GREAT EXPLOSION IN ROME.

800 TONS OF GUNPOWDER SHAKE THE CITY TO ITS FOUNDATIONS.

St Peter's Damaged, and the Streets Filled with Debris From Tottering Houses—A Few Persons Killed and Many Wounded—Officers Thought It an Earthquake—Forty Houses Completely Wrecked and 150 Persons in the Hospitals—King Humbert's Efforts to Relieve Distress—The Ruins.

ROME, April 23.—At about 7 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion shook this city to its foundations, spreading terror and dismay on all sides. The people rushed affrighted from their homes into the streets, houses rocked, pictures fell from the walls, thousands of panes of glass were broken everywhere, crockery was shattered, furniture was overturned, chimneys crashed down upon the roofs, and in some instances toppled over into the streets below. The cupola of the House of Parliament, immediately after the explosion, shook violently and then collapsed with a crash, which added still further to the horror which had spread through Rome.

All the thoroughfares were strewn with bricks, stones, splinters, and other débris, hurled there by the force of the powerful concussion. People of all ages and conditions rushed, pale with fear, about the streets, trying to seek consolation from others who were as thoroughly terrified as themselves. In the houses, doors, windows, and cupboards were burst open, and the tables, chairs, and other pieces of furniture were thrown crashing to the floor. Beats and cracks appeared in the walls, the plaster fell from the ceilings, and general desolation prevailed. In many instances people were jerked from their beds by the shock, and cries of terror filled the air as thousands of families rushed out into the streets. Many of them left their homes in their night dresses.

The general opinion was that Rome had been visited by an earthquake shock and that a second shock might reduce the city to ruins. Many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Finally, when something like order had been restored, the real cause of the explosion became known. It was discovered that the immense magazine, the Pozzo Pantaleo, two and a half miles from here, had exploded, and that it had caused enormous damage to the neighboring fort, which was filled with soldiers. Happily, the officer in command of the fort heard a rumbling sound previous to the final explosion, and, hastily ordering the soldiers to leave the fort, he succeeded in averting a terrible disaster. As it was, several peasants who were in the neighborhood were killed outright and a number of others were more or less injured.

As this despatch is sent, King Humbert and his military staff, accompanied by the Italian Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, and by all the members of the Italian Cabinet, have left the city for the scene of the disaster.

Around the ruins of the powder magazine and of the fort a cordon of troops has been drawn in order to keep back the crowds of people who, now that the cause of the explosion is known, have flocked to Pozzo Pantaleo, eager to see the powder-blackened ruins. The troops, however, have instructions not to allow any civilians to pass through the cordon until the official investigation now being made into the origin of the explosion has been completed.

Two officers were dangerously wounded and 120 soldiers have been taken to the hospitals, suffering or from wounds or fright. King Humbert, who was heartily cheered wherever his presence became known to the populace and soldiery, used his own carriage to convey wounded people to the hospital.

The races, including the Italian Derby, which were to have been run this afternoon, have been postponed on account of the explosion. The shock did not spare the Vatican. That venerated pile shook, and several of the famous historical stained glass windows of the old buildings were shattered. The windows in the ancient Raphael chambers and the stained glass in the present royal staircase, presented to Pope Pius IX. by the King of Bavaria, were also seriously injured.

The full amount of the damage done is not known at present. The exact number of killed and wounded is also unknown. It is said that five people have been killed, in addition to the large number of wounded already mentioned, and that forty small houses have been reduced to heaps of ruins by the shock following the explosion.

The powder magazine contained 250 tons of powder.

Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, stated in the Chamber of Deputies, this afternoon, that forty-eight persons were injured at the scene of the explosion, and that about 200 persons in this city were slightly hurt. The Minister of War said that there were 265 tons of powder in the magazine, but that none of the new explosive, balestite, was stored there. It is surmised that the explosion resulted from slow combustion of the powder.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Mr. Goschen's Statement of a Year's Receipts and Expenses.

LONDON, April 23.—The budget was submitted to the House of Commons this afternoon by the Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen said that there was an excess of £1,756,000 over the surplus which he had suggested in 1890. He added, however, that there was no certainty that a progressive increase would be maintained, as the needs of Ireland had increased the expenditures by the sum of £200,000.

The expenditures of the Post Office exceeded the estimates by £200,000, of which sum the most was due to increase in wages paid to Post Office employees. The Government did not believe, he said, that the cheapest labor was the best. (Cheers.)

Mr. Goschen said that no less than £900,000 of the surplus arose from the internal revenue duty on alcoholic spirits. There had been an increase in consumption during the year of 18,000,000 gallons of home-made spirits.

Tobacco, said Mr. Goschen, had given an increase of £452,000 and beer had given an increase of £375,000.

