

A DETECTIVE STORY.

Gladstone in the Roll of an Amateur Forty Years Ago.

RUNNING DOWN ROTTEN ROYALTY

The Tale Which the Old Files of a Newspaper Tell.

LORD BRIGHAM TRIES THE CASE

The Episode Recalled By His Present Trip to Italy.

REVIVED FOR POLITICAL SPIRE.

An Effort to Belittle the Grand Old Man For What He Did When He Was Comparatively a Youth.

An Episode of Bygone Days.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Gladstone's present visit to Italy serves to recall his notable first visit thirty-four years ago. He was an intimate friend of the then by-courtesy Earl of Lincoln, afterwards the Duke of Newcastle, who took charge of the Prince of Wales on his visit to the states. As Lord Renfrew in 1850 the earl had married the daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, who is the grandmother of the present Duke of Newcastle, although she never was a duchess. She eloped with the Earl of Orford, then by courtesy Lord Walpole. Her husband desired divorce. No divorce court existed then and divorce was only a luxury for the rich through the house of lords. It occurred to the lord to make Gladstone an amateur detective, as it were. The latter was then not in office. What he saw or heard is best told by himself when sworn by Lord Brougham as a witness and fully reported in the Times, which the Herald reporter verified at the British museum.

After some preliminary questions and answers, and after Lord Walpole had been traced in intimacy with a Mrs. Lawrence, the future first commoner of the land testified:

"Allowing for the difference of station, I was well acquainted with her."

Mr. Gladstone further testified:

"I recollect of a rumor reaching England in August, 1848, in regard to Lady Lincoln, and in consequence of these family meetings took place which led to my going abroad—such place, however, in the interest of Lady Lincoln's of Lord Lincoln's character. The rumors to which I refer were such as left no doubt that there were unhappy indiscretions which were capable of a worse construction. There was, however, no disposition to put the worst construction upon them, and a strong hope was entertained that nothing but indiscretions had taken place."

Lord B.—Were you authorized by Lord Lincoln to induce her ladyship to come back?

Mr. G.—Yes, and to place herself in a place of security.

Lord B.—Your mission didn't exclude the hope of her coming back?

Mr. G.—I think not, my lord. My object was to induce her to do what prudence seemed to require. I went in quest of her to Naples, going to Rome first. She had left for Genoa before my arrival and desired to have letters addressed to her at Milan. I found a trace of Lady L. by her own name and was induced by what I heard to go to Como and was led to believe she was visiting at the Villa Mancini under the forged name of Mrs. Lawrence. I endeavored to obtain an interview with her on my arrival, Tuesday morning, July 31. She declined to see me—the first instance because I was a stranger to her and the second because she knew no such person as Lady Lincoln. I then endeavored ineffectually to obtain an answer from her in writing, but I received only a verbal statement in reply that Mrs. Lawrence knew nothing of a Mr. Gladstone. In the evening I paid a second visit to the villa and saw evidence of preparation for departure. A carriage was at the door. I saw a female figure standing as if ready to get in. I did not see whether she took a seat in the carriage, as I was anxious not to be observed. The carriage drove past me with the blinds down. The female figure I saw corresponded with that of Lady Lincoln.

Lord B.—Could you tell if she was with child?

Mr. G.—No, my lord, she was so wrapped up for traveling. I went after her the next day, but, weighing the matter in my mind, I returned to England.

A treacherous discharged valet of Lord Walpole then testified to improper visits of his master to the lady called Mrs. Lawrence, and on motion of Lord Redesdale the divorce passed.

This was before Earl Lincoln became a duke. Oddly enough one of her sons afterwards got into the divorce court.

It is with the nephew and heir of this then Lord Walpole that Miss Corbin, of New York, is soon to internarry at Nice.

LONDON'S MUSICAL CONGRESS.

