

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 9.—A snowstorm of great violence is raging throughout a number of the Eastern and nearly all the Western States east of the Rocky Mountains. In this city business of all kinds is nearly suspended. Snow lies to a great depth in the streets. Street cars drawn by horses are moving only with great difficulty, and in the freight yards in railway stations the freight handlers and train employees are engaged in an attempt to clear the tracks, passenger trains only attempting to leave. At the signal station the news was rather conflicting and confused. This much was authoritative, however: The snowstorm has come from the south. It arose in the Gulf of Mexico yesterday and has been traveling a little east of north since. The wind is blowing with a velocity of about twenty miles per hour. The weather is especially fierce in all the lower lake regions from here to Buffalo. It has taken its flight to the St. Lawrence region in a northeasterly direction. This morning the storm had not reached the northern end of Lake Michigan; neither will it reach as far northwest as Duluth, but takes in Wisconsin. While snowing here and all along the Lake region, the storm has produced rain in the Ohio valley. "This being so large a storm," said the signal officer, "as to include all kinds of weather in its wake. While snowing fiercely in Buffalo, for instance, it is raining at Pittsburgh, but a couple of hundred miles south. The rain extends as far south as northern Mississippi. An actual measurement of the snowfall has not been possible, by reason of excessive drifting, but at least six inches fell between the beginning of the storm last night and 6 o'clock this morning. Although the temperature early this morning was five degrees higher by the thermometer than yesterday morning, it is rapidly growing colder in the northwest region—especially in Manitoba, Dakota and northern Minnesota. The frigid wave is spreading. At Fort Geary last night the mercury had 41 degrees below zero and at St. Vincent 38 below. This excessively cold wave is moving eastward, and may be upon us to-night. In this city at noon the mercury stood 20 above."

The storm which commenced Sunday morning, extending throughout Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin, is in some respects remarkable. The thermometer is below zero at certain points in this State, while at the same time a hundred miles distant it is raining, with severe thunder storms. The fall of snow varies from 14 inches to three feet on the level. All railroads are more or less blocked, and in many sections all freight and passenger trains are abandoned. To-night the fall of snow is discontinued, and the thermometer marks from zero to 13 below.

Springfield, 9.—Much anxiety is manifested lest some of the members of the Legislature, who went home to spend Sunday, should be blockaded on the railways by the great storm, and fail to reach here in time for balloting for U. S. Senator to-morrow. The law requires that balloting shall take place to-morrow. There are more republicans than democrats absent, and the legislature being a tie, the chances to-night are in favor of the democrats.

GALVESTON, Tex., 9.—Sensational and conflicting reports continue to come from Carrizo Springs. All accounts agree that another sharp encounter took place between the Mexicans and sheriff's posse, in which three more of the raiders were killed and a division of the raiding band driven back across the Rio Grande. Another fight with the marauders is expected before the border is cleared. The authorities of Dimmitt county have been reinforced by men and arms from adjoining counties. A heavy posse of ranchmen are scouring the country for the other division of the raiding band.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 9.—A man named Douglass Ennis spent Sunday here, saying he was in search of a man named Chauncey McCallum, whom he would kill on sight for keeping company with a girl whom he (Ennis) had followed to this city from Memphis. He went to the neighboring town of Danvers this morning, bought a revolver and began drinking in the village saloons with John Parr, a farmer, and both got drunk and went to Parr's house this evening. Ennis undertook to load his revolver. Parr objected, and Ennis shot him twice. Parr's son came to his father's rescue, and Ennis also shot him. Both will probably die. Ennis escaped.

PHILIPPI, West Va., 9.—Friday the jail was discovered to be on fire. In the building, chained to the wall, was a lunatic. He had managed to get straw from his bed, and set it on fire. When discovered he was dancing with wild glee, although the flames were dangerously near him. Major Brown and Charles Horatio, after a desperate struggle, managed to free the lunatic. As soon as he was outside the building he seized his chain and struck Brown on the head, fracturing his skull. He then started on the run for the river. Just as he was jumping in, Deputy Sheriff Robinson and several others caught him, and after a struggle, got him back to jail. On the way the maniac stabbed Robinson in the leg and bit Dr. Harvey's finger nearly off.

GALVESTON, Texas, 9.—A News Weatherford special says: Two young men—Frank A. Trees and Frank B.

Dorsey—were seriously stabbed Saturday night by a man named H. M. Martin. Martin arrived on the midnight train with six children, his father and mother-in-law. Accosting Trees and Dorsey on the street, they directed the strangers to a hotel, when Martin, without provocation, plunged a dagger in the breast of each man. Martin was arrested.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., 9.—This morning five men employed in repairing a bridge over the Susquehanna river, were thrown down on the ice by the breaking of a scaffold. The fall was 50 feet, and the men went through the ice into the river. Two were reported drowned and three rescued in a precarious condition.

CRESTON, Iowa, 9.—A serious accident occurred about ten miles west of this place yesterday afternoon. As a train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, westward bound, approached a bridge across a small stream, they struck a broken rail and tilted along on the ties until it ran on the bridge, which went down, carrying with it two coaches and a sleeper, containing from 20 to 25 passengers. Following is a list of the killed: Robert Brown, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Mrs. Powell, New Albany, Indiana; Mrs. W. C. Carroll, Saugache, Colorado. Seven injured.

Huntington, Pa., 9.—Annie and Ella Miller, aged 17 and 13 respectively, were struck by the mail express at Mapleton, Sunday night. Ella was instantly killed and Annie seriously injured, but will probably recover. The girls were on their way home from prayer meeting.