Referring to the reduction of the national debt, Mr. Goschen said that, taking into consideration the diminished liability for terminable annuities, the net reduction during the year was £8,512,000, making a total reduction of over £90,000,000 during the time the present administration had been in office. (Cheers.)

Adverting to the increase in the duties on alcohol, Mr. Goschen repudiated the idea that the Government was pledged to carry out the scheme of the purchase of public house licenses. It it raised the duties, instead of buying licenses, the money would be assigned to an excellent purpose—that of technical education. It would be a doubtful boon to take off a penny a barrel duty on beer and two pence a gallon off spirits; therefore the Government had determined that there should be no reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Goschen estimated that the revenue would amount for the coming year to £89,850,000, and that the expenditures would be £88,640,000.

GUILELESS BUFFALO BILL.

Has to Exhibiting His Indians as Captives He Made in the Late War.

LONDON, April 23.—Buffalo Bill is at Strasburg exhibiting twenty-six bucks and two squaws, just arrived via Antwerp, as his personal captives in the recent Indian war. He claims to have saved several of them from the gallows by his intercession. The guileless Mr. Cody ambles himself by telling wonderful tales of bravery, which are swallowed as sweet truth by the Germans, who now view an Indian for the first time. Cody to-day took his twenty-six bucks to Kehl and caused them to take an oath of fidelity to him during his European tour. The United States Consul administered the oath.

The Restrictions on American Pork.

BERLIN, April 23.—The *Berliner Nachrichten* says the removal of the prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been arranged for as soon as the United States Government issues regulations for carrying out the Meat Inspection law. The *Nachrichten* adds that the report that only live swine will be admitted into Germany is inaccurate.

The Evelyn-Hurlbert Case.

LONDON, April 23.—Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, said in the House of Commons to-day said that the Government had under consideration the question of prosecuting, on the charge of perjury, certain persons who had given evidence in the case of Gladys Evelyn against Mr. William Henry Hurlbert for breach of promise.

Baron Fava on the Situation.

PARIS, April 23.—A despatch to the *Temps* from Rome says that Baron Fava, in his report to the Marquis di Rudini on the New Orleans lynching, expresses the belief that there is no way out of the situation, as the Federal Government has no power to give Italy the satisfaction demanded.

The New York and Northern Railway.

Commencing April 26, will double their train service to and from the travel caused by the increasing number of suburban residences in Rye and some communities beyond, for the convenience of the family or visiting friends.—Adv.

MOVING DAY AT COPELAND'S.

All of His Shoes Travel to the Auction Rooms Next Door.

The shoe trade in Reade street were surprised yesterday by the failure of Merton F. Copeland, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes at 92. Early yesterday morning a large force of men, said by neighbors to have been as many as fifty, began to move his large stock to the auction rooms next door of L. & C. Wise, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon everything of any value, except the big safe, had been removed from the three lofts occupied by Mr. Copeland.

The news of this removal spread through the street and soon reached the ears of some of the creditors. Two creditors late in the day obtained attachments from Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court, one for $550 by Joseph Davidson, and the other for $300 by Abraham Geisler. Deputy Sheriff Mulvany went through the three lofts, but found nothing but a few empty boxes and old papers scattered all over the floors, in the halls, and down on the sidewalk. The deputy sheriff went next door to 88 and served the attachment on L. & C. Wise.

They said that the goods had been consigned to them by Mr. Copeland, to be sold on commission, and that they had advanced Mr. Copeland $15,000 cash on them on Wednesday. They also claimed the safe and the book accounts, amounting, it is said, to $10,000.

Mr. Wise was seen by a reporter late yesterday afternoon. He said that they had advanced $15,000 to Mr. Copeland on his stock, book accounts, &c., in the regular course of business, and that he had received the cash. When questioned about the quick removal of the stock, he said there had been no undue haste. He had removed the goods because he did not want to pay rent in Mr. Copeland's place of business.

The reporter was informed by the agent of the landlord that Mr. Copeland had paid the rent of his place up to May 1.

The attachments, it is said, were obtained on the ground that Mr. Copeland had left the city and disposed of his property. Mr. Copeland, it was learned, was at his place of business on Wednesday, but it was said that he had not been there yesterday. A neighbor said that on Wednesday afternoon about a o'clock Mr. Copeland had asked him for the loan of $300. The gentleman let Mr. Copeland have a check for that amount, Mr. Copeland promising to pay it Thursday morning. When the gentleman saw that the goods had been removed yesterday morning he rushed to the bank and stopped payment on the check a minute before it was presented by a holder not Mr. Copeland.

