had in the first instance visited the King of Italy, has brought into painful prominence the difficulties of his position. He has also been deeply annoyed by the action of the Italian law courts with regard to the College of the Propaganda. Various places are suggested as his place of retreat. Malta, which used to be period ically mentioned in the days of Pope Pius, is discredited as belonging to a Protestant power, and the chances of Austria are increased by the report that his Holiness has communicated his intention of leaving Rome in an autograph letter to the Emperor.

There is a rumor that the Russians have had, after all, to fight for Merv, the importance of which announcement is that they will probably make it an excuse for keeping a larger force near the Anglo-Indian frontier than will be quite agreeable to England.

The death of the Duke of Albany will act as a complete damper on all social movements for a while in England. The Darmstadt weddings are already put off, and official dinners will cease all over Europe. Perhaps the Queen will escape through her bereavement an agitation against the present regulations for her drawing rooms, which threatened to become acute. The feeling is intensely strong against the barbarous etiquette which compels the highest women of England to shiver for hours in their carriages exposed to the gaze, the blasphemy, and the jeers of the lowest rabble in Europe, and Labouchere writes strongly on the subject in an article headed "Bluenosed, Naked, and Ashamed."

The chief entertainment of the near future is a Shakespearean show in the last three days of May, in which there will be scenic illustrations of seventeen plays.

Three lords have figured largely during the week. Lord Colin Campbell's divorce case was so filthy that it had to be heard with closed doors, and the details cannot be even hinted. It was decided in favor of his wife, a celebrated London beauty. Lord Ailsa has returned from Asia Minor, having killed thirty wild boars and two panthers. Lord Scarsdale, following the example of Lord Vernon, is going to set up a large butter factory.

The correspondents of society journals rave about Mrs. Mitford, an American belle, in Paris, and Mlle. Nevada's tasteless dresses are explained by the fact that she could not get any dressmaker to work in the Mi Carême season, had to make her dresses herself, and was so engaged until half past 7 on the night of her appearance. The worry of the dressmaking had a great deal to do with the nervousness which paralyzed her in the first few moments of her appearance.

The production of "Romeo and Juliet" by Mary Anderson at the Lyceum will have some novelties. Lewis Wingfield, as stage manager, has determined that the scenery shall be for the first time really Italian, and the two greatest scenic artists have been engaged, Hawes Craven and John O'Connor. The latter takes up the scene painter's brush for the first time for many years, and will paint the exteriors from designs taken in Verona when executing a commission for the Duke of Westminster. Mrs. Stirling, our greatest stage old woman, will be the *Nurse*, and Terriss, *Romeo*, Jack Barnes, at present leading man, will be relegated to the part of the *Friar*.

Her Majesty's, one of our largest and most unlucky theatres, has been taken by a Mr. Taylor, who threatens a revolution in West End theatres by cheap prices, and a restoration of the large space formerly given to the pit and other popular parts of the house.

In literature the most startling event has been a violent invective against Byron by Swinburne in an introduction to a French lady's translation of Shelley's "Cenci." Byron is placed below Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, and Keats.

John H. Ingram is bringing out a new edition of Edgar Allen Poe in four volumes, and Dr. Evans of Paris has bought the English copyright of Heine's Memoirs, which, with some hitherto unpublished writings, will be published in May.

The grotesque items of the week are the denunciation by a clergyman of a recitation at the Young Men's Christian Association by a professional actress as a too worldly entertainment, the alleged formation in a London suburb of a boys' cat league, bound by oaths, fines, and rewards, and employed in stealing and torturing cats, and the suggestion by the cremationists that they should have at the forthcoming National Health Exhibition a crematorium in full working order.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 29.—Prince Napoleon (Plon Plon) has privately sold his household effects at Prangius, dismissed the servants, and sold the Prangius house.

The presence of the Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) at an elephant fight, given by the Rajah of Bhurtpore, India, will be made the subject of a question in Parliament. Elephants are made to fight by giving them copious draughts of rum. Some become so drunk that they can hardly stand, while others are rendered furious.

