# The Helena Independent.

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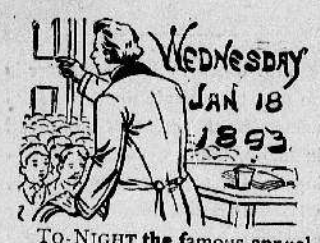


TO-NIGHT the famous annual debate between chosen representatives of Yale and Harvard Universities will take place in Cambridge, Mass.

Each of the two great seats of learning will be represented by three orators, selected because regarded as the ablest debaters in their respective universities. They will discuss the question "Resolved that the freedom of the railroads be further limited by national legislation."

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GANS & KLEIN


## TO STOP BUYING BULLION

### The Effect of a Bill Ordered Favorably Reported to the Senate.

### Friends of Silver Do Not Believe That It Will Become Law.

**A Lively Meeting of the Senate Finance Committee at Which the Subject Was Discussed.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Perhaps the most important meeting of the finance committee of the senate held during this congress, was that of this morning, which resulted in a decision to favorably report the Sherman bill to repeal the purchase of silver. Subsequently Sherman reported the bill and it was placed on the calendar. The meeting was largely attended, every member being present, but Senator Jones and Senator Vance, who are ill. While a majority was in favor of the action taken, vigorous opposition was manifested by Harris, of Tennessee, and Voorhees of Indiana. Those who voted to report the bill favorably were Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, McPherson, Carlisle. Senators Voorhees and Harris entered emphatic protest against the proposed action of the committee and would have been joined by Senators Jones and Vance had they been present. The meeting is said to have been interesting. This is probably referring to the speeches made by Harris and Vorhees. They were out-voted, however, and the discussion will now be transferred to the floor of the senate.

Senator McPherson said the bill is satisfactory to him, although he would rather have his resolution reported. One feature which he did not approve is that which postponed the time to Jan. 1, 1894, but still he thought it afforded relief, for people would know that at that time at least the never ceasing inflation of currency would end, and the country return to currency and money not deceased. Teller and Voorhees do not believe the bill can pass and Voorhees is credited with saying that not ten democratic senators will vote for it.

#### BONDS, BANKS, BULLION.

**A Measure Introduced in the House Concerning Them.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the house today Representative Brossius, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to authorize the refunding of four per cent bonds, increase the circulation of national banks, and discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue in sums not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000 registered bonds, in the denominations of $50 or multiples thereof, redeemable in coin of standard value at the pleasure of the United States after forty years from date of issue, and bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. Such bonds shall be exempt from taxation. The secretary shall dispose of these bonds by exchanging them for four per cent bonds now outstanding.

Every national banking association that shall transfer to the treasury bonds authorized under this act shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal in face value to the par of the bonds so deposited, and shall in lieu of the tax assessed upon circulating national bank notes under the existing law, pay to the treasurer of the United States Jan. 1, each year, a duty of one quarter of one per cent upon the average amount of its notes in circulation during the previous year. The law providing for the purchase of silver bullion is repealed.

#### POOLING, PRO AND CON.

**Two Reports on the Proposed Section Allowing the Practice.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, in the report of the majority of the house commerce committee on the bill allowing pooling, says the committee is of the opinion that under the arrangement provided for pooling no harm will befall the public and opportunity will be given to intelligently solve this much mooted problem.

Lind, of Minnesota, and Mallory, of Florida, represent the minority and report that they feel duty bound to protest against the pooling section of the bill and call attention to some of their objections to it. They say: "The bill takes away the only safeguard we have had heretofore against railroad extortion. The competition of water routes frustrated many well laid schemes to oppress the public; this embarrassment the bill removes. An annual million dollar bonus to the Pacific Mail steamship company to refrain from competition may hereafter be paid in pursuance of law."

In conclusion it is said to be unfair to the interstate commerce commission to subject them to the importuning and pressure this bill will should it become law.