Mr. Copeland had a very low credit rating at Bradstreet's. He has been in business here about seven years, coming from Scranton, Pa., where he had been in the retail line, and he had before that been with his uncle in Boston. On March 23 he claimed that his stock would run from $30,000 to $50,000, with an insurance of $15,500. His liabilities are not known, but in the trade they are reported to be large, principally due to manufacturers in the East. He was supposed to be doing a good business. He started with one loft, and gradually increased to three, putting in more stock as he spread out. It was currently reported that the stock turned over by L. & C. Wise was worth at least $80,000, but Mr. Wise would give no information on that point.

A SEND-OFF FOR BLAIR,

But the Chinese Minister Does Not Attend Col. Shepard's Farewell Dinner.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard gave a dinner at his home last night in honor of Henry W. Blair, our Minister to China, who is about to depart on his mission. Thirty or more men well known in politics and about town sat around the table.

Among them were Thomas C. Platt, Rufus R. Cowing, Cornelius N. Bliss, Augustus D. Shepard, Dr. Seward Webb, Roswell P. Flower, William M. Evarts, Francis W. Breed, F. F. Ellinwood, John C. Spooner, John T. Dillon, A. Willis Lightbower, Edward Mitchell, Henry E. Hawley, William Henry Smith, William Brookfield, Joel P. Erhardt, Everett Fraser, and Horatio N. Twombly.

When the champagne corks began to pop the good Colonel rose to propose the health of Mr. Blair. He said it was a fitting tribute to genius and a just recognition of able services to send such a man to China.

Senator Blair responded briefly. Among other things he remarked that he never loved his country so much as in the hour of his departure.

Senator Evarts delivered himself of an oration which was so long and so good that even the Colonel's stenographer could not recall it after it was pronounced, and his notes were an unintelligible jangle of pothooks and crooks. Mr. Platt, Mr. Blair, put in a few words in favor of the great champion of education, and Roswell P. Flower cracked jokes at the Minister.

Mr. Iaro Tateno, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, delivered a set speech of great interest concerning the relations of Japan to our Government. Conspicuous among those who were not present was the Chinese Ambassador at Washington.

THE GOWNS DON'T FIT.

A Learned Judge Has the Ladies Put Them On and Decides Against the Gowns.

LONDON, April 23.—The dispute between Actress Dorothy Dene and her dressmaker was again brought into court to-day, and furnished an immense amount of amusement for the spectators of the judicial proceedings. On the former trial the learned Judge, as the result of an ocular inspection of the dresses for which Miss Dene refused to pay, decided that, with a few slight alterations, they must be accepted as a good fit. Dorothy informed the Judge to-day that the dresses had never been made to fit, and she still refused to pay the bill. The Judge ordered Dorothy and her sister (for whose dresses, also alleged to be misfits, Dorothy had made herself responsible) to retire to an anteroom and put on the gowns in question. Dorothy soon reappeared arrayed in a beautiful brown and gold silk costume, while her sister wore one of heliotrope.

The Judge patted the ladies, turned them about, and, after critically scanning the costumes, decided that they were not good fits. The dressmaker indignantly cried out that Dorothy was standing purposely in such a way as to make it appear that her dress hung awkwardly. Miss Dene, with equal indignation, denied the accusation.

"Hold up your head," said the Judge to Miss Dene. The actress modified her position in every way that the Judge suggested, and as the outcome of all this posing the judgment of "misfit" was affirmed.

Dorothy's sister then claimed the Court's attention. She declared that the collar of her dress was too tight. His Honor inserted his fingers between her neck and the collar, and agreed in her view of the case. Resuming the bench, he gave judgment that the plaintiff's bill should be paid, after deducting the charge for the two gowns which did not fit.

Protecting the Russian Sealeries.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The Government has ordered that stricter measures be taken to protect the seal rookeries of Behring Sea, and that an especially vigilant watch be kept on the breeding places in Copper and Robbin Islands.

It was Klingman in His Slippers.

Two months ago, on Feb. 28, John Klingman, a German wheelwright, who lived at 322 East Fifty-ninth street, disappeared. He left his house after supper in his slippers, and the next day his coat was found on the end of the pier at the foot of East Sixty-second street.

Yesterday his body was recognized at the Morgue by some of the folks who were neighbors to him in Fifty-ninth street. They said he had had trouble with his wife and family just before he disappeared, and that there was an insurance of $3,000 on his life. His family have since moved to 308 West Thirty-seventh street. The amount of the insurance is probably exaggerated.

The body, still dressed in the trousers and waistcoat and in the slippers which he wore when he left his home, was found on Tuesday on the shore of Governor's Island.

A Shower Interrupts the First Claremont Tea.

The success of the first of the Claremont teas, which now have become so important a feature of the fashionable spring season, was sadly interfered with yesterday by the thunder shower. Very few of those who started to drive out to Claremont succeeded in reaching the beautiful spot on the Riverside Drive, so the result was a very meagre attendance. Not one of the patronesses was on hand, and even the music of Lander's orchestra stationed in one of the parlors failed to enliven matters. The next tea will take place on Thursday of next week.