Wallace Ross sailed for America to-day by the Allan line steamer Alaska. The hand-cap race to test Ross's rowing powers, which had been arranged by a number of Thames and Tyne oarsmen, and which was announced to take place April 12, had to be abandoned.

The officials of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are already making arrangements with the steamship companies for the conveyance of members to attend the meeting at Montreal in August. The Allan line will send a special steamer from Liverpool Aug. 6. The lines running to New York are arranging facilities to take parties by way of the States.

Plunger Walton has made arrangements with his agents to settle with his turf creditors.

Capital has been secured to complete the new opera house on the Thames Embankment. Col. Mapleson has been offered the management on condition that he will make London his permanent residence. He is indisposed to accept unless he is allowed occasional leaves of absence for the personal supervision of his American enterprises.

Carl Rosa will produce during the coming English opera season a new opera, whose scene is laid in Russia, by Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas, the author of "Esmeralda," and also the "Canterbury Pilgrims" by Mr. Villiers Stanford. These will be the only novelties.

A public rehearsal of Gounod's opera "Sappho" on Thursday revealed the fact that the work had been recast since its first production in 1851. Mr. Gounod has introduced a ballet, besides revising it throughout.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S DEATH.

Expiring Six Minutes After his Critical Condition was Discovered.

LONDON, March 29.—Dr. Royle, who was sleeping in the Duke of Albany's room, was startled about 2¾ A. M. by the patient's heavy breathing. He approached the bedside, saw that the Duke was in a fit, and immediately summoned Capt. Percival. The crisis was of short duration. In six minutes the Duke expired in the arms of Capt. Percival. His end was apparently painless.

The Duke fell on the steps of the club house at 6¼ o'clock on Thursday evening. He was well enough afterward to write a despatch to the Duchess, stating that he had had a fall and possibly would not be able to leave for England to-day. He struck on his head when he fell.

The accounts of the Duke's fall are conflicting. A despatch to Reuter's says that he was standing on a chair, while special despatches say that he was ascending a staircase. He took supper after his return to the Villa Nevada, and retired to rest as usual. No alarm was felt in regard to his condition, but a doctor remained in the bedroom with him. Great reticence is observed as to the precise cause of his death, but it is generally supposed to have been apoplexy. The Duchess of Albany received a letter from the Duke on Thursday, in which he said that he never felt better or stronger.

The escort will start with the body on Sunday morning morning and will reach London Monday evening.

When the Queen heard of the Duke's death she was seized with a paroxysm of weeping.

The meeting of the Queen with the Duchess of Albany was most affecting. As she entered the park she was unable to restrain the tears at the sight of her son's desolate home. She was weeping bitterly when she met the Princess of Wales. The Princess Helen of Waldeck Pyrmont, mother of the Duchess, and her sister, the Queen of Holland, are coming to Claremont. The Duchess passed a good night and bears up fairly well.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes to accompany the remains of his brother home. All the morning papers devote long leading articles to the Duke, and speak in high praise of his virtues. The *Daily News* says:

His was a blameless life, but better than blameless, it was a life of noble purpose, rich in promise, and disappointing the world only by its too sudden close.

The *Standard* says:

In one of his first public speeches, Prince Leopold said: "I can feel for those who suffer, because I have been so long so great a sufferer myself." That was the keynote of all his public work. Seldom has a Prince died amid so much honor and regret.

The *Telegraph* declares:

This bereavement will knit closer the ties which bind the noble Queen with her loyal realm. The departed Prince thus serves his country by his death.

The *Times* says:

Through the length and breadth of the land a universal shock has been caused by the sudden removal of the gifted and high-minded Prince, almost on the threshold of a life rich in performance, richer still in promise. His services were freely given whenever they could advance literary, scientific, or philanthropic objects. The effect of the terrible blow on the Queen will be watched with solicitude, especially in view of her recent state of health.