#### Affairs of the Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The McCarraghan bill received its death blow for the session in the senate to-day, an affirmative vote falling eight short of the constitutional majority. The senate bill extending until Jan. 1, 1894, the time within which payments may be made by settlers on forfeited lands of the Northern Pacific railroad between Wallula and Portland, Oregon, was passed; also the bill for the abandonment of Fort Bridger military reservation, in Wyoming. Peffer, of Kansas, resumed his speech in support of the joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to limit the presidential office to one term. The anti-option bill was taken up and Hoar, republican, of Massachusetts, resumed his argument against it on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Further arguments against the constitutionality of the bill were made by Gray, of Delaware, Vest, of Missouri, and Platt, of Connecticut.

#### Postoffice Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house committee on postoffices and post roads today acted favorably on a number of important measures. The senate bill to classify and fix the salaries of railway postal clerks as follows: First class, $800 per annum; second class, $1,000; third class, $1,200; fourth class, $1,300; fifth class, $1,500; sixth class, $1,600, and seventh class, $1,800. The bill by Wilson, of Missouri, for the classification of first and second class postoffices, and fixing salaries, was also ordered favorably reported.

#### In Statu Quo at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—The committee yesterday to devise means to reach a settlement of the difficulties which have divided the house, reported that it had been unable to reach an agreement, and was discharged. The settlement of the question of which is the legally organized house will be tested in the courts. The republicans will enjoin the payment of appropriations made by the populist house.

## THE MINERAL LAND CASE.

**It Has Not Been Neglected and Montana Will Be Well Represented.**

The Washington dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, sent out from the office of that paper Monday night and printed in Helena yesterday morning, to the effect that the case of the state in the Montana mineral land case had been practically abandoned, caused considerable comment in Helena yesterday. Congressman Dixon and Hon. Martin Maginnis were very indignant at the misleading character of the dispatch. The people of Montana are thoroughly familiar with the amount of hard and persistent work each of these gentlemen have devoted to the interests of the case now before the supreme court. Maj. Maginnis, talking of the dispatch yesterday, said:

"There is nothing in it. It bears all the ear-marks of being inspired for political motives by a certain person who has just reached Washington and who, all through this case, has been the confidante, gossip and go-between of the railroad attorneys, and who echoes Mr. McNaught's views in the matter. The attorneys for the state are Mr. E. W. Toole, who has filed a most exhaustive brief and argument, Mr. W. F. Morris, of the celebrated law firm of Merrick & Morris, the attorney general of the United States, Mr. Miller, and the attorney general for the interior department, Mr. George H. Shields, all of whom are ready to argue the case when it is reached. Mr. Dixon volunteered in the case without recompense, and has joined Mr. Morris in his brief and argument. On the 16th day of January Mr. Morris telegraphed that the case had been postponed on account of the absence of Justice Brewer, and I have no idea that it will be reached this term; but if it is the court will not listen to more than two extended oral arguments on each side. It is arranged that these shall be made on our side by Mr. Morris and by Attorney General Shields."

"What about the difference in the briefs?" was asked.

"There is only one brief filed by the railroad people. On our side there are four. The argument and brief of E. W. Toole, that of Attorney General Miller, the exhaustive brief of Attorney General Shields and the joint brief of Messrs. M. F. Morris and Hon. W. W. Dixon. There never has been a case before the court which has been more exhaustively, carefully and thoroughly prepared, or that will be better presented. Of course, the case on our side is presented from every point, as is desirable. Every theory of the law will go before the court. The fact is, we are ready in every respect to try the case, but we are in no hurry about it. The railroad side have been pushing from the first, while our policy has been delay. Just now, three of the justices who, from their opinions in other cases, we think might incline to our view of the case, are absent, Justice Brewer temporarily, Justice Lamar who is ill, and Justice Harlan who has gone to represent the United States in the Bering sea arbitration. We are not afraid of the other judges, but we would like to have all sit in the case. Consequently we are not averse to having it go over the term. Anyhow we are ready. As to the legislative side of the question, the committee on public lands will not be reached until about the 14th of February, when Mr. Dixon's bill will be unfinished business. In the senate the matter is in charge of a committee consisting of Messrs. Dolph, Walthal and Sanders. During the attendance of Col. Sanders on this legislature the presumption is that nothing will be done in the senate."