An Adjournment Taken to the Tune of the Knife and Fork.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The musical congress has adjourned, and to-day its leading delegate from America, Prof. Lavalle, of Boston, sailed from Liverpool. His essay has received much attention from the press. Among other newspapers the Globe said: "It must be owned that the backwardness of musical composition of native origin in the United States is not a little surprise. The states have exceptional advantages in this respect. The population has a large German and Celtic quota, which alone should have the strongest influence. There are plenty

of musical students. Here, too, concerts and opera houses swarm. There is a marked taste for music in religious worship. Plenty of money is freely spent on music, and the United States is leaving old countries nowhere in the production of sopranos, contraltos, tenors and basses. It is true that Mr. Lavalle claims for America the possession of composers who deserve to be called classical, and who have written works well received in Europe, but what are their names, leaving out foreigners who happen to live in America. Classical is a big epithet, and one cannot call to mind the name of a single American composer to whom it is due. Nevertheless Mr. LaValle was right in taking the hopeful view that the American love of music is real and not a fashion. A spontaneous development of a taste in any way whatever is promising."

After reading an essay on the pianoforte at the conclusion of the congress, Mr. A. J. Hipkins, F. S. A., who is in Europe a well-known as high authority upon antique musical instruments, illustrated by performances upon various predecessors of the modern pianoforte. Commencing with a little ancient clavichord, he played a prelude in C Major and a fantasia cromatica by Bach. The sound given by the instrument was faint and thin, not altogether unlike the noise made by a sewing machine, and with less melody than can be got out of the miniature pianos sold in toyshops.

He next played upon a Venetian spinet of the date of 1580—the Elizabethan period—giving a piece called "Galliaro," by William Byrd, who flourished from about 1538 to 1623—and another by the famous D. John Bull—1563 to 1628—entitled "Courante Jewel." The spinet was one with short actives and sounded strong, but the notes were twangy. A similar instrument of a century later—1650—showed marked improvement.

The next instrument was a harpsichord, dated 1771, with a double key board. The notes were now capable of being sustained for a short period and some present could doubtless call to mind many a worse sounding instrument of modern make.

The next change brought the illustration down to the present day, the instrument being a Broadwood, built last year. On such an instrument it goes without saying that Chopin's "Antesplaneto" and the well-known "Nocturne," in E flat, both of which pieces Mr. Hipkins had the good fortune to hear played by the composers, were heard under favorable circumstances.

The congress then made music with the knife, fork and crown Derby China at a luncheon with the lord mayor, and then closed the day at the Salisbury hotel by a banquet, where Mr. Hipkins further performed on the chairman's gavel before 120 covers, Dr. Perkins, an American delegate, acting as vice chairman, and the latter in the evening responding to the toast, "The National Music Teachers' Association of America." His Americanese whippersnabb manner of addressing a desert audience stood in excellent contrast with the roast-beef-and-sausage-dumplings method which nearly all after-dinner English speakers adopt. The proceedings and papers read will be soon published in book form and sent to the United States. This new idea of an international musical congress seems to be one calculated to increase yearly in popularity.

Bunt Taken to Jail.

GALWAY, Jan. 7.—Immediately after the decision in Mr. Blunt's case he was conveyed to jail, followed by large crowds, whom the police attempted to avoid by a ruse. This proved futile and a conflict occurred between the crowd and the police, during which swords and batons were used. Several persons were injured. Mr. Shaw Levey, a member of parliament, and several other gentlemen arrived at Ballinacree to-day. They were met by 4,000 people. It was proposed to hold a meeting, but a quarrel arose about the admission of government reporters and the proposed meeting was abandoned. Mr. Shaw Levey was presented with an address, in response to which he protested against the imprisonment of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and eulogized the efforts made in the cause of Irish freedom.

Charged With Sedition.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—William John Lane, member of parliament for the east division of Cork, has been arrested on the charge of making a seditious speech at Watergrass hill on December 4. He was admitted to bail.

Emperor William Taken Worse.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—It is reported here that the condition of the emperor of Germany is quite serious. It is said he is confined to his bed and has had several fainting spells.