The *Post* says:

Prince Leopold identified himself with the life of the nation in so many beautiful and enduring ways that all must feel that in losing him they have lost a true friend.

The banquet which was to have been given this evening by Minister Morton in Paris has been postponed.

Telegrams of condolence have been received from President Grévy, the Emperor William, the Czar, and the King of Denmark. The papers of Amsterdam declare that the Dutch nation profoundly shares in the Queen's grief.

The remains of the Duke of Albany have been placed in a coffin, which is enveloped in black velvet. The cover is glass, through which the body is visible, arrayed in a violet-colored robe and wearing some of the many decorations the Duke had received. The face has a peaceful look.

The Princess of Wales and Mrs. Gladstone paid the widowed Duchess visits of condolence to-day. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor.

The *Gazette* orders the court to remain in mourning until May 11. The Duke will be interred in the mausoleum at Frogmore.

BERLIN, March 29.—A musical soirée, which was to have been given at the Imperial Palace last evening, was postponed on account of the death of the Duke of Albany. The Emperor and Empress, and the Grand Duchess of Baden condoled with the Crown Prince Frederick William and his wife, Princess Victoria. The Crown Prince Frederick William, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Prince of Waldeck will attend the funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Secretary of State to-day telegraphed Minister Lowell at London to express the President's sympathy with Queen Victoria in the bereavement she has suffered in the death of Prince Leopold.

Osman Digma's Probable Movements.

CAIRO, March 29.—The King of Abyssinia will receive Admiral Hewett and the other members of the English mission. The King has 25,000 warriors around him. The friendly Sheiks are of the opinion that Osman Digma will now combine his efforts to robbing caravans. Several Sheiks have arrived at Suakim, who ask that a British Governor be appointed for Tokar.

WHOLESALE LAND FRAUDS.

The Land Office Charged with Permitting 4,000,000 Acres to be Stolen.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Members of the New Mexico Legislature have sent to Congress a memorial charging that millions of acres of land in New Mexico and Colorado have been converted to private use. The memorial will be presented in the House, and it is thought that a special committee will be asked for to investigate the charges. Mr. O. P. McMains, who prepared the memorial, says:

I charge that the General Land Office has held in reserve, in the interest of private land claimants, some 4,000,000 acres of public land in New Mexico and Colorado; that patents to a large portion of said public land so held in reserve have been fraudulently obtained from the United States by private land claimants through the corruption of the General Land Office; and I further charge that in numerous instances, and to a great extent on mineral lands, favored parties have unlawfully been permitted by the General Land Office to make homestead and preemption entries upon public lands held in reserve by that office, and to receive patents from the United States therefor.

Six specifications accompany the memorial. Following is their substance:

Martin Andrews (a relative of Rutherford B. Hayes), in a letter without date, and headed "Executive Mansion," unlawfully requested Commissioner Williamson to have an estimate made for a preliminary survey of unconfirmed private land (in Pueblo County, Col.), that a deposit might be made for the same. Commissioner Williamson unlawfully complied with this request, and public land to the extent of about 900,000 acres is thereby held in reserve, to the injury of bona fide settlers.

Through the management of ex-Senators Jerome B. Chaffee and George M. Chilcott of Colorado, and Stephen B. Elkins (Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, about 300,000 acres of the public lands were unlawfully included in the limits of a private land claim.

Three years after the Department of the Interior had declared the land within the claimed limits of the Maxwell grant in northern New Mexico to be public land Commissioner Williamson had the public land, to the extent of nearly 2,000,000 acres, surveyed as private land claim No. 15.

When Stephen B. Elkins was Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, he sought to have confirmed a list of seventy-four private land claims, and in this list the Uno de Gato tract, in Colfax county, N. M., is put down as containing 150 acres. A contract for the survey of the same as private land claim No. 94 was awarded to Elkins and Marmon, and the survey revealed the fact that the claim was for 600,000 acres.

It is generally understood that the illegal claimants of the 800,000-acre tract of public domain, known as the Mora grant, in New Mexico, are Thomas B. Calvin of New Mexico and Stephen B. Elkins of New York.