Major Maginnis will start for Washington in a day or two to be in attendance both on congress and the court in case anything does come up.

## STATE NEWS.

**J. J. Hill and Party Stop Over a Day at the Falls.**

GREAT FALLS, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—J. J. Hill and party arrived here this morning in a special train. The party visited the Sand Coulee coal mines, the copper smelter and other points of interest. The special left this evening for the coast, via Havre and the Pacific extension. Besides Hill the party consisted of Samuel Hill, M. D. Grover, Cy Wellington, N. D. Miller, J. G. Moore, of the New York banking house of Moore & Schley, Messrs. Adams, McCartney and Duff, New York brokers; Clarkson Lindley, of Minneapolis; E. Nichols, secretary of the Great Northern, and others.

**Burglary at Big Timber.**

BIG TIMBER, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Busha & Bailey's hardware store was broken open last night and about $200 worth of guns, revolvers, knives and silverware were stolen. It was evidently the work of old-timers, as the job was neatly executed. This is the first case of this kind that has taken place here for years. As yet no arrests have been made.

**Vaughn-DeVoe.**

MISSOULA, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Robert Vaughn, the well-known capitalist of Great Falls and pioneer of Montana, was married this afternoon to Miss Ella De Voe, of Helena, at the residence of L. Molinelli of this city, Rev. A. D. Raleigh officiating. The happy couple left on the evening train for an extended tour on the Pacific coast.

**Made Justice of the Peace.**

BOZEMAN, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—A. D. McPherson was to-day made justice of the peace, W. J. Stevenson, elected at last election, failing to qualify.

## ON PLEASURE BENT.

**But the Trip Was One With a Terrible Ending.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—Word has just reached here that a freight train crashed into a large sleigh load of people at Lonsdale, killing eight of the occupants and injuring a dozen others. A dispatch from Lonsdale gives the following names of killed in the accident: Robert Cook, Henry Draper, Annie Wilson and a young lady friend, name unknown. Mr. and Miss Gowan and the driver of the sleigh, name unknown, all residents of Pawtucket. Sixteen were injured, ten believed to be fatally. The dispatch says the sleighing party from Pawtucket was returning from Woonsocket after enjoying a supper and dance, and while crossing the track near Lonsdale the locomotive of a freight train dashed into the sleigh, with the above result.

**Calumet Club House Burned.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The beautiful club house of the Calumet club at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue was totally destroyed by fire this evening, causing a loss of $300,000, with $205,000 insurance. So rapid was the fire in its progress that scarcely any of the effects of the club were saved. Not one of the many beautiful paintings adorning the walls were taken from the building. The greatest excitement was occasioned among the servants, sixteen of whom occupied on the fifth floor. It is feared one or more were lost.

**Dr. Graves May Go Free.**

DENVER, Jan. 17.—The supreme court has granted a new trial to Dr. Thatcher Graves, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I. The states attorney who secured the conviction says the case will never be tried again and Graves will be released.

## GEN. R. B. HAYES DEAD.

### Having Lived the Allotted Days of Man He Goes to His Long Home.

### Brave Soldier in War, He Also Served in Different Civic Positions.

**Nineteenth President of the United States, Though His Right to the Office Was Disputed.**

FREMONT, O., Jan. 17.—Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock to-night, but information of his death was not known for some time later, as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the Hayes mansion. Early report that the condition of the ex-president was improving nicely and that he was resting easily allayed suspicions, so the sudden announcement by Webb Hayes that his father had just died proved a shock to all. From Mr. Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening and rapid dissolution followed. His sickness had been watched during the day and evening by Dr. Hillish and friends of the general, and as is usually the case many conflicting rumors were afloat, but an interview early in the evening with Rutherford P. Hayes appeared to reduce the facts to the statement that his condition was practically unchanged. Members of the family had spent the day quietly at home and nothing seemed to indicate that the death of the general was expected.