The Able Seaman Contradicts the Mate.

Frank Simonson, the sailor, who was shot by Mate George T. Libber of the brig Harriet G. last Friday, was discharged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. His comrade, Peter August, is still in the Chambers Street Hospital. Simonson said yesterday that the mate's charge that he and his three companions were drunk and had mutinied was untrue. The mate himself was drunk, Simonson says, and treated the men brutally. The detectives of the police boat Patrol say Mate Libber has a bad reputation. He broke his parole to appear for an examination on a charge of felonious assault and sailed for Cuba. He will find the charge awaiting him if he returns.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

AN ORGANIZATION FOR NEW YORK STATE FINALLY COMPLETED.

Politics Utterly Ignored in the Proceedings of the Convention—No Action Taken Regarding the Third Party Movement—The Ocala Platform Adopted—The Free Coinage Plank Construed to Mean a Dollar With a Dollar's Worth of Silver in It—Harvey Arnold of Wyoming Chosen President of the Organization.

HORNELLSVILLE, April 23.—The organization of the New York State Farmers' Alliance was completed to-day without friction and upon a broader basis than was anticipated. Conservative counsels prevailed, and no attempt was made to incorporate disputed planks in the platform. The organization in the State is so young and so small a proportion of the State is represented that the delegates deferred taking up any but broad general issues until a larger representation of prospective members is possible.

It may be said in general terms that politics have been let severely alone in the proceedings of the Convention, although it has been the uppermost subject among the delegates outside the Convention hall. In fact, the most important effects of the conference will come, not from the routine proceedings in Convention, but from the unofficial caucuses or consultations of the delegates.

The question immediately pressing was what should be done about the national third party Convention called to meet in Cincinnati on May 19. In canvassing this subject it was shown that the policy of the Alliance national leaders has radically changed within a few weeks. Until recently they have endeavored to discourage and discredit the Cincinnati conference. It has been regarded as a premature movement which would fail to have the full support of the order, and which would seriously handicap the third party Convention which has been called by the Alliance for February, 1892. The Alliance officers rightly believed that the rank and file of the order are not ready yet to cast off old political affiliations. They themselves, almost without exception, believe in independent political action, but they are shrewd enough to know that to be successful a third party revolt must be, as President Polk expresses it, a movement of the people, and not of leaders. So they planned an elaborate scheme of education, called a propaganda campaign, which THE SUN recently described, but the Cincinnati political infant would not die, or it would not stay dead. It had so many lives that it could not be suppressed. The Nationalists nursed it tenderly after every attack. So did the Socialists, and so did all sorts of political cranks all over the country. Important divisions of the Alliance itself, especially in the West, declared in favor of the Convention and elected delegates to attend it. Such men as Senator Peffer and even Jerry Simpson declared that they would take part in it. It became evident that the Cincinnati conference was to be a very important one, and, in some sense, a threatening political factor which might seriously imperil the plans of the Alliance. Then the attitude of the Alliance officers changed. Instead of ignoring the movement, they decided to take part in it, and, if possible, to control it from within. So it happens that, while the Alliance, the Knights of Labor, and the Citizens' Alliance will none of them be officially represented there, all will send many members to take part in the deliberations and action of the conference. When asked about the matter to-day, President Polk said:

Personally I shall not be able to attend the conference. When Alliance men ask me what they should do about it, I advise them to go to Cincinnati by all means, but to go as individuals, and not as representatives of the Alliance. The Cincinnati conference may do the reform movement much good, it may do harm, but I think it will make a great mistake if it either adopts a platform or nominates candidates. Its proper function, in my mind, would be to issue an address to the American people, inviting reform, industrial, and other organizations to choose delegates in November, one from each Congress district, who shall be instructed upon the point of independent political action and who shall attend the Reform National Convention, which has been called for February next. Then it will be strictly an affair of the people and not of the leaders. The decision will be the people's decision, and therefore a right decision."

National Lecturer Willetts, who came very near being elected Governor of Kansas on the Alliance ticket last fall, talks in the same way. He said this afternoon that he intended to go to the Cincinnati conference, and he hoped many other Alliance men would go. He has spent all his time since the Ocala Convention in visiting the Alliances of the country. He says that the members are by no means solid as yet in favor of independent political action, but there is a rapid change of opinion in that direction. The farmers realize more and more that no measure of relief can be expected from either of the old parties. Mr. Willetts says he is thoroughly satisfied with the situation and outlook in New York State. The present growth of the organization throughout the country is rapid and healthy.

