

HOPEFUL LORD SALISBURY.

CONFIDENT OF THE SUCCESS OF HIS GOVERNMENT ALL AROUND.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE—DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOR OF REL. ASKED CONVENTIONS—LONDON PARALYZED BY FOG—MR. RUSKIN OUT OF TEMPER—MR. LANG ON CRITICISM—MR. AIDE'S SUCCESSFUL PLAY.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright, 1883. By The New-York Tribune. LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Salisbury at Liverpool had disclosed but one secret, and that is no secret. It is to be read in every line of his speech. Rightly or wrongly, he and his colleagues are full of confidence. They believe they are winning in Ireland, and are more than holding their own in England. There is nothing remarkable in the great popular welcome given the Prime Minister in Lancashire. Liverpool is pre-eminently Tory. But this or something else evidently put Lord Salisbury in good spirits. His speech sparkles with cheery epigrams. Much of it is occupied with a reply to Mr. Gladstone's Dyer speech.

This reply is half serious, half banter. Mr. Gladstone charged him with want of clearness about Free Trade. "I admit," retorts the Prime Minister, "that my ideas about clearness are not similar to Mr. Gladstone's. I know that when he clearly explains his future policy respecting Ireland it costs me several hours' hard study, and I end with a bad headache."

Lord Salisbury's theory of the bye-elections, apropos of readiness of statement: In the summer the English people had heard the Crimes Act described, and they voted against the Government. In the autumn they had seen the Crimes Act at work, and they voted for the Government. When he contradicts Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's story about the Ministry in 1885 having favored Home Rule, he begs him not to consider the denial guarded merely because it is not absolutely monosyllabic. What Ireland wants, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, is capital. But what frightens capital away is that the lawless elements in Irish society constitute a conspiracy. A conspiracy for murder it used to be, and then it was called Invincible. A conspiracy to steal it is now, and it is called the Plan of Campaign. There is not a word in the whole speech to show that the present Government have any hope or any desire to conciliate the majority of the Irish people. The one refrain through it all is: It is the business of the Government to govern.

The question whether Mr. Gladstone shall visit the Pope is still agitated, but is now likely, say his friends, to be settled in the negative. He has been strongly advised from home not to enter the Vatican. His going would be criticized as an act of homage to the Pope, and would give deep offence to some of the less liberal among the Non-conformist supporters of the Liberal leader. The Tories would be divided as to whether he had resolved to enter the Romish Church or was trying to convert Leo XIII. to the Plan of Campaign.

The latest account of the scheme for welcoming Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan includes a programme nearly a week long. The Liberal Caucus is arranging for meetings, dinners and receptions of all kinds in Chester, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and many other large towns before their arrival in London, where the demonstration will be on an enormous scale.

London entered this afternoon on its fourth day of continuous fog. The veil has never once been lifted since Monday, and no man has beheld sun, moon, stars or a square inch of blue or even gray sky. Luckily the density of the fog is not equal to its duration. Traffic in the streets has been maintained, though often with difficulty and danger, throughout the day. Cabs crawl about at noon with lamps lighted. Omnibuses, which have no lamps, trust to luck. A great part of their stop moving after 6 o'clock. The river is totally deserted. Railway traffic continues. Trains arrive and depart irregularly, but unceasingly. Accidents are frequent. The theatres are half empty. The law courts in many cases have had to adjourn from absence of counsel and witnesses. The fog until today has been white, but now becomes smoky. The shops and streets are lighted, and it is impossible to read or write anywhere all day long without lamps. The fog extends all over the western and southern coasts. The Atlantic and other mail steamers neither arrive nor depart at English Channel ports. The Dover and Calais Channel steamers continue to find their way across at great risk. The Folkestone and Boulogne service is discontinued. Navigation of the Mersey is carried on fitfully. The Weather Bureau ventures a hope that it may possibly clear to-night.

Mr. Ruskin once more announces his dissent with a world which will not adopt his advice on things in general. England has ceased to be English, he complains, and one of his reasons is because she imports American meat and American manners. Well, I suppose she imports what she is most in want of.