Webb Hayes went to the bank where he is employed as usual this morning. The family has all along been reticent concerning his condition and the attending physician has followed the same course. The exact seriousness, therefore, could not be ascertained. There seemed to be a great deal of anxiety expressed by friends of the family as to the true condition of the patient.

#### RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

**He Had Served His Country in War and in Peace.**

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born at Delaware, O., Oct. 14, 1822, and graduated at Kenyon college in 1842. His parents emigrated from New England, and his father dying, he was adopted by a maternal uncle, from whom he ultimately received a considerable fortune. He was admitted to the bar at Marietta, O., in 1845, and entered upon practice first at Fremont, O., and subsequently at Cincinnati. The civil war having broken out, he was, in June, 1861, made major of a regiment of Ohio volunteers. His regiment was ordered to service in western Virginia, was subsequently joined to the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, and took part in the operations pertaining to the confederate invasion of Maryland in September, 1862. At the engagement of South Mountain, just before the battle of Antietam, Major Hayes was severely wounded. Having recovered from his wound, he was in November, 1862, made colonel of his regiment, which was subsequently on duty in Ohio and elsewhere. He was later made brigadier-general, and afterwards major-general of volunteers. In June, 1865, he resigned his commission, having been elected a representative in congress from Ohio, taking his seat in December, 1865. He was re-elected for the following term, but resigned in 1867, having been elected governor of Ohio, to which office he was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1875. His repeated success in Ohio induced the republican national convention in 1876 to nominate him for the presidency as a compromise candidate between Mr. Blaine on the one hand and Mr. Conkling on the other. When the election had taken place, it seemed certain that of the 369 electoral votes 184 would be cast for Mr. Tilden, the democratic candidate, being one less than a majority; 172 were equally sure for Mr. Hayes; but there were thirteen electors, in respect to whose election there were grave questions in dispute. In order to secure the election of Mr. Hayes, all of these thirteen votes must be counted for him. In this emergency, a bill was passed creating a special electoral commission of fifteen for counting the votes and he was declared elected. Mr. Hayes' administration was a conservative one. By the withdrawal of all national troops from the southern states he restored to them in its full entity the right of local self-government, and thus removed, probably permanently, the "southern question" from general politics. The republican senators, led by Mr. Conkling, vigorously opposed his efforts at a reform of the civil service, so that he was able to secure but little legislation upon the subject, the bill prohibiting political assessments on office-holders being the only measure in that direction passed. He was able, however to set an example in favor of the reform by checking removals except for cause, and by instituting in the interior department in Washington and in the postoffice and custom house at New York competitive examinations for appointments. On March 4, 1881, he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Garfield, and has since resided at his home at Fremont, Ohio.

R. B. HAYES.

#### HIS LATTER DAYS.

**Impressions of a Journalist Who Lately Visited His Home.**

Frank G. Carpenter, the well known correspondent, who recently visited Mr. Hayes at his home in Fremont Farm, writes of his personal appearance and home life: He was of medium size, as straight as an arrow and his only sign of age appeared in the white of his hair and in his beard of frosted silver. His blue eyes, which looked at me from under his slouch hat, were full of fire, and his cheeks were rosy with health. He wore an overcoat well buttoned up at the throat, and he threw this open as he entered the room. I recognized him at once. It was ex-President Hayes, who is now more than 70 years old, but has as much vigor as he had when he presided over the affairs of the nation in the White House and who is as business-like now as he was then. He is a live man in every sense of the word and the world is not out of joint for him. He is a good story teller, can quote the speeches and words of others, and can imitate the accent of the characters whose conversation he repeats. I found him full of business, and upon telling him that I wanted to get some photographs of himself and his house he gave me a note for myself and photographer to Mrs. Webb Hayes, telling her to let us take pictures of anything in the house from garret to cellar and gave me an appointment for my talk.