The morning session of the Convention was devoted to Constitution, by-laws, and platform. The Constitution and by-laws are practically the same as those of other State Alliances, providing for the usual officers, the holding of a State Convention in November, &c. The Committee on Platform recommended first the endorsement of the Ocala demands, including the abolition of national banks, sub-treasury scheme, Government loans on lands, free coinage of silver, Government control or ownership of railroads and telegraphs, increase of currency to $50 per capita, circulation, &c. This platform was adopted without debate. The only preliminary difficulty had been over silver, and it had been explained that the free coinage plank could be as well construed to mean free coinage of a bigger dollar as free coinage of the present coin, so that was swallowed. The Sub-Treasury scheme all the delegates declared themselves ready to adopt. When it came to the framing of State issues a good deal of conservatism was manifested. It was urged that nothing should be done which might limit the growth of the order, and that the framing of a complete platform should be deferred until the whole State had been organized. It was finally decided unanimously to demand:

First, that mortgages for purposes of taxation shall be treated as part of the real estate on which they lie, and that they be taxed where the real estate is located.

Second, Government ownership and maintenance of the great waterways of the State.

Third, a uniform series of text books for use in the common schools of the State, compiled, published, and furnished by the State to pupils at cost.

Fourth, that the war tax recently paid to the State by the Government be returned to the counties pro rata, and applied to the payment of this year's taxes.

In response to the offer of political cooperation from the Knights of Labor, submitted yesterday by fraternal delegates, the Convention took up the cudgels for the ignored representatives of the Knights at Albany. The delegates passed a resolution commending the work of legislative committees of industrial organizations, and condemning those members of the Legislature who had obstructed these committees in their work. The Convention also passed a resolution condemning the Cantor bill providing for a Commission to examine and report on the present system of taxation. The reason given for the action was that the bill carried an appropriation of $15,000 for expenses, and provided for seven Commissioners at salaries of $3,000 each, whereas the work should be done by the present legislative and executive officers. That was the extent of the platform making.

Officers were elected at the afternoon session. For President there were three or four candidates, but not much canvassing. The ballot resulted: Harvey Arnold of Arcade, Wyoming county, 84; J. J. R. Dean, 7; F. H. Henley, 5; Burton C. White, 4; scattering, 2. The other officers are: Charles Moore of Canisteo, Steuben county, Vice-President; George R. Scott of Belvidere, Secretary; F. E. Henderson of Rose, Treasurer; W. C. Warner of Yorkshire, Lecturer; Guy Shaw of Fen Yan, Isaac Gale of Yorkville, and C. Shallice of Cattaraugus, Executive Committee; J. E. Dean of Monroe, Sanford Mead of Allegheny, and G. W. Capron of Cattaraugus, Judiciary Committee.

Harvey Arnold of Arcade, who was chosen President, is a man well advanced in years, who looks more like a clergyman than a farmer. He is a conservative, intelligent man, highly respected in the community where he has spent all of his sixty-four years. He lives in the homestead where he was born, and which his father established in the midst of the original forest in 1812. It is now a well-cultivated farm of 200 acres. In politics Mr. Arnold was a Whig and then a Republican, until he became an Alliance man among the first in his county a few months ago. Within the past year or two he has been independent in local issues. He has declined all public offices except County Supervisor. Mr. Arnold said to THE SUN correspondent that he is in full sympathy with the Ocala platform of the Alliance. He wished it understood, however, that he construed the demand for free coinage to mean the free coinage of a dollar with a dollar's worth of silver in it. The Alliance membership in New York, he believed, was coming from the very best agricultural element. The previous politics of the members had nothing to do with the growth of the order. In sections where a Democratic majority had prevailed most of the Alliance men were of Democratic antecedents, and the same proportion held good in Republican communities. He had made no canvass of the sentiment regarding independent political action, and he believed the time for that had not come in New York. Attention should first be devoted to organizing the rest of this State. To this end vigorous efforts will at once be made to push this organization eastward. He did not know yet whether he should attend the Cincinnati Convention. He believed the entire State would be thoroughly organized before next spring.

The Convention made the *Alliance Leader* of Bolivar the State organ of the Alliance. The high-handed independence which the farmers have assumed manifested itself in the rejection of a resolution thanking the people and press of Hornellsville for courtesies received. The resolution was greeted with the remark, "We've paid for all we got," and it was promptly rejected. The officers were installed by National Lecturer Willetts and Chaplain Davis of Georgia, and then the Convention adjourned.

A BURDEN OF 103 YEARS,

Yet His Shoulders Were Not Stooped Nor His Eyes Dimmed.

No man was so well known in the Tenth ward of Brooklyn as old Bryan Foley, who lived with his daughter, Mrs. Mary McKeever, at 89 Douglass street. He was born way back in 1788, when Napoleon was still a young officer. When Waterloo was fought he tilled in his Irish home a farm which his father and his ancestors for generations had tilled before him. He was a slender, strongly built man of medium height, and until he had long passed the time when other men grow bald or white of hair his hair was dark and his complexion was clear and ruddy and fresh.