Dined With the Governor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—Lord Randolph Churchill and Lady Churchill dined with the governor of Moscow this evening.

News From Massowah.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Advices from Massowah state that Generals Gagne and Cagnal have advanced their fortified posts to a point near Dogai.

Accepted the Terms.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Chicago Postal Telegraph company, an Illinois corporation, which took out a charter about a month ago, has notified the federal authorities at Washington of the acceptance of the terms of the act of congress, passed July 24, 1866, by which any telegraph company giving preference to government dispatches at a rate fixed by the postmaster general has a right to build and operate wires on any post road over which the United States mail is carried. Several routes have already been projected, one of them being from Chicago to Duluth and another through Illinois and Iowa and thence via the Union Pacific railway to San Francisco. The company will co-operate with the Mackay-Bennett system.

Montana Frozen Up.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 7.—At 7 o'clock this morning the spirit thermometer registered 32 degrees below zero, which seemed to be the coldest night since 1875. Stock is suffering and should the present cold snap continue the loss will be heavy. All freight trains are abandoned and passenger trains are from twenty-four to thirty-six hours late.

Shot His Partner.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 7.—A spread from Anthony states that Walter E. Freedwell, the great cattle king, shot Charles C. Clark, his old partner, wounding him seriously. The origin of the difficulty is not known.

SOCIAL SENSATIONS.

The Only Ones Which Have Shaken Berlin the Past Week.

A ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EDICT.

Holders of Box and Parquette Tickets Greatly Excited.

FULL EVENING DRESS DEMANDED.

An Order Which Will Swamp Already Depleted Exchequers.

PRINCE WILLIAM MUCH ABUSED.

A Misconstruction Placed Upon His Action in Attending a Non-Sectarian Charity Gathering—The Week's Doings.

Foolishly Misconstrued.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The sensations this week have been social ones. The attacks upon Prince William for attending the city mission meetings have almost given his good-natured visit the import of a great political event. Graf Hochberg's edict that from January 1 to May 1 Monday night operas at the Berlin Royal opera house will be society evenings, to which those with box or parquette tickets are requested to come in evening dress, also caused a stir, which will be easily understood by Germans but less easily by Americans. One paper complains that the increased cost of gloves, cravats, carriages and bouquets will deprive the best music-loving class of their music on these evenings. Another with an unexpected democratic feeling bitterly laments the division into classes made among musical people by these special evenings and by the demands for dress coats only in certain parts of the house.

A third paper, with more justice, deplors the attempt to make the opera a place for gossip society instead of a house in which music lovers may solemnly gather to celebrate their devotions. Still a fourth, after a tirade against dress coats and hats as English freaks, ends by a serio comic hint that a tailors party at the reichstag has been propitiated by the diet of dress coats, and declares that musical people throughout Prussia must combine to edict delegates to form a musical party large enough to be worthy of political attention and concession. So if all goes well Prince Bismarck's thunder may be soon directed against an unruly reichstag party of musical experts acting with social democrats and nihilists to secure the abolition of dress coats. Then if every plan of the most desperate musical circles succeeds, some night Berliners will see the Iron Prince in a slouch hat and corduroys smoking a cob pipe in the Fremden Loge or some other very prominent opera box. No one has so far accused Prince William of extreme piety and the long-sustained angry yelping caused by his participation in the city mission meeting some weeks ago is not likely to increase the prospect of piety as a profession.

The city mission is a non-sectarian society which supports between twenty and one hundred city missionaries in Berlin. Countess Waldorsee, who is a leader in all good works, is interested in this mission. Princess William has also taken a considerable part in its work.