Mr. Andrew Lang has been devoting some of his spare minutes to remarks on American criticism of English poets. He does Mr. Fawcett the honor of dissecting his article on the Browning prize. Mr. Fawcett writes, says Mr. Lang, in prose but not always quite grammatically. More than one American critic, he continues, has been crying out lately for some scientific standard of criticism apart from critics' likes and dislikes. There is not, there has not been, and there will not be any such standard, except the slow verdict of the world. To which the American critic might make answer that there is, there has been, and there will be. Mr. Lang himself in his better moments is capable of it. Nay, his dissection of Mr. Fawcett is scientific.

Mr. Hamilton Aide's "Incognito," produced yesterday afternoon at the Haymarket Theatre, proves to be a pleasantly written piece with ingenious variations on a familiar dramatic theme, the unmasking of a knight of industry pursuing his vocation at Nice. Mr. Aide is dramatic at moments and finished in style always. He was deservedly called and congratulated at the end. Mr. Beerholm Tree is fitted with one of those parts of grotesque masculinity which he plays to perfection; and Miss Genevieve Ward is powerful as ever; and Mrs. Tree is as ever charming and fresh. Society had agreed that this was a performance which it ought to attend. It did attend it to such an extent that tickets have been for days unobtainable. The Prince and Princess of Wales were both present. The Actors' Benevolent Fund is richer by some thousands of dollars. G. W. S.

LIBERAL LONDON MERCHANTS. LONDON, Jan. 12.—Four London merchants, Messrs. Gibbs, Hambro, J. S. Morgan and Rothschild, have contributed £5,000 each to a pension fund for education on the eve of the man's arrival.

THIRTY-NINE DEGREES BELOW ZERO. OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The mercury this morning stood as follows: At Ottawa, 17 degrees below zero; at North Walsfield, Que., 28 degrees below; at Manitowish, Ont., 21 degrees below; at Pembroke, Ont., 30 degrees below; and at Mattawa, Ont., 29 degrees below.

RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES STILL CLOSED. St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—The order to re-open the universities has been suddenly revoked and it is now announced that they will not be opened until March 27. The professors are animated by the same increased feeling that prevails among the students, and it is doubtful if they will appear when the Government does permit the opening of the institutions.

THE LATEST PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR. St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—Among the men arrested in connection with the latest plot against the Czar is an employe on the Baltic railway who kept the nihilists informed of every journey of the Czar to and from Gatchina. Letters were found on the nihilists showing that the plot was a ripe for execution on the eve of the man's arrival.

BALFOUR'S COURSE IN IRELAND.

PERSECUTION CONTINUES UNCHECKED. PREPARATIONS FOR TWO BIG DEMONSTRATIONS—THE CORK SCANDALS. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright, 1883. By The New-York Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Preparations go on with equal pace for two great demonstrations: one, the forthcoming meeting with Mr. Morley and the Marquis of Ripon are to address in Dublin; the other, the welcome to be given in England to the Irish Members released from Balfour's jails. Both promise to be events of the first importance. The first meeting will be an answer to the Unionist demonstration recently held in Dublin in honor of Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen. It will take place on February 2, and from all signs it seems likely to prove such a demonstration, of not only the populace, but of what Unionists call men of wealth, education and position, as most people will be surprised to witness on the National side. Mr. Morley has already spoken of the projected reception of the released Members. The project grows bigger daily and the difficulty now seems to be to keep it within workable proportions. The Liberals of Manchester have tendered them a banquet in Free Trade Hall. The Liberals of London also want to give them a banquet. This demonstration will take place while Parliament is sitting, the date likely to be chosen being February 13.

The prosecution of Timothy Harrington yesterday was a mere attempt to get at the secretary of the National League by outrageous straining of the law. Mr. Harrington has not been connected with his brother's paper for several years; yet, because his brother's clerk, through inadvertence, omitted to strike his name off the post office register, he has been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for the self-same offence, namely publishing a report of the League, for which his brother has just done a month. The matter will be heard of more fully later, as an appeal has been taken to the higher courts.

Mr. Blunt, who is in prison dress, was yesterday picking oakum. His wife was not allowed to see him, nor anybody except his solicitor, who, it appears, found his fingers so sore from the oakum that he could not hold his Bible.