He married when he was 35. He made a preliminary voyage to America in 1856, and two years later he brought over his wife and family. The ship burned on the way over, and he was separated from his family to meet them again a few months later in New York. This was the single adventure of his long life. In this country he followed farming, and for many years he knew no life but that of the country. His habits were very simple. He did not drink. He did not smoke. He rose at the same early hour every morning and went to bed early at night. He walked a great deal and worked as long as he was able. His form remained perfectly erect. About ten years ago his wife died at the age of 88. His daughter, Mrs. McKeever, had lost her husband and only child, and so the two lived together. The old man spent his time wandering about the streets, noting the progress of buildings and comparing the Brooklyn of this time with the Brooklyn of half a century before. Until a month ago he was in perfectly good health, eating and sleeping like a young man. His eyesight was so good that he did not use glasses. His form was so erect and his shoulders so straight that he was the wonder of all who knew him. Then he began to grow weak. There was no pain, no sickness. It was the gradual passing of life. At first he sat up a few hours each day; then he found it more comfortable to lie in the bed.

A week ago Wednesday evening he ate his breakfast as usual. During the day his friends saw that he was dying. Thursday morning they called in a woman who said prayers. He evidently heard her, for again and again he lifted his hand to his forehead and made the sign of the cross. At 11 o'clock he stretched himself out straight and died. Had he lived until April 30 he would have been 103 years old. They buried him in Flatbush Cemetery, where his wife lies.

BRYAN FOLEY.

CONNECTICUT'S GOVERNORSHIP.

Quo Warranto Proceedings to Come Up Before the Supreme Court To-day.

NEW HAVEN, April 23.—Acting Gov. Bulkeley and Lieut.-Gov. Merwin are ordered to appear in the Superior Court to-morrow and show cause why they continue to retain possession of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. It is uncertain what the answer of the defendants will be to the quo warranto proceedings. Gov. Bulkeley is anxious to put in a plea of "no jurisdiction," which, if sustained by the court, would settle the question at once, and leave Bulkeley in undisputed possession of the office of Governor until the next general election. The friends of Gen. Merwin, who was the Republican candidate, do not wish to see him so summarily shut out, and want the courts to go into the controversy just as broadly as the Judges are willing to do. Republicans generally feel that, after urging that the dispute be left to the courts for three months, it would be a judicial policy to now raise the plea of "no jurisdiction." Charles J. Cole, Bulkeley's counsel, insists on pleading that the courts have no jurisdiction, while William G. Case, counsel for the Republican party, and Henry C. Robinson, counsel for Gen. Merwin, are ready to accept the issue as made by the Democrats and try the case on its constitutional merits. These gentlemen have not yet been able to agree, and it is quite likely that Gov. Bulkeley's answer to-morrow may be one thing and Gen. Merwin's another. Gen. Merwin said this afternoon: "I want the court to decide the question one thoroughly as they are willing and to consider it in as many legal aspects as possible. This is not a matter where two men are fighting at law to get the best of each other for a few hundred dollars, but the people of the whole State are interested. If the courts themselves refuse to consider the controversy, that is one thing, but we should not suggest such a course."

BRIDGEPORT, April 23.—The Supreme Court yesterday heard a case which affects the titles to office of a large portion of the Connecticut judiciary. Owing to the legislative complication no Judges have been appointed to fill expiring terms. Judge L. F. Deming of the New Haven County Court of Common Pleas, whose term expired on April 1, has held over and continued to act as Judge on the ground that no successor has been appointed. John Conlan, who was convicted in his court, appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that Deming was not a legal Judge. The decision is awaited with anxiety by all the de facto Judges.

Ladies' Day at the Players' Club.

Yesterday was ladies' day at the Players' Club. Six hundred cards were sent out. Among those present were Clara Louise Kellogg, Strakosch, Miss Mildred Lee, Eleanor Carey, Mrs. Gen. Custer, Mrs. Annie Robe Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Miss Georgia Cayvan, Miss Effie Shannon, Mrs. John Drew, Miss May Irwin, Mrs. Jan Forbes Robertson, Miss Alma Mitchell, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMoyne, Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, Miss Alice Lawrence, Mrs. William Pancoast, the Misses Pancoast, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Robert Martell, Miss Annie Webb, Miss E. Gallaudet, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Sargeant, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens.

The reception committee were Brayton Ives, William Bispham, Laurence Hutton, Brander Matthews, Joseph F. Daly, Stephen H. Olin, Frederick Bond, Charles E. Carryl, Francis D. Millet, Francis M. Bacon, John Malone, Stanford White, A. M. Palmer, Henry Miller, and G. W. Presbrey.