The sixth specification relates to the Sanzre de Cristo grant in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado.

LIKELY TO FALL THROUGH.

Plans of Officeholders to Send a Solid Delegation for Arthur.

MIDDLETOWN, March 29.—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Congress district, which comprises the counties of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan, are alarmed. While Republicans throughout the State are uniting and expressing their choice for candidate for President, those in this district have been singularly quiet. There has also been a reticence on the part of the politicians and the officeholders regarding this question that could hardly be understood. Now it can be explained. The Rockland *Courier-Journal*, one of the out-and-out Half-Breed journals, publishes a long leader warning the voters of this district to prepare themselves for the conflict. It asserts the discovery of a plan by which the officeholders propose to elect their own delegates to the District Convention, which is to be held at Middletown on April 15, and thereby enable themselves to send a solid delegation to the State Convention for their candidate, who happens to be Arthur.

This revelation explains some of the secret workings of the politicians which have long before been regarded as mysterious and suspicious, but not dangerous. Postmaster Charley St. John of Port Jervis, Postmaster James Dickey of Newburgh, the Hon. E. M. Madden of Middletown, and others have had their heads together for a month past. Behind closed with inch pine, at a distance of four inches from the walls of the ship and the bulk head. Two layers of fearnaught, a gray woollen felt nearly a quarter of an inch thick were tacked to the ceiling, and then another pine ceiling was nailed over that. The four-inch air space is to secure the crew from dampness.

The quarters for the men are built on deck. Beginning at the break of the topgallant forecastle, a house 26 feet wide and 40 feet long was built on the main deck. The bulwarks were extended up, forming two-foot gangways on each side of the house. These were decked over and doors put in at each end, thus forming air spaces. The walls of the house were made with four-inch air spaces and traps were put in along the decks so that the snow which forms in the spaces from condensed moisture can be cleaned out.

The house is lined like the officers' cabin. Inside there are twenty-six large berths, with lockers beneath. A skylight, with a scuttle for ventilation, is put in the upper deck. A small stove will keep the air dry. The house is put on deck to secure dryness, and in this respect the men are probably better cared for than the officers.

The estimated cost of the alterations in the Bear was $29,850. This does not include the rigging or engines. Five whale boats, two dories, and a thirty-foot steam whale boat will complete the outfit of boats.

The men will receive, in addition to a comfortable lot of thick ordinary flannel clothing, a suit of deerskin lined with lamb's wool and a deerskin bag, which will wholly envelope the body and cover the head, except the face. These will be found very comfortable when on lookout or when travelling on sleds.

No house has been built over the wheel as is commonly done on California clippers that round the Horn. A canvas screen will partially serve instead during bad weather.

The hull of the vessel selected the approbation of the old sailor is very long. It begins with 32,750 pounds of bread, and ends with assorted flavoring extracts. It includes an almost unlimited quantity of cured, cooked, and canned domestic meats. These are supplemented by generous amounts of roast chicken, roast turkey, fried oysters, turtle and ox tail soup, and other delicacies. Fruits and vegetables are abundant. The list contains 111 different articles which when on board will weigh about seventy-five tons.

The sledges, which are nearly constructed, are made after designs furnished by Chief Engineer Melville, and consist of two stoutly-made frames shaped like a shuttle and joined together by straps of hide.

The Thetis, which is to be the flagship and the leading exploring vessel, was a Dundee whaler, built especially for the ice regions. She will probably sail north a few days in advance of the Bear, and will be provided with an outfit of boats and sledges and Arctic clothing like the other vessels.

The Alert, which has sailed from London, was presented by the English Government to the United States. She is one of the most substantial wooden vessels of the British Navy, and when fitted out for Nares's Arctic expedition of 1875-6 an enormous amount of money was expended upon her. Her hull was planked with teak as a protection against the ice. She is reported in sound condition, and her masts, yards, and anchors, and boats, which have been stored at Sheerness since October, 1882, have been restored to her.