Mr. Balfour's prison barbarities have just received an important check in the action of County Court Judge O'Connor Morris, in ordering Mr. Sheehy to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant like the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. Sheehy it was said was dashed to the ground, his hands tied, and his clothes ripped from his back. He was a witness at Mr. Blunt's trial; also at his own appeal before Judge Morris. He was taken about the country in prison dress each morning. He resisted wearing the uniform and five warders had to force it on his limbs. When he appeared before Judge Morris, he was dressed half in prison clothes and half in his own clothes, which he had managed to retain. He had no hat and his hair was uncombed. A three weeks' growth of beard covered his face. The judge was horrified at this treatment of a Member of Parliament. He said it was monstrous to inflict such indignities and humiliations on a gentleman in his position. He regarded him as a political prisoner, whatever others did, and would have him to be treated with the respect due to the people during his imprisonment for a political offence. He forthwith transformed Mr. Sheehy from a Balfour criminal into a first-class misdemeanant. This means that Mr. Sheehy will have his own clothes, will be allowed to receive and write letters, have visits from his wife and friends, read books and newspapers, furnish his cell himself and supply his own meals. You can fancy Balfour's chagrin at this turn of things.

Mr. Balfour is in an ugly fix concerning the Cork scandals. Captain Plunkett, the Cork Chief of Police, refuses to prosecute his fellow Government official, Mayor Roberts, governor of the Cork jail, despite the criminal information which three little girls have sworn against him. Mr. Balfour must either put the Executive in motion to carry out the prosecution or else lie under the imputation of conniving at the crimes of his subordinate. What Mr. Balfour has done instead is to cause the arrest of Mr. Lane, M. P., for a speech delivered a couple of months ago, in Mr. Lane's first defence being that, as acting editor of "The Cork Herald" during Alderman Hooper's imprisonment, he has been most persistent in dragging this scandal to the light and preventing the Government escaping the responsibility of following up the culprits. An effort was made by friends of the officials in Cork to induce Mr. Lane to let the matter drop. Mr. Lane refusing, his voice is to be stifled by the walls of a jail.

Mr. Sexton's illness is very serious. His physicians have grave fears for his recovery. T. P. GILL, M. P.

NOTHING BUT FAIR SKIPS IN SIGHT.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE VERGE OF PROPER DEPENDENCE ON THE UNIONISTS. LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address to the Conservative Club banquet at Liverpool this evening. After paying his respects to Mr. Gladstone and the alleged principles which the Grand Old Man and the Irish party had declared amid loud applause that while admitting that gigantic foreign armies and uncertain national feelings were a great danger, he believed peace was secure for the present and, he trusted, for the future.

He reminded Conservatives of their dependence on the Unionist party, and said that their measures must to a certain extent bear the color of that party. Then in the event of any adverse vote the Government must be guided by their sense of overwhelming responsibility whether to appeal to the country at a time when Imperial interests were at stake and at a time ill-suited to obtain the country's real deliberate decision. Without venturing a prophecy, he thought the appeal to the country should be deferred until the result of the recent Irish measures had been displayed to the minds of the people.

FERDINAND THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ABOUT HIS ANTI-CORRUPTION. BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is reported that a general blockade of Bulgaria is contemplated by the Powers in the event of Prince Ferdinand's refusal to resign the Bulgarian throne. VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The statement that the Powers would ask the Porte to summon Prince Ferdinand to resign the Bulgarian throne is denied.

DENSE FOG IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MANY STEAMERS DELAYED AND THE RAILWAY SERVICE VICTIM DEMORALIZED. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The fog continues extremely dense and shows no sign of lifting. Forty loaded vessels are fog bound in the Mersey. Among them is the White Star Line steamer Celtic, which was to have sailed for New-York yesterday. Service on various packet lines has been suspended. Several vessels have gone ashore on account of the fog. The fog has delayed the railway service and makes it impossible to run trains on schedule time. Numerous fatalities have occurred.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The annual report of the Department of Railways promises to show that the development of railway construction in Canada is increasing about proportionately with that of the United States. The total number of miles of railway placed under traffic between June 30, 1880, and December 31 last will, it is understood, reach about 924.