The mission, being short of funds, called a meeting at Count Waldorsee's house as an attraction to rich snobs, and Prince William was induced to grace it with his presence. The only remarkable thing about this was that the prince should be good-humored enough to endure the boredom of a meeting without special interest to him. It happened, though, that Count Precherer Stocker, a so-called Jew baiter, is at the head of the city mission, but as he also leads a dozen other religious benevolent movements, nobody alleges that the city mission is anti-semitic or that there was any Jew baiting at this special meeting. Nevertheless Stocker is being the most hated man in Germany. His presence at the meeting caused an almost unexampled series of attacks on Prince William, in which conservatives as well as liberals joined. Part of this comes from the crown prince's well-known dislike for Stocker and the wild successiveness of certain liberal sections, which, in every action of Prince William, imagine they see an attempt to supplant the crown prince. The importance of these attacks are due only to the fear that they may irritate Prince William into allying himself with the unpopular party. This week he began to receive addresses of thanks from many cities and towns, numerous signed but unfortunately containing among others the names of those who are remnants of the anti-semitic party. Princess William has shown some special marks of favor to Pastor Stocker at a public dinner. The prince has been at first unpopular as has been especially shown in the cases of Bismarck and Emperor William, whose quarrel gives a good idea of the differences between the crown prince and his son and there is seething excitement among those interested persons certain to be advanced by the crown prince if he lives to reign or be neglected if not worse by Prince William.

Cold weather is hurrying somewhat the departures from Berlin of Americans. To start is Prof. Dorchester, of Boston University, who with a party goes for a month's stay in Italy.

Mr. Church, of Denver, Col., also goes to Italy.

Mrs. Wiswell and party, of Evanston, Ill., go now only so far as Paris.

Camden Dike and party, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been detained by Mrs. Dike's illness, but start south next week.

Rev. Zeweizig, of Scranton, Pa., has already

ready got as far as Leipzig on his way to the holy land.

R. C. Shannon, formerly charge d'affaires at Rio Janeiro, with a party and Mrs. Grace and daughter, of New York, also go south.

The sudden death of Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, of Boston, who recently left Berlin for Italy, has been a great shock to musical circles. Her friend, Miss Buckley, of Detroit, was with her during her illness.

Ex. Congressman Heilmann, of Indiana, and William F. Hues, of Chicago, are among the arrivals in Berlin.

Mr. Wiswell, of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Rutherford, of Philadelphia, are among the departures by Wednesday's steamer.

HONORING GENERAL JACKSON.

The Battle of New Orleans Commemorated in New York.

New York, Jan. 7.—The battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815, was commemorated to-night at the Hoffman house with a dinner given by the Business Men's Democratic association. A hundred and fifty gentlemen, including well-known Democrats of this and adjoining states were present. After dinner came the toasts. The first was: "The President of the United States." In response to it a letter was read from President Cleveland. He regretted that his duties prevented him from attending the dinner. In continuing he wrote: "The anniversary of a battle which illustrates the courage and military skill of Andrew Jackson should be fittingly celebrated by an association whose name indicates its belief in the political principles which he steadfastly maintained. The lesson of his rugged honesty and vigorous insistence upon right cannot be too often studied and infused. It is especially encouraging to find business men associated together for the purpose of contemplating these things and advancing such political interests as seem necessary to the prosperity of the country. No political theory is valuable unless it benefits, in its application, the business of the people and when our business men engage more generally in political affairs we shall have safer and better politics."

Letters of regret from members of the cabinet, Governor Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia, Governor S. D. McEnery of Louisiana, and others were read. Governor Hill of New York made the speech of the evening in response to the toast, "The State of New York."

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated here to-night by a dinner under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic association. Among the guests of the evening was Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. A letter of regret from President Cleveland was read. In the course of his remarks Secretary Fairchild said: "I need name but one name, that of your chief executive, to call before your minds the image of a man who more nearly satisfies the conscience, judgment and the heart of the people than does any other prominent citizen of our country. Under him the independence and dignity of the executive, so needful to good government, have once more been as firmly established as they were in the days of Jackson. New conditions have brought new questions and new business to the front, and it is our duty to meet them with manly frankness and patient courage. Grover Cleveland has set the high example of this in his annual messages of 1887 and 1888, and it now remains for the men of to-day, to give to the great question of government, of finance and of taxation, the earnest thought and powerful action, which will lead the country along the safe road that the time-honored, conservative, freedom-loving principles of democracy have made so broad and straight."