WHERE IS WALSH?

He Won't Materialize and Judge Wylie is Amazed at his Audacity.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Wylie fixed April 21 for the trial of William Pitt Kellogg. Mr. Merrick, for the Government, declared that Mr. Bliss had made every effort to find Walsh, and they had notified the defence that they were not ready to proceed. He did not think the Government should be forced to trial, and he would not consent to proceed unless he was ready. The Attorney-General submitted that the Government was entitled to a reasonable time to procure the attendance of its witness. The Court said that it understood that the defence would admit that Walsh would swear to certain facts, and that was all the Government could get.

The Court had never seen such audacity as that shown by Walsh, and it wanted to see if there was power in the Government to find him. However, this indictment could not be allowed to drift along indefinitely, and the Court therefore fixed a date for its trial.

Auroral Display in the Northwest.

BRAINARD, Minn., March 29.—The most wonderful of all the auroral displays in this region, remarkable for such exhibitions, began soon after dark last evening. First, sharp-pointed bands of white light started eight or ten degrees above the horizon in the northeast, and gradually extended to the zenith. At the same time bright masses of light covered the whole northwestern sky. Toward 8 o'clock a band of light so dense as to hide the stars sprang up from the east, and in a few seconds spanned the entire heavens, passing through the zenith about due to the horizon at a point directly opposite the beginning. The band seemed to be two degrees in width, and was very dense and very white, though flashes of pink were observed over it. It gradually faded into the appearance of a twisted ribbon with broken edges, but the flashes continued. Some observers imagined a taint of ozone in the air, and telegraph instruments were severely affected.

Renting Cottages in Newport.

NEWPORT, March 29.—Cottages are renting very slowly. Mrs. F. O. Cauldwell of New York has hired Cliff Avenue Cottage No. 3, and pays $1,000 rent. Mr. J. T. Stone of New York has rented the Terrill cottage on Kay street, and the family have already arrived. Mrs. Emeline Dore of New York has rented the Wheeler cottage on Channing avenue. The rent is $2,000 for the season. Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs of New York has rented Mr. Richard Gambrill's cottage on Rhode Island avenue. Mrs. Delancey Kane of New York will occupy Mrs. John Woolsey's cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

Brooklyn's Post Office.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The selection of the Johnson street property as the site for the Brooklyn Post Office having been finally determined upon, arrangements are making for the transfer of the property to the United States.

BOUND FOR ARCTIC LANDS.

THE STAUNCH SHIPS THAT WILL STEAM NORTH TO SUCCOR GREELY.

Busy Scenes at the Navy Yard—Preparing the Bear and Thetis for Hard Work—What the Crews Will Eat and Wear.

"I've been mate of a merchant ship, a big ship too, and I never had better quarters at sea than these men will have, while as for grub ——"

No combination of letters will represent the smack of his lips which ended the words of the old sailor on the Thetis, yesterday, who was talking of the Greely relief party.

In July, 1881, the steam whaler Proteus was chartered by the Government to take Lieut. Greely, his assistants, Lieuts. Klingsbury and Lockwood, five officers of the Signal Corps, and fifteen enlisted men to Lady Franklin Bay. These twenty-three men went north to man one of the eleven polar stations which the leading Governments of the world had agreed to maintain within the Arctic zone to make simultaneous scientific observations.

It was one of the best equipped parties that ever went north. The outfit included a comfortable house. Dr. Rae of London, an authority on Arctic matters, wrote that its equipment of dogs and sledges was superior to that of any previous party. The hope was expressed that, in addition to its scientific duties, the party would be able to take up the work of Sir George Nares where he left it, and add many miles of explored coast line to the maps of Greenland.

The food supplies were ample to last over two years, but the hunters were expected to supplement these supplies. While the Proteus remained with the party twenty musk oxen were brought in. A large part of the meat was packed in snow for winter use. This was considered only a beginning of the operations.