In Business Troubles.

Judge O'Brien has appointed Frank L. Edminster receiver of the New York Advertising Agency of 96 Broadway to wind up the corporation. He was the President and largest stockholder, having 165 out of 300 shares. There are seven other stockholders, among them being the *Mail and Express*, 10 shares.

Two attachments were issued yesterday against John Haut, cigar dealer at 649 Third avenue, for $735. When Deputy Sheriff Heimberger went there he found the Marshal selling out the stock under a chattel mortgage for $650. The deputy Sheriff took possession of the stock, and refused to let any of it go out of the store.

Thomas Black, who does a general trucking business at 448 Cherry street, has been put in the hands of a receiver, Bernard J. York, by Judge Moore of Kings county, on the application of Adelaide Williams, a judgment creditor, in supplementary proceedings.

Tornado in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 23.—About 8 o'clock this afternoon a terrific tornado struck East Berlin, carrying down an iron building in process of erection by the Berlin Bridge Company. Two hundred feet of the iron frame, eighty feet wide, was blown down. Fifty men were at work in the building. Dennis Daudette's arm was broken and his leg crushed. Two other men were slightly injured. Loss, $3,000.

Fifty Ride Family Tickets

At low rates are now on sale by the New York Central at all stations on the Harlem Division, to and including Chatham, and on the Hudson Division to and including Poughkeepsie.—Adv.

Have You

Bought your Spring Medicine yet? If not, to-day be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

A GIFTED DEAF MUTE.

Death of Mr. John Carlin, Miniature Painter and Poet.

John Carlin, who died yesterday morning at his home, 212 West Twenth-fifth street, was an excellent painter of miniatures, as many examples of his work in the possession of old New York families attest, and was a poet of no mean merit. The latter gift is all the more remarkable because Mr. Carlin was born deaf, and never in all his life heard a sound or articulated a syllable. No other person, deafand dumb from birth, has ever mastered the art of putting words into rhythmical phrases.

Mr. Carlin was born in Philadelphia in 1818, and was educated in the Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf Mutes. He was graduated at the age of 12. He did not learn articulation, which was not taught then, nor did he learn it in after years. From his boyhood he was a lover of poetry, and was especially fond of Milton and Shakespeare. He soon began to try to write verses himself, but his friends told him that, while the sentiment was poetic, rhythm and smoothness were lacking. After trying again and again he gave up the attempt.

While he was a young man he met in Springfield, Mass., the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, author of a rhyming dictionary, who advised him to study rhyming dictionaries, and also the great poets. Mr. Carlin said, and in saying it he only suggested the difficulties under which he must have labored: "Long and patiently I plodded in the way pointed out to me, treasuring as many accented syllables as I could, that they might be easily called to mind at any time without my having to consult the dictionaries."

In 1847, after following these methods a long time, he published in the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb* a poem called "The Mute's Lament." This is the poem:

THE MUTE'S LAMENT.

I move, a silent exile on this earth;
As in his dreary cell one doomed for life,
My tongue is mute, and closed our hearts not;
No gleam of hope till darkened mind assures
That the blest power of speech shall o'er be known.
Murmuring gaily o'er their pebbly beds
The limpid streamlets, as they onward flow
Through verdant meadows and responding woodlands,
Vocal with many tones—I hear them not.
The linnet's dulcet tone, the robin's strain,
The whip-poor-will's, the lightsome mock-bird's cry,
When merrily from branch to branch they skip,
Tap their billhe wings, and o'er the tranquil air
Diffuse their melodies—I hear them not.
The touches lyric of the lute divine,
Obedient to the rise, the cadence, the sweep,
And the deep pause of maiden's passive song
While swells her heart with love's elated life,
Draw forth its mellow sound—I hear them not.
Deaf, silent, and all alone, I stand, I sit,
The Orator's exciting strains the crowd
Enraptured hear, while meteor-like his
Illumines the dark abyss of mind—
Alone—left in the dark—I hear them not.
While solemn stillness reigns on sacred walls,
Devotion high and awe profound prevail,
The holy music of the sanctuary
Excite to love, and troubled spirits soothe—
Religion's dew drops bright—I feel them not.
From social circle I stand, and wherever
For faithless fortune, I, lorn, homeward turn;
And meet this thankless tongue refuses to breathe
The blest word "mother"—when that being dear
I meet with steps elastic, fond and free,
And all the fibres of this heart susceptive
Throb with our nature's strongest, purest love!
Oh! that this tongue, so amiable, dear to sing
The hymn sublime, in praise of God on high,
Whilst solemnly the organ peals forth praises,
Inspired and deep with greatest harmony!
Thought and soul heavy in the fate I bear,
And I may sometimes wail my solitude.
Yet oh! how precious the endowments He
Bestowed, hath lavished! and shall I
Thankless, return His kindness by lamenting?
O Hope! How sweetly smileth Heavenly Hope
On the sad drooping soul and trembling heart!
Bright as the morning star when night recedes,
His genial smile this longing soul assures
That when it leaves this sphere, replete with woes,
For paradise, where with angels I shall
My ears shall be unsealed, and I shall hear,
My tongue shall be unbound, and I shall speak,
And happy with the angels sing forever.