The Fire Record.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The new seven-story brick building on Fourth avenue, owned by J. C. Dale and S. E. Hart, burned this evening. A patent medicine, a book-binding and a printing firm were the principal occupants. Loss on the building and stock, \$250,000; insurance, \$75,000.

JAMES TOWN, Dak., Jan. 7.—Two elevators owned by the Northern Pacific and Christian & Co. respectively, burned at New Rockford last night with 80,000 bushels of wheat.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—Fire at Louisa court house last night resulted in the destruction of twenty-one out of the twenty-four business houses and shops in the town. The individual losses are all small and aggregate \$25,000.

Mrs. Cleveland's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Cleveland's first afternoon reception of the season took place between 3 and 5 o'clock to-day. It was a very brilliant affair and very largely attended. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ingalls and a half a score of pretty young girls, among them being Miss Edicott, Miss Hayward and Miss Vilas. At the close of the reception an accident occurred. Mrs. Cleveland was pointing tea for her guests when the fringe of the napkin, which she used in lifting the kettle, caught fire from a spirit lamp, and the napkin was all ablaze in a moment. With much presence of mind the fair hostess dashed it to the floor and stamped upon it, until the flames were extinguished. It was over in an instant almost and before any one, except those nearest her, knew that anything out of the ordinary had occurred.

Held to Its Contract.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Judge Kreckel, in the United States court to-day, rendered a decision of importance to cattlemen. The case was one in which Charles B. Hudson had shipped 375 steers from Bennington, Kan., with orders to have them in the Kansas City stock yards next day in time for the markets. The Union Pacific guaranteed to do this, but failed to comply with the contract and the cattle were sold the next day on a dull market at a loss of \$706. Hudson sued and recovered the money. Judge Kreckel refused to grant a motion for a new trial.

Crookedness Somewhere.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Captain Amos Cliff, a clerk in the pension office, and formerly a member of General Sheridan's staff, died at the Providence hospital in this city about two weeks ago without the knowledge of friends and was buried in the potter's field. The discovery was made to-day. The remains had been removed from the cemetery and sold to a medical college. An investigation will be made.

Mrs. McCauley Reinterred.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Mrs. McCauley, who killed her husband on Christmas eve, was reinterred this afternoon. She was released about a week ago on recommendation of the coroner's jury. Yesterday she took out letters of administration for her husband's estate, valued at \$5,000. Today the dead man's mother swore out a warrant charging the wife with murder.

A MOMENTARY CALM.

The Great Powers Temporarily Abandon War Talk.

ONLY A TEMPORARY LULL.

The Balkan Peninsula Agitating Austria and Russia.

AN EXCUSE FOR A FIGHT WANTED.

A New Figurehead Desired For the Bulgarian Throne.

PROPOSING TO FIRE THE PRINCE.

Austria's Retention of the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Be Called in Question By the Czar.

A Deceptive Quietness.

[Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A calm which official and diplomatic circles know to be deceptive prevails for the moment. The Austrian and Russian governments have exchanged assurances of peace, to which nobody attaches the slightest importance. The only actual change in the situation tending toward peace is the active resumption of negotiations between Count Kalnoky, Austrian foreign ambassador, and Prince Lobanoff, Russian ambassador at Vienna, for a settlement of the balance of power in the Balkan peninsula. The negotiations are expected by both sides to end in an exact definition of the respective demands, such as heretofore has not existed, and from which may be obtained a valid excuse for war. According to a semi-official dispatch received from Vienna to-night, Prince Lobanoff has opened the diplomatic campaign by proposing as the first step toward an entente the removal of Prince Ferdinand from the throne of Bulgaria under a joint mandate of the powers, the election of a new prince by the new sovereign and the reappointment of Russian officers to the Bulgarian army. The proposal specifies that the new prince must be a member of the orthodox Greek church and the sovereign so elected as to enable Russia to recognize it as being legally constituted. In the meantime the foreign office here holds aloof from the negotiations, which are recognized as feebly by Russia toward other demands. The czar's ministers already know that Count Kalnoky will not admit that the Berlin treaty gives Russia any special right to interfere in Bulgaria. They know, also, that it is impossible to obtain from the powers a joint mandate. Baffled on these points, Russia will raise a new question on Austrian retention of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These provinces were occupied under a purely temporary title, but are now practically annexed. Austria will be called upon to evacuate them, and it is probable that the question of their future administration will be referred to a conference of the powers. The total force of Russian soldiers in the Warsaw, Vienna and Kieff districts, according to the military estimate, reaches 325,000 men, with 730 guns. The cavalry regiments stationed immediately on the frontier are being supplied with rations on the same scale as during the actual campaign. Everything points to the conclusion that the czar means to enforce his terms, if not by diplomacy, by war. The attitude of England in the event of hostilities will be one of friendly neutrality. This fact is known to the Berlin foreign office.

Rumors that Emperor William was seriously ill and had been attacked with fainting fits were current yesterday. The rumors have received an emphatic denial from officials doing business at the palace. The emperor is attended with slight pains in the back and abdomen. Physicians to-day declare that they do not regard them as anything serious, but they insist upon his resting more.

Aristocracy Listens to Ventriloquism.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The new club in the Covent Garden building, once known as Evans's, is now the great fashionable gathering place on Saturday night. This evening there was a large and brilliant assembly of some of the best known people of the metropolis. The entertainment consisted of a remarkable ventriloquist performance by Prof. Cole. The most amusement consisted in listening to the remarks of the auditors, among whom were the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Kilmorye, Mr. Seville Luney, Captain and Mrs. FitzGeorge, Mrs. Moreton Frewen and Mrs. Leslie, sisters of Lady Randolph Churchill, Captain Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, L. Horton, Mrs. Augustin, Lord Fitzgerald and a brilliant happy throng of ladies, including the fashionable beauty, Mrs. West. The Duke of Newcastle starts next week for New York on a tour to Florida.

A Battered Barque.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—To-day the barque Albany, Captain Parker, from San Francisco, arrived in a shattered condition, reporting the drowning of four of her crew, one of these a suicide. The cook leaped overboard, holding an iron bar in his hand and his pockets filled with iron bolts. December 28 there was a heavy hurricane and an immense tidal wave broke over the ship, smashing the lifeboat to atoms, and deluged the cabins below. Two sails were blown to ribbons.

Kilrain and Mitchell at Dublin.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Kilrain and Mitchell brought their two nights' engagement at the Star music hall, Dublin, to a successful conclusion to-night, when the house was densely packed in every part. The men

stepped on the stage about 9:30 and were accorded a most enthusiastic reception, the cheering continuing several minutes. As on the previous evening, they sparred three rounds, but these were characterized by light play throughout and in consequence there was some hissing before the conclusion of the first round. In the next Kilrain did some hitting, getting home heavily several times on Mitchell's head, but in the last the Englishmen retaliated, and at the close both men were applauded. The pair also appeared in a mid-day performance.

Another Appeal.

SHAMORIN, Pa., Jan. 7.—The board of trade has appointed a committee to call on President Corbin and ask that an adjustment of present difficulties be made. Mr. Shantz, one of the leading merchants, has decided to refuse credit to strikers, and Philadelphia houses have notified local merchants that their credit would not be extended. Business is almost suspended. The great majority of the miners have ample supplies for several months. No coal has been shipped to-day. Miners have been ordered to vacate the company's houses at Big Mountain.

The Cold Wave in the Hills.

RAVIA CITY, Dak., Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The worst cold snap ever known by white men in the Black Hills is now coming to an end. The cold wave signal went up Thursday morning and since then the average temperature has been about 10 degrees below zero. Last night it went to 28 below; to-night sixteen. The cold wave flag came down to-day, and the bureau predicts warmer weather. Roads are blocked by snow and travel is badly interrupted.