MR. BEHMAN RECEIVES HIS JEWELRY.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—Bernard Behman, jeweler of New-York, returned home to-day, having recovered his stolen jewelry from Mrs. Flora Samuels. It seems that he cannot prosecute Mrs. Samuels, as the goods were delivered by an express messenger.

FRAU VOGGENHUBER DEAD.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Frau Voggenhuber, a celebrated singer connected with the Opera House for twenty years, is dead.

DEATH OF FLORENCE MARIE ROSE DUMAS.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Florence Marie Rose Dumas, sister of the elder Dumas, is dead.

THEODORE HOUSTON DEAD.

HE SHOOTS HIMSELF AT HIS HOME IN MADISON-AVE. NO REASON ASSIGNED FOR THE ACT—HIS FRIENDS THINK IT MAY HAVE BEEN ACCIDENTAL OR THAT HE WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE—HIS WORK AS RECEIVER OF THE WEST SHORE ROAD.

Theodore Houston, formerly vice-president of the West Shore Railroad Company and afterward one of the receivers of the road, died from a self-inflicted wound yesterday in the apartment-house No. 80 Madison-ave. His friends declared that his death might have been accidental, but the testimony obtained by a coroner indicated that he had committed suicide. The motive for self-destruction was not made plain by the official investigation.

Mr. Houston had been living with his wife on the eighth floor of the apartment-house for about two months. While the servants were preparing breakfast yesterday morning he dressed himself and chatted pleasantly with his wife. About 8 o'clock he took up a newspaper and went into a small room which he had used as a study. No shot was heard in the rooms, but a few minutes later Mrs. Houston entered his study and found her husband lying on a sofa and bleeding from a wound in the right temple. She was too much prostrated by grief and excitement later to tell what happened.

Mr. Houston was called to call the family physician, Dr. Curtis. The janitor entered the room in which Mr. Houston was lying, and he took in the situation at a glance, but he inquired: "Why, Mr. Houston, what is the matter?" "I shot myself," replied the wounded man feebly. "Why did you do that?" "Oh, I don't know," Weeks said no weapon and he inquired where it was.

"In the closet," said Mr. Houston, indicating it by a glance and a slight turn of the head. A messenger was sent to call Dr. Curtis, but Weeks went immediately to the office of Dr. Charles S. Allen, in the basement of the house, and begged the physician to go at once to the assistance of Mr. Houston, as the case seemed urgent.

Dr. Allen found Mr. Houston conscious, but suffering greatly. A bullet of .38 calibre entered Mr. Houston's right temple in the left ear. Blood was flowing from the wound and also from the left ear, while Dr. Allen was at work beside the patient he asked the cause of the shooting and Mr. Houston again replied: "I don't know." Dr. Curtis of No. 118 Madison-ave. soon arrived and later Drs. Ball and Wiggan were called in consultation. Mr. Houston was carried to his bed in another room and made as comfortable as possible, but the physicians said that the wound was fatal. As he was sinking steadily he was informed of his condition. He made no further statement as to the shooting, but he called his wife to his side and bade her farewell, with loving remembrance of his son and daughter who were absent from the city and attending schools. His consciousness continued for about twenty minutes longer.

In the few whispered words to his wife during that interval he told her where his strong box could be found in a safe deposit vault and also where the key was. After he had lost consciousness the physicians, with the exception of Dr. Allen, remained with the patient until he died at 1:30 p. m. Mr. Houston was not informed of the case until about 4 p. m., when Coroner Nugent was called to make an investigation. An external examination showed the cause of death. The revolver with which the shooting was done was found on a shelf in the small closet opening of the study. It was plain that Mr. Houston had shot himself in the closet and had placed the weapon on the shelf before lying down on the study lounge. He had held the weapon close to his temple so that the bullet had gone almost straight through his head.