The town of Fremont, where President Hayes lives, is one of the most beautiful little cities in Ohio. It contains about 8,000 people and is a city of beautiful homes, surrounded by large lawns, which are filled with great forest trees. The streets are paved with brick and they are all lined with rows of great shade trees. President Hayes' home is on the outskirts of the town and, in fact, as much in the country as though it were miles away from it. It consists of a great park of forest trees, surrounded on three sides by a stretch of rolling country and on the fourth by the town. The president calls it Spiegel grove, and he told me there were thirty different varieties of forest trees in the woods about it, and these are inhabited during the summer by more than fifty-two varieties of birds. The house is a two-story-and-attic red brick, built in the Gothic style with a porch about 106 feet long and fifteen feet wide running across its front, and with many windows on all of its sides. It does not impress you at first glance as being a large house and the president calls it an old-fashioned one. It is, however, I judge, more than 100 feet square and President Hayes has added to it from time to time until it must now contain more room than the White house. The walls in the rooms are covered with beautiful pictures, among others a copy of the picture of Mrs. Hayes which hangs in the White house, and there are a few paintings by famous artists hanging here and there. The hall contains some old furniture which has been in Mr. Hayes' family for generations, and a long clock which belonged to his grandfather stands in the corner. At the right as you enter is a little painting of the president when he was a boy, and there are photographs of himself, Mrs. Hayes and their friends everywhere.

I doubt whether there is a family in the county who has so many photographs as that of President Hayes. He told me that not long ago they had begun to count them but had stopped at 5,000, and he had no doubt that there were 10,000 different photographs in the house. These photographs are of all character and of all subjects. Thousands of them relate to the president and his friends, and a great many of them are snap shots taken by his children and by friends of the family.

Many of his photographs represent Mrs. Hayes and he spoke of her most affectionately as he looked over them. The one he likes best is that made by Sarony of New York some years before her death, and among his favorite pictures is one which he calls the Madonna picture. It is the photograph of a daguerreotype or painting of Mrs. Hayes at about the time of her marriage and it is wonderfully beautiful. The motherly face in the picture is indescribable, and it is more beautiful than most of the Madonnas known to art.

As we looked over these pictures I spoke of Mrs. Hayes and the president gave her the most beautiful tribute that a husband could make to his departed wife. He spoke of her kindness and said: "She was, I believe, one of the most wonderful women the world has ever known. She could do more things than any woman I have ever met, and she did them all well. She had a most beautiful soul and she was the personification of love. She was thoroughly in sympathy with the world and she was always doing some kindness for those about her. During the war she was the angel of many a camp and she was loved by the soldiers and by every one. She had more power over others than any person I have ever known."

President Hayes has, in fact, one of the finest private libraries in the country. It numbers about 12,000 volumes, and his collection of Americana is one of the finest in the country. He bought at one time 4,000 volumes from Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, of books bearing on American history and American biography, and these the book publishers had been years in collecting. His books are classified so that he can lay his hands in a moment on any volume, and they are arranged on the shelves by subjects. I saw shelf after shelf filled with books on American history. He has about 1,000 volumes which treat of the late civil war, and he has books on the various states properly classified. He has been a saver of intellectual products all his life, and he has all the newspapers that he has taken in early life, and his attic is filled with files of the leading journals of the day. In these newspapers you can read the history of half a century of American life, and some of the cases of the attic are devoted to bound volumes of pamphlets on all subjects, classified with great care.