Relief expeditions were to be sent annually from the United States, but so far none has succeeded in reaching Lieut. Greely. The expedition of last year under Lieut. Garlington resulted in the loss of the Proteus and a demonstration of the incapacity of Gen. Hazen to direct such matters.

The expedition of this year will consist of three steamers—the Thetis, the Bear, and the Alert. The Thetis is the flagship. She was a whaler, and was bought in Dundee, Scotland. She is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with as many men at work on her as can stand on the different decks without jostling each other.

The Bear was a St. Johns sealer. She has been at the Navy Yard some time, and work has so far progressed that a visit to her gives some idea of what is needed for an Arctic cruise.

When the Bear arrived she was a greasy and foul-smelling ship, with unscraped spars and rusty metal work. A gang of men went to work at her the same day. The upper spars were sent down and the rigging was stripped off. The hold was cleaned out and the cabin bulkheads were knocked out. When the dismantling was finished there remained a hull and three lower masts, and a boiler and engine which were in good condition.

Then, when she was in the dry dock, heavy cant pieces, or sticks of timber having a triangular cross section were bolted on each side of the keel and up through the garboard streaks to protect the keel from ice. Heavy straps of iron were placed around the forefoot. The hulk formerly had a few crossbeams between decks, but additional ones were put in and a three-inch deck laid on them. New stanchions were put in from the keel to the berth deck and from the berth deck to the spar deck. From the centre of the berth-deck beams diagonal braces run to the bilge strokes on either side, to strengthen the frame in case of a nip in the ice. At the same time two water-tight bulkheads were put in.

A new jibboom was put in and part of a new suit of rigging. The running gear is all new. The floor of the cabin is on a level with the berth deck. It was then ceiled with inch pine, at a distance of four inches from the walls of the ship and the bulk head. Two layers of fearnaught, a gray woollen felt nearly a quarter of an inch thick were tacked to the ceiling, and then another pine ceiling was nailed over that. The four-inch air space is to secure the crew from dampness.

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MINISTER SARGENT COMING HOME.

He Has Reasons for Not Wishing to Serve Either in Berlin or St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Minister Sargent has cabled to Secretary Frelinghuysen a warm expression of his gratitude for the approval of his course in the Lasker matter, and for the action of the President and Senate in conferring upon him the Russian Mission; but he says he cannot accept it, and wishes to resign his post at Berlin on account of his health, and for other reasons to be explained by letter. He added that he would to-day turn over the legation to the Secretary of Legation, taking a leave of absence, on the expiration of which he would formally announce to the German Government his resignation.

DORSEY ANXIOUS TO TALK.

He Wants All the Liars to Testify, and Then He Will Take His Turn.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ex-Senator Dorsey will probably be asked to appear before Mr. Springer's committee some time in April. He has written a letter to Mr. Springer, in which he characterizes the testimony of ex-Postmaster-General James as a picturesque falsehood. Mr. Dorsey says he wants all of the liars to testify before he is called. The ex-Senator makes serious charges against men whose names have not heretofore been publicly connected with the Star route frauds. He says he will make a clear statement of the matters spoken of in the letter when called to testify. Mr. Springer declines to give the names of the parties referred to in the letter, preferring to let the matters be developed in the testimony of Mr. Dorsey.

Russia's Increasing Cares.

LONDON, March 29.—The latest advices from Merv indicate that considerable disaffection prevails among some of the Turcomans of the district recently annexed by Russia. On March 3 a collision occurred between the malcontents and Russian troops. The details of the affair are so far unknown. It affords clear evidence, however, of much dissatisfaction on the part of the natives with the new arrangement, and makes it certain that Russia will be compelled to maintain a larger garrison in the newly-acquired territory than she had intended.

France's Humane Motives.

PARIS, March 29.—Gen. Millot, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, has issued a proclamation to the Tonquinese, in which he tells them that the French came to deliver them from bandits and to secure fair taxation, liberty of work and trade, freedom, and prosperity.