JANITOR WEEKS AND DR. ALLEN TESTIFY. As Mrs. Houston was not in a condition to testify, the coroner took the testimony of Janitor Weeks, who said: At 8 a. m. I was called by Mrs. Houston and found Mr. Houston in a lounge in his office or study. He was bleeding from the right temple. Mrs. Houston asked me to call Dr. Curtis, the family doctor. Before Dr. Curtis arrived I called Dr. Allen. I also asked Mr. Houston what he had been doing and he said he had shot himself. I asked why he had done so and he replied, "I don't know." I asked where the pistol was and he said, "In the closet," nodding in that direction. The pistol was found on the shelf in the closet. A policeman took it away after Mr. Houston was dead. I helped to carry Mr. Houston to his bed. It was raining at the time and I had a raincoat with me. I was in the room with Dr. Allen, Curtis and Janitor until Mr. Houston died at 1:30 p. m. Dr. Allen testified:

I found Mr. Houston suffering from a bullet wound in the right temple and also bleeding from the left ear. I inquired what was the cause of the wound and he said he had shot himself. He remained later that the weapon was of .32-calibre. He said he didn't know why he shot himself. I remained with him until 11 a. m., when Drs. Curtis, Ball and Wiggan were in charge.

HE WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE?

Coroner Nugent gave permission to an undertaker to prepare Mr. Houston's body for burial. Reporters were not admitted to the rooms which had been occupied by Mr. Houston. Friends of the dead man who were in the rooms said that if Mr. Houston had committed suicide he must have been temporarily insane, as he had no cause for self-murder. He had not been in low spirits and he had said nothing to indicate that he was in trouble. It was possible, his friends declared, that he had shot himself by accident while carelessly examining his revolver.

Mr. Houston was forty-three years of age and was born in Middletown, N. H. His mother is still living in New-Hampshire in 1875. He was a soldier in the United States Army, his brother and another brother is Alexander Houston, of Milwaukee. A sister, who was an invalid for several years, was found in a room in New-Hampshire in 1875. Her mind had been clouded by illness and there was some reason to suppose that she had committed suicide. When trouble overtook the West Shore Railroad Mr. Houston and ex-Judge Horace Russell were engaged in the business. His son, West Shore and Buffalo, of which he afterward was president of the West Shore Railroad was opened. Mr. Houston left his house at No. 9 West Nineteenth-st. and travelled about the country with his wife. He did no work except to make occasional examinations and reports for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It was said that he owned property in New-Jersey from which he derived an income sufficient for the needs of himself and family. When he returned to New-York about two months ago, Mr. Washington said to-day that he moved into the apartment house in Madison-ave. His rooms were elegantly furnished. It was said that his health had been much improved by travel. His domestic life was said to be of the happiest, and it was believed that he had no financial difficulties. None of his friends had heard that he was engaged in speculations in Wall-st. Information of his death was telegraphed to his brothers.

Mr. Houston was known in Wall Street chiefly by his connection with the New-York, Ontario and Western, and the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo, of which he was president of the West Shore Railroad when it was opened in 1884, but the company was closed in the hands of receivers early in the following June on application of the United States Trust Company, in behalf of the first mortgage bondholders.

Mr. Houston was selected as one of the receivers to represent the large interest in the property held by Henry Hilton, his father-in-law, and Mr. Houston was made co-receiver with Mr. Russell. He had long had experience in railroad management. He had long been known as an expert railroad accountant and a man of high character and acknowledged ability. In a subsequent attempt to remove the receivers it was charged that Mr. Houston was largely responsible for the unpropitious condition of the company,

PLOT TO KILL THE CROWN PRINCE.

ONE OF THE CONSPIRATORS TURNED INFORMER—POLICE GUARDING THE VILLA ZIRIO. LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "A telegram from San Remo reports the discovery of a plot against the life of the German Crown Prince. It is said that one of the plotters, a socialist, has turned informer. The police have forbidden access to the promenades in the vicinity of the Villa Zirio, where the Crown Prince resides."

ALARMING RUMOR ABOUT UNSER FRITZ.

A REPORT THAT HE HAD A FAINTING SPELL WAS UNCONSCIOUS FOR SEVERAL HOURS. PARIS, Jan. 12.—"The France" announces that the German Embassy in Paris has received a telegram stating that the Crown Prince had had a fainting spell and was unconscious for several hours.