Success of "Faust" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The second week of "Faust" at McVicker's theater has been a conspicuous success, and despite the variety of bad weather experienced during the week, the receipts have largely exceeded those of a similar period in any former visit to Chicago of Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and the Lyceum company.

A Wyoming Bank Assigns.

DODD, Wyo., Jan. 7.—The Mayerick bank assigned to-day. Alexander T. Butler and Charles D. Broadbent are the assignees. The cause is said to be an inability to collect outstanding debts. The assets are said to exceed the liabilities. The institution was largely patronized by cattlemen.

Condition of Montana Cattle.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 7.—No reliable returns have been received as to the condition of stock throughout eastern Montana. Stockmen are somewhat uneasy. A fortnight of inclement weather would result in serious losses. The thermometer ranges from 14 to 41 below zero, with an average of a foot of snow on the ground.

Two Feet of Snow.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 7.—The snow fall in the upper peninsula for the past forty-eight hours is unprecedented. Up to last night two feet had fallen on a level and the storm still continues. All trains are late and a general blockade is probable.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Colder, followed by warmer fair weather, followed by light to fresh winds, northerly and becoming variable.

For Iowa: Colder, followed by warmer, fair weather, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

Signed the Steel Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Linden Steel company, of this city, signed the new steel scale of the amalgamated association this afternoon and work will be resumed at their mill at once. The new scale will slightly advance the wages of some of the workmen.

BANK CIRCULATION.

CORRESPONDENCE IN WHICH JOHN SHERMAN EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The following correspondence is published here: CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1888: To Hon. John Sherman—By giving to banks part instead of 100 per cent on bonds deposited will give an addition to the volume of the currency of \$20,000,000, and by removing the tax of 1 per cent on national bank notes will encourage banks to enlarge their issues. I think, to the extent of \$20,000,000 more during the coming six months. I can see no reason why these amendments to the law should not be granted promptly. Some relief to the money market must be had soon, or the cry for an unlimited currency will be raised. Silver rates are satisfactory currency, despite all arguments against the "dudly dollar." Except for short period prior to and during the panic there is always money enough, for depreciation and liquidation will quickly bring about an adjustment of prices to a volume of money usable in making prices. I have the impression that you are opposed to granting the issue of more national bank notes, and I feel that I am not trespassing upon you in expressing my views on this subject. The bank is desirous that it get extra 10 per cent on their deposits of bonds, and certainly the business community, even at the present time, will not be benefited by a further issue of bonds. I have the impression that you are opposed to such a move. I introduced a bill three or four years ago allowing an issue of bank notes approaching within 10 per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited. This was defeated in the committee on finance, and a proposition to give them a circulation to the face of the bonds was reported and passed the senate, but was never acted upon in the house. I would most heartily vote for a bill authorizing the issue of bank notes equal to the par value of bonds deposited. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Military Affairs Committee Doings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The committee on military affairs met to-day and elected George B. Parsons clerk and adjourned until Tuesday next without fixing any regular meeting days. The committee decided to report favorably the resolution introduced by Holman in the house, requesting the secretary of war to pay no part of the \$100,000 appropriated for the payment for the Fort Brown military reservation in Texas until the committee acquires further information as to the necessity for the proposed military post.

The Death Record.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—Reuben Crawford, for many years chief inspector of the United States revenue department for North Carolina, east Tennessee and northern Georgia, but more recently in charge of a more extensive field, with headquarters at Cincinnati, died in this city after a brief illness.

Coal Discovered in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 7.—The announcement was made to-day that a large deposit of bituminous coal had been discovered near this city. The coal is of superior quality.

POLAR RESEARCHES.

How the Antarctic Exploration Society Hopes to Stimulate Them.

BOUNTIES TO THE WHALERS.

Urged to Push Their Vessels Beyond Certain Latitudes.

NO SPECIAL EXPEDITIONS.

Not Enough Money to Fit Out Ships Simply For Research.