This is his chief poem, although many others have been printed and widely read, notably "A Seen on Long Island Sound," which he is in blank verse. He has written rhyming poems, which show no signs of having been written by one ignorant of the sounds of words.

For forty years Mr. Carlin lived at 212 West Twenty-fifth street. He married early in life a woman who like himself was a deaf mute, but not one of their five children has inherited deafness. His miniature painting brought him a good income. He was made a Master of Arts by the Deaf Mute College of Washington in 1864—the first degree it conferred.

Mr. Carlin caught a severe cold last week, and pneumonia set in and proved fatal. He will be mourned especially by the deaf mutes. He was known to them in all parts of the world, and his house always has been hospitably open to them. Mr. Carlin's personal appearance was impressive. His features were regular, and he wore long white hair and a white beard.

A SOUTHERN LUMBER TRUST.

Georgia Dealers Form a Combine and Secure a Charter for an Organization.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 23.—A lumber trust, combining all the lumber interests of the Southern States, will probably be the outcome of the charter just received by the Georgia dealers, who have capitalized their mills, railroads, and timber lands at $5,000,000. This pool expects to control the prices of lumber and stop cutting of prices.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of timber land are controlled by the trust. The corporation is the outcome of the Lumbermen's Association which was organized in Savannah a year or two ago. Some of the Savannah mill men have worked hard for more than a year to bring about this trust.

A meeting of lumbermen was held here last week, at which the entire matter was discussed and the papers all carefully prepared. The condition of the market has been unsatisfactory for some time, and the members of the Georgia Pine Association, composed of the large firms, have taken this step to better it. If the smaller concerns will not come in, it is understood that prices will be sent down way below a paying basis to freeze them out. This is probably the biggest trust ever organized in the South.

Made Melancholy by His Mother's Death.

After his mother died last October, August Huck, who continued to live in the family home at 54 Bank street with his two brothers, seemed inconsolable over her loss. He worked as a trunkmaker in the establishment of Cronch & Fitzgerald at 352 West Forty-first street.

Yesterday morning one of his brothers advised him to take a few days of rest on Staten Island, and he went away promising to do so. He came back in the afternoon, however, and, going up to his room on the second floor, tied together a handkerchief and a strip of white cloth.

Opening the door, he got up on a chair, and tied the handkerchief about his neck. Of the cloth he made a loop, which was placed over the corner of the open door. Then August kicked the chair over and slowly strangled to death. He was found by Lena Huck, his niece, at about 5 o'clock. Huck was unmarried.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment's Anniversary.

The veterans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment assembled at Ricciadonna's in Union square last night to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of their departure for the war in '61. There were only a few of them left, but they were very enthusiastic.

The toasts and speakers were: "The Day we Celebrate," Judge James Fitzgerald; "The Sixty-ninth Regiment," Major Duffy; "The American Flag," Gen. James O'Beirne; "The Catholic Chaplains in Active Service," the Rev. James J. Dougherty; "The Army Surgeons in the Field," Dr. J. Dwyer; "The Civilians Brought Out by the War," Judge J. H. McCarthy; "The Irish Legion at the Front," Comrade O'Farrell; "The Press," William N. Penney. Thomas M. Canton presided.

Cooper Union Alumni Dine.

Twenty graduates of the Cooper Union schools ate the annual alumni dinner at Clark's restaurant in West Twenty-third street last night to the soft music of a troupe of mandolin players. President E. J. Kaltenberg of the class of 1876, presided. Toasts were responded to by Charles J. Stevenot, Prof. George W. Plympton, E. L. Morm, Charles J. Tyner, William F. Baller, Judge Fitzgerald, Henry D. Williams, and E. D. Dickinson. Letters were read from ex-Mayors Cooper and Abram S. Hewett, D. Tiemann and Sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens.

Providing for Gen. Banks in His Old Age.

BOSTON, April 23.—A movement to provide for Gen. Banks in his old age has taken definite shape. Old age has come upon him and his wife, with a pension of $1,200 per year only and an encumbered homestead. All the Republican Massachusetts members of Congress and Senators Hoar and Dawes, and O'Neill and Andrew, Democrats, have united in an appeal for subscriptions to the fund.

THE BATTLE OF PISAGUA.

HISTORIAN, MRS. ANDREWS, WIFE OF THE ANDRO