POLYGLAMM, FORGER AND DESERTER.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A REPUTATION IN CRIME CAPTURED IN NEW-HAVEN. NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 12 (Special).—Clifton E. Williams, of Baltimore, and Frank Wentworth, of No. 37 Bowery, New-York, succeeded in passing a check bearing the forged name of McIntyre & Maguire, dry-goods dealers of this city, for \$184. They escaped from the city, but Williams was arrested in Bridgeport last night. Before the officers reached him he tore up a \$50 bill. To-day Williams confessed the crime and said that Wentworth robbed him of all the money. He says that Wentworth makes his headquarters at the Stevens House, New-York, where he is known as Grant Simon. Williams says his father's name is P. C. Williams, and he was at one time a lieutenant in the 8th Regiment of the United States Army, but resigned to enter business in Baltimore. When young Williams was fifteen years old he ran away from home to enlist as a musician in the army. He joined the 24 Cavalry, and after serving a short time deserted, but was captured and sentenced to the military prison for three years. His father secured his release on the ground that his enlistment was illegal, as he was under age. He returned to his home, but ran away again and enlisted in the artillery. In New-Orleans he got into a quarrel with Sergeant Graves. He was shot in the arm by Graves, but inflicted a mortal wound upon his antagonist with a bowie-knife. He was again sentenced to the military prison for a term of one year, the result of a blow with brass knuckles, which drove in a portion of his skull. He was again sentenced to the military prison, but he did not mind his ways. Within a few months he had married five women, whose money he squandered. He was arrested for forgery, and sentenced to the military prison for a term of one year. As soon as he was at liberty he ran away to New-York and fell in with the man who accompanied him to New-Haven. He says that he and the man who accompanied him were Louis Kayser and Mary Hewitt. The name of the man who accompanied him was Lena Moore. He also says that he and the man who accompanied him were Louis Kayser and Mary Hewitt. The name of the man who accompanied him was Lena Moore. He also says that he and the man who accompanied him were Louis Kayser and Mary Hewitt. The name of the man who accompanied him was Lena Moore.

A THAW AND A BLIZZARD.

MILDWATER WEATHER IN MONTANA—A GALE IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—SNOW IN THE EAST. BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 12.—The weather has moderated. Snow is rapidly thawing, and vast tracts of bare ground are reported all over the country. Stock have rather been benefited than injured by the storm, as snow has taken the place of water, all streams being frozen before the snow fell. Grass is good everywhere and plentiful.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—A fierce blizzard prevailed to-day.

Railroad men agree that the storm of to-day is the worst ever known in the Northwest for their business. It extends from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan, and its worst effects are felt in Dakota and Minnesota. Everywhere it has been accompanied by high wind which drifts the snow into drifts of great height, and the roads are blocked all the way to the north and south.

PEBBLE, Dak., Jan. 12.—The wind blew sixty miles an hour and it was impossible to see 100 feet. Three trains were snowed out and one had a collision with a freight train, and the result was the collision between two freights at the same point.

SIROTT, Dak., Jan. 12.—The storm has raged here for twenty-four hours and the temperature was 15 degrees below zero. All railway travel was suspended.

STANTON, Va., Jan. 12.—Snow began falling at 10 p. m. It promises to be the heaviest storm of the season.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The thermometer marked 22 degrees below zero at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, this morning.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 12.—A blizzard set in about 3 o'clock this afternoon and almost threatens seriously to interfere with to-day's work.

WINSTON, Iowa, Jan. 12.—The worst blizzard of the season is raging here. The snow is heavy and deep, and the wind is blowing from the north.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The worst blizzard for years has been raging since 3 p. m. No trains were running to-night, and if the storm continues there will be a general holiday.

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 12.—The weather was intensely cold last night. The thermometer registered four degrees below zero this morning, the lowest this winter. It is moderating now.

ESCAPING FROM A PENITENTIARY.

AN OLD MAN AT CALDWELL, N. J., GIVES HIS REPERTORY OF THE SLIP AND TAKES TO THE WOODS. The authorities of the State Prison at Caldwell, N. J., are amazed at the escape of a prisoner from their institution yesterday morning. Thomas Stager, one of the oldest prisoners at the place, is supposed to have slipped from the ranks unobserved and to have made his escape through the woods. The nature of the offence for which Stager was imprisoned cannot be learned, but it is supposed to be something out of the ordinary run, because the keepers seem deeply anxious to effect his capture.