I asked Mr. Hayes to tell me something about his daily life, and in response to a number of questions concerning it he said: "I rise with the sun both winter and summer and seldom use the gas to dress by. I dress and come down to my library and work from that time until breakfast. I think one's brain is clearer in the morning and I find this to be my best working period. I do all my work myself and pen answers to all my letters with my own hand. At eight o'clock I have my breakfast and shortly after this I go to work again and write away until about 11, when I drop my writing for the day. I then take a walk and look about the place. I walk at least six miles every day and often more. It is about a mile from here down town and I make three trips almost regularly. I have my lunch at one o'clock and after it is over I read and walk about the grounds here. Along later in the afternoon I take a drive of several hours."

At the battle of South Mountain Gen. Hayes led the charge, holding his position at the head of his men after he received the rebel ball until he was carried fainting from the field. He was distinguished for his bravery during the war and he was always in the front of his troops, and in the second battle of Winchester, where he was commander of one of the brigades, he led his troops to the charge of a battery only to find himself in a morass about fifty yards wide. He was as usual at the head of his brigade and he plunged into the morass, but his horse at once became mired and could not move. He dismounted and waded across alone under the enemy's fire. As soon as he had reached solid ground he waved his hat and signaled the men to come over. When about forty had joined him he rushed upon the battery and took it after a hand-to-hand fight with the gunners. He was made a brigadier-general shortly after this, and Gen. Grant speaks of his bravery in his memoirs.

## LEASING TO AN ALIEN.

**A Legal Transaction Prior to the Act of March, 1884.**

BOISE, Ida., Jan., 17.—The supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Ah Klee and other Chinese against A. C. McLean. In 1882 James Witt leased some placer claims to Klee and associates at Elk City, Idaho county. McLean dispossessed the Chinese and jumped the claim. Klee brought suit against McLean and Witt. McLean demurred on the ground that Klee was an alien and the demurrer was sustained by Judge Sweet. The supreme court overruled Sweet's decision and remands the case to the district court with instructions to overrule the demurrer and permit defendants to answer. Klee's possession, the court holds, was as tenant of Witt and prior to the act of March, 1884, there was no law prohibiting the leasing of a mineral claim to an alien.

#### Smuggled Chinamen Convicted.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The twelve Chinamen who three months ago were arrested on a canal boat at Rouse's Point as they were being smuggled into this country from Canada, were tried before United States District Commissioner Wheeler today. United States District Attorney Alexander appeared for the government and J. C. Thom, the Chinese lawyer of Brooklyn, for the prisoners. Nine of the Chinamen were sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for thirty days and upon their release to be deported to their native country. The others, claiming that they were students, were discharged. An effort will be made, it is said, to interest the Chinese ambassador at Washington in the cases of the nine that were sentenced.

## THE WINTER KING REIGNS.

### His Dominions Extend Far and Wide, His Rule Is Hard Indeed.

### Snow Unusually Deep in Europe and the Weather Intensely Cold.

**Along the Atlantic Coast On This Side the Oldest Inhabitant Can't Recall the Like.**

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Reports of extreme cold come from all parts of the continent. The harbor of Kiel is completely icebound. All over Germany railway traffic is delayed and in some parts suspended. Between Rome and Genoa railway communication is maintained only with the greatest difficulty. In Vienna this has been the coldest day of the winter. Few persons ventured out, as the dazzling whiteness of the snow was almost unendurable. A person's nose or ears would freeze during fifteen minutes' walk. In the suburbs it was seven below zero. In the south of France several small railway accidents were caused by snow drifts. No trains were run on the railroads between Castelnaudary and Narbonne, Chartres and Magny. The train which left Chartres Saturday night is still embedded in snow. High winds prevail along the coast of Spain. Many fishing boats were wrecked. Railway traffic is suspended in Galicia and the Biscay provinces. All mails arrive at Madrid many hours late.

Immense snow drifts are piled up along the Swiss frontier, so communication is interrupted. In southern Italy the weather is severer than before in the last ten years. Ice forms in the streets and snow drifts along the highways. A dispatch from Naples says Vesuvius and other mountains thereabouts are covered with snow.