Emigration from Great Britain.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary of State, said: "In view of the present large outflow of emigrants and the likelihood of its increase, the Government does not think it necessary to introduce a scheme to stimulate emigration."

He Denies the Soft Impeachment.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Bernard Coleridge, who was reported to have made an offer of marriage to Mary Anderson, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he does not know Miss Anderson and that he has no intention of committing bigamy.

A DYNAMITE FACTORY BLOWN UP.

Six Men Instantly Killed and the Building Blown to Pieces.

CHESTER, Pa., March 29.—The nitro-glycerine house of the Repauno Chemical Works at Thompson's Point, New Jersey, across the river from this city, exploded at 10¼ this morning. The report was distinctly heard in this city, many of the houses being badly shaken. The explosion was supposed to have been caused by too much heat being generated by the nitric acid. This supposition is based on the fact that the six occupants of the building were seen to rush for the door, and were jammed in the passage when the explosion occurred. The six were instantly killed, their bones being broken and twisted and their heads crushed in a frightful manner. Their names were as follows:

Lamott Dupont, Vice-President of the company, and connected with the Dupont Powder Works in Delaware; W. N. Hill, Superintendent of the works; Edward Norcross, compounder of nitro-glycerine; George Norton, an employee; Lewis Lay, also an employee; and a visitor, supposed to be a man from New York. The latter was unknown to any one left living about the works. He was seen there before with Mr. Dupont, and is supposed to be a merchant dealing in Atlas powder, or the materials that enter into it. He was well-dressed, wore a diamond ring and stud, and was tall and fine-looking. His pocketbook contained a large sum of money. Mr. Jackson, the chemist, had been introduced to him, but cannot recollect his name. Norcross, Morton, and Lay lived in Thompson's Point, near the works are located, and Dupont and Hill lived elsewhere. The bodies of the dead were placed in boxes and the Deputy Coroner of the county began an inquest, at the conclusion of which the bodies will be taken to their homes.

A workman standing on a trestlework not more than 100 feet from the building when it blew up was thrown several feet into a field, several large stones alighting all around him. He says he saw the men rushing to the door and heard the report. Norcross had said that he did not like the way the dynamite had been working, and that he could not keep the heat down. The bodies of all the men were not much mutilated, except with flying timbers and stones. Nothing remains of the building, which was a two-story frame structure. An excavation sufficient to bury a good-sized house was made in the ground where the building stood, and houses for a half-mile around were badly shattered. The works, which are largely owned by the Duponts of Delaware, have been in operation for about four years, and this is the first accident that has happened there. It was one of the largest manufactories of dynamite in the country.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—It has been ascertained that the stranger who was among those killed at the Repauno Chemical Works at Thompson's Point, N. J., to-day, was Mr. A. S. Ackerson, a chemist, of St. Louis. Mr. Ackerson arrived in this city late last night, and stopped at the Continental Hotel. This morning he inquired of the hotel clerk the way to reach Thompson's Point, and on being directed left the hotel at about 8:30 o'clock. As nothing has since been heard of Mr. Ackerson, there is hardly a doubt but that he is among the victims of the terrible explosion.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Opinions and Preferences of Leading Democrats in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, March 29.—The *Herald* of this town has sent to a large number of the conspicuous Democrats of Connecticut letters asking their opinion as to the Democratic sentiment of that State in reference to the nomination. Many replies have been received.

Ex-Senator C. B. Bowers says that if Mr. Tilden would consent to take the nomination his name would be a tower of strength, and the rallying cry of "Tilden and reform" would lead to the rout of the enemy. He thinks Bayard would be an acceptable candidate, and that Hancock would receive enthusiastic support.

Ex-State's Attorney W. F. Wilcox thinks Mr. Tilden would be the first choice of the majority of the voters.

State Senator James D. Plunkett thinks Mr. Tilden should and will receive the support of the delegates from Connecticut in the Convention.

State Senator Charles D. Yale is for Tilden first, and for James E. English as second choice.