There has certainly been a noticeable laxity of discipline about this prison for some time past, and the citizens have been of the opinion that something ought to be done to bring about a reformation. A short time ago—only a few weeks in fact—three prisoners broke from the ranks one morning and ran great distances before they were captured. However, and a posse of keepers went in pursuit. The men reached the woods and one of them was captured with great difficulty, and the other, refusing to surrender, was shot and killed.

Now that Stager has escaped, it is probable that some action will be taken toward bringing about a much-needed reformation. Last night a number of officers were searching for Stager, and it is believed he will be captured, because he is an aged man and it will be difficult for him to get far away.

ROBBED OF \$22,000 IN BONDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—On Christmas Day, James Milwain, a retired furrier of this city, discovered that \$22,000 in securities had been stolen from a box containing \$100,000 of such property belonging to him.

Despatches have been on the case for some time without finding the thief or thieves. Several of the bonds were negotiated in Montreal the other day, as stated in a dispatch to the Associated Press sent from that city. The stolen securities were District of Columbia Water bonds for \$1,000 each, due October 1, 1881, with coupons for January, 1882, and thereafter, No. 42, 44, 45, 46 and 47; first mortgage bonds of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad of Michigan for \$1,000 each, payable January 1, 1881, with coupons for January, 1882, No. 670, 671, 667, 668, 669, 670 and 671; water bonds of the City of Albany for \$1,000 each, due February 1, 1886, with coupons for Feb. 1, 1882, and thereafter, Nos. 21, 22, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OBJECTION OVERTULED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—General Butler's motion of arrest of Judge in the case of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers against him was overruled to-day by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court. The verdict against General Butler was for about \$17,000. General Butler's motion was based upon the illegality of the assignment of Judge Colt to preside at the trial. Judge Colt is judged entitled to that the district court should have held in the clerk's office in the District Court, but rules that the fact that he is not a resident of the State of Pennsylvania is no bar to his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1897.

FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12 (Special).—An afternoon paper says: "It is hinted that State Chairman Cooper is ambitious to succeed B. F. Jones, of this city, chairman of the National Committee, and upon his resignation or failure in the near future, his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1897."

TRUST DIRECTORS RESIGN.

SELLING THE STOCK TO THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. A regular meeting of the directors of the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 113 Broadway, was held yesterday. The vacancies in the board, caused by the resignation recently of George H. Potts, president of the National Bank, Frederick A. Potts and Frank J. Hollins, were filled by the election of Peter Wyckoff, director and large shareholder of the First National Bank of Brooklyn; George A. Evans, managing director of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and ex-Judge Granville P. Hawes. James S. Thurston, treasurer of the company, was elected secretary in place of William D. Snow, recently resigned, and a seat in the board was given to him on account of his office. The other business was said to be of a routine character.

The attempt to magnify the importance of the resignations was hurt by the facts that they were made a week or two ago and that George H. Potts offered to buy control of the company. Mr. Potts said that he resigned because he was not in full sympathy with the management. "I did not like," he said, "the way in which President Hazard conducted the business and I offered to buy his stock and that of his friends or sell him mine. The result was that a few of our stock were sold and resigned from the board. Our resignations do not affect the condition of the company, which is shown to be sound by the report of the bank examiner."

THE OFFER TO BUY MADE BY SYNDICATE. Frederick A. Potts said that the offer to buy control of the Trust Company was made in behalf of a strong syndicate which would have been pleased if it had been successful. "The offer was made before the bank examiner completed his investigation which was unusually thorough and exhaustive. The capital has not been impaired and the company is every way sound. I have no doubt that it will continue to be a prosperous concern. My father and I were dissatisfied with the management and frankly expressed our opinions to the company. We offered to buy control of the company or sell him our stock and he took our stock."

In reply to inquiries about the particular cause of complaint, Mr. Potts remarked that he was unwilling to be a part of the management. "The result was that a few of our stock were sold and resigned from the board. Our resignations do not affect the condition of the company, which is shown to be sound by the report of the bank examiner."

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