Phenominally cold weather continues throughout Austro-Hungary. Much suffering is reported. Gypsies are the worst sufferers. A band of these wanderers were encamped near Koniggrass, Bohemia, this morning and sixteen of the band were frozen to death. At Prague the mercury was twenty-five degrees below zero centigrade. A soldier who was on guard duty was found frozen to death at his post this morning.

**No Abatement of Severity.**

PARIS., Jan. 17.—Very little abatement in the severity of cold weather has taken place here. A heavy snow-storm prevails. Snow is so deep that street traffic is at a stand-still. A number of persons have died from exposure. The rivers Seine, Loire and Loirette are frozen over.

**Abnormally Cold at Monte Carlo.**

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 17.—Abnormally cold weather is prevailing here. Snow has been falling three days. The mercury reached the lowest point known for years.

#### ON THIS SIDE.

**The Weather Is Not Less Severe Than in Europe.**

NEW YORK, Jan 17.—According to the oldest inhabitants of Manhattan Island this winter has not had an equal in point of severity for the past twenty-five years. The worst of it is, the weather official here says, no thaw is in sight. The cold spell to-day extended from Maine to Florida. In Maryland, North and South Carolina, the present generation has not before experienced such cold weather or so much snow, and Alabama to-night reports a heavy fall, and still snowing. At Newport, R. I., the inner harbor is closed and ice is fast encroaching upon the waters of the outer harbor. Communication with the torpedo station is practically shut off. Vineyard sound is full of heavy ice and navigation is not safe to sailing vessels through Stonehouse shoals. Ice for five miles north of Nantucket is heavily packed in. A fleet of sound steamers from Providence, Fall River and New Haven, bound for New York, is blocked in ice off Whitestone, and was unable to proceed this morning.

The Providence, of the Fall River line, a side wheeler, came along and broke a new track through the ice and led the other steamers in a procession to New York. Heavy ice piled into Delaware Breakwater to-day and caused much trouble to shipping. The German bark Pacific, with sugar, was driven by ice on Cape Henlopin, where she lies in a leaking condition. Several other vessels were forced ashore by the ice, which is very heavy, and tugs find it difficult work to rescue shipping. Much damage is apprehended if the gorge continues.

**Baltimore Under Ice Blockade.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Baltimore is under blockade by ice. Only the largest tugboats can work their way through, then only under a full head of steam. Tugboat men positively refuse to move steamers from their piers. Work in them is at a standstill. Oyster commission merchants yesterday received $1.20 per bushel for oysters of the kind known as "good straight ups," the highest price ever known in this market.

**Want No New Tests.**

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—The Cleveland Presbyterian Union, composed of all Presbyterian churches in the city, adopted a manifesto tonight deprecating any effort to impose new tests of orthodoxy or to restrict the liberty hitherto endorsed by men who sincerely subscribed to the confession of faith. The union also expressed the belief that the interests of the church at large would be conserved by the cessation of ecclesiastical trials for heresy of men who sincerely profess faith in the holy scriptures as an unerring rule of faith and practice, and entire fidelity to the gospel of Jesus Christ as the son of God. The manifesto has reference to the proposed appeal of the prosecution of the Briggs case.

**A Town Treasurer Short.**

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 17.—Thomas Hanna, town treasurer, is short in his accounts to a considerable amount. He gave a check on the Berkeley bank for $6 600 to the German Savings and Loan bank, of San Francisco, in payment for electric light bonds. The Berkeley bank refused the check, as the town had no money on deposit. Hanna says he has used the town's money in his own business and has no idea how his affairs stand. He has turned property valued at about $25,000 over to his bondsmen and an expert is examining his books.

**Will Be Taken to Livingston.**

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Arthur Gardner, a young man with parents living in Minneapolis, has been arrested in that city on an order from Livingston, Mont., charging him with grand larceny. He will be held to await the arrival of an officer from Livingston.