Gen. Wm. B. Franklin thinks Mr. Tilden is out of the question on account of his ill health, and therefore is for Hancock.

Ex-Gov. English says: "I think there is among our Democratic friends a desire that Mr. Tilden receive the nomination, and a belief that he would be a strong candidate, and, if elected, would be President without the aid of a returning board."

Mr. Green Kendrick thinks ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll would be a good candidate, and one who could readily carry New York and Connecticut.

Chairman Gallagher of the Democratic State Central Committee says the sentiment of the party in Connecticut is unquestionably for the old ticket.

Mr. A. E. Burr of the Hartford *Times* says that, if Mr. Tilden were in good health, and willing to accept, he would be favored by a large majority of the Democrats, but he thinks that an opinion as to who will be the choice of the delegates at Chicago would be worthless at this time.

Mr. Charles Durand of Derby says if Mr. Tilden would permit his name to be presented to the Convention, that would end the matter so far as thoughtful Democrats are concerned in his section. He thinks either Tilden, Randall, Thurman, or Bayard would receive the support of all who desire reform in the Government.

Mr. N. G. Osborn of the New Haven *Register* is for Bayard.

Col. H. P. Harris pronounces for Tilden first, last, and all the time.

Mr. Samuel F. Jones thinks Tilden should be reelected.

Mr. David A. Wells thinks the candidate is immaterial if the platform is all right, provided only that the candidate has a national reputation for ability and integrity.

LOOKING AT THE WAX WORKS.

The First Encounter of the Public and the Marvels of the Eden Musee.

The Eden Musée, in Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, was opened to the public yesterday. In the course of the day and evening quite a number of persons went in to see the "wax figgers." The heads of the figures are very large, and the quantity of hair about them seems to be a trifle more than historical accuracy requires in most cases. Next to the subterranean chamber of horrors, the figures on the central platform seemed to have the greatest attraction for the visitors. There are no numbers or labels on the figures, and there is no key to the catalogue, which is sold for fifteen cents.

There is only one figure on an end of the platform where there should be three, according to the catalogue, and there was a general conflict of opinion among the visitors as to which two of the trio, Mary Anderson, Fanny Davenport, and Sara Bernhardt, were missing. There was good music yesterday in the concert hall, and in the gallery of that room were some interesting stereoscopic views.

She Will Contest Her Husband's Will.

In the will of John G. Bethune, the manager of "Blind Tom," recently offered for probate, many accusations were made by the testator against his wife. He says that she was the undivorced wife of one Otto Stutzback. Mr. Bethune says that she was the wife of Stutzback until she discovered that he had another wife and child living in Hoboken. On application Judge Barret in the Supreme Court annulled her marriage, and in November, 1882, she was married to Bethune in one of the civil district courts.

Bethune, she says, was fully aware of her previous marriage and its annulment. Mr. Bethune's father was present at the marriage. Last January Mrs. Bethune brought a suit against her husband for support, and a few days before the examination, she says, he transferred a $3,500 mortgage over to Hildreth, and then swore that he was worth nothing. Shortly after the close of the examination Bethune was killed, on Feb. 16, by a railway accident. Mrs. Bethune applied for letters of administration, and brought suit against Hildreth to recover the $3,500 mortgage. Afterward Bethune's will was offered for probate, bequeathing everything to his father. It will be contested.

Two Bodies in One Coffin.

Charles O'Brien, undertaker at 874 Second avenue, obtained on March 15 a permit to bury Rosa Triolo, a four-year-old child of Italian parents, who had died of scrofula at 1,577 Third avenue. The following day he removed the body from the parents' lodging to his stable at 846 East Fifty-sixth street, where it remained over night. The funeral was held the next day from O'Brien's shop, and the body was buried in the new section of Calvary cemetery. Mr. Mazet, the superintendent of the cemetery, was told that the coffin contained two bodies. He ordered the coffin exhumed, and the body of a still-born infant was found under the body of the child Rosa.

O'Brien was summoned to make an explanation. He declared that somebody else must have put the second body into the co