Green Bay, Wis., 9.—An accident occurred on the Milwaukee & Northwestern railroad this afternoon four miles south of this city. A delayed freight train was run into by a snow-plow, smashing the caboose. The accident was due to the blinding snow storm. J. J. Annas, of Deeper, had a leg broken and received internal injuries. He will probably die. W. J. Bates, publisher of the *Sunday Advance* of this city, was hurt, but not seriously.

PEORIA, Ills., 8.—Three boilers in the starch works of the Firmenich Manufacturing Company exploded Sunday evening. The building, which was badly damaged by the explosion, caught fire and is probably a total loss. Some of the boilers were thrown a distance of several blocks. Two men are missing, but it has been impossible yet to make search for them.

CHICAGO, 10.—The mercury fell rapidly after midnight, and reports from all western points indicate clear and cold weather. In this city at 8 o'clock, the signal service reports the temperature 14° below zero, at Omaha 17° below, Kansas City 14° below, St. Paul 23° below, Dubuque 26° below, Keokuk 15° below, Fargo 30° below, Winnipeg 32° below. The worst effects of the storm appear to be southeast of Chicago. Trains between here and Louisville and Cincinnati are completely blocked. The morning passenger trains east were abandoned, except by one line. The roads all expect to send out afternoon trains. All incoming trains from the west are six to eighteen hours late. Trains are leaving for the west on time. Freight business on all the roads is practically suspended.

BRAZIL, Ind., 10.—A terrible accident occurred at the rolling mill at six-thirty this morning. The boiler exploded burying four men under the ruins of the puddling furnace, and killing two others. Fifteen were seriously injured and some will die. The four men buried under the furnace were all taken out dead.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., 10.—A heavy gale raged here all night. The Portuguese brig *Julia Norton* dragged her anchor and drifted on the rocks at Fresh Water Cove. The crew of 11 men were rescued by the life-saving crew with much difficulty. The vessel was completely wrecked.

NEW YORK, 10.—Freedman, in the Superior Court to-day rendered his decision in the proceedings brought by Theodore Roosevelt and others against Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, who was implicated with others, on motion to punish the ex-Mayor for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction order granted by Judge Beach last December, which restrained the ex-Mayor from making any nomination for a commissioner of public works and corporation counsel. Judge Freedman finds ex-Mayor Edson guilty of contempt, and directs that he be confined in the county jail for 15 days and in addition pay a fine of \$250.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Lieutenant Iverson, U. S. navy, who arrived on the last China steamer is bearer of a letter from the King of Korea to President Arthur. The contents are unknown, but supposed to be an acknowledgment of courtesies shown the Korean embassy while visiting this country.

TRENTON, N. J., 10.—The ice in the Delaware moved about six o'clock, and blocked from the River View Cemetery to Morris Island. The gorge is forty feet high and Fair street is flooded. Boats are in use for travel. The Pennsylvania Railroad is threatened. Assanpink Creek is swollen and in danger from backwater. Much damage has been done, and more is apprehended.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 10.—The ice in the Rariton River was broken up last night by the flood, caused by heavy rain. The banks of the river were submerged. Manufacturing establishments and dwellings along the banks are flooded.

Chester, Pa., 10.—Heavy rains melting the snow raised Chester Creek to an unusual height last night and caused considerable damage. From Lenni to the Delaware River, a distance of

eight miles, the damage is extensive to manufacturing establishments, dwelling-houses, railroad and county bridges, but no loss of life is reported. Philadelphia, Pa., 10.—The ice has not moved in the Delaware River above the city, and although the water is up to the top of the wharves in some places, there has been no destruction of property. In the Schuylkill River the ice is moving off without causing damage.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, 10.—The night was intensely cold here with a northwestern blizzard the worst for years. The thermometer indicated 22 below zero this morning—now ten below. No mail has arrived during the past 24 hours. Trains due last night are stuck fast in snow drifts at Galesburg. East-bound trains are blockaded in drifts near Humestone.

Another victim of the Creston disaster died last night, Mrs. H. Day, of Burlington, making seven in all, the remaining 24 will probably recover.

WILMINGTON, 10.—The Brandywine began to rise last night, and early this morning swept away an iron span of the new Baltimore & Philadelphia railroad bridge; loss \$20,000. The water is very high and more danger is threatened. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad bridges over the Christiana river are in danger, but trains are still running. Houses for miles along the Brandywine are flooded.

CHICAGO, 10.—Chicago seems to have been the centre of the snow area, and for a distance of about sixty miles in every direction, it has fallen to a great depth and is drifting badly. Most of it was very moist when it fell, which makes it very heavy, and as hard to handle almost as sand, having since been frozen hard and ground almost to powder by drifting. The level character of the country in every direction, and its freedom from forests, facilitate its carriage by the wind and lodgment wherever a railroad cut furnishes a place for it to drop into. In consequence of this, and of the extremely low temperature which has prevailed all day, it has put most of the railroads in worse condition, if that were possible, than they were yesterday. It is next to impossible for men to work, and about as difficult to keep steam up in the engines. From every direction reports come of engines "dead" and side-tracked. Suburban trains in every direction are moving slowly, and many persons fearing to risk a night in the cars, remain in the city. Cattle at the stock yards are suffering intensely from the cold, the sheds being unprotected by roofs. Many stock trains are snowed in on various roads, and as the mercury goes down the hopes of shippers and consignees go down correspondingly. The dealers assert that unless speedily released most of the cooped up cattle will perish, entailing a loss which cannot now be estimated. Twelve cars of stock were brought to the yard to-day by eight locomotives.

"Double headers" were started out with trains of cattle for the London and Liverpool markets, but after going a short distance it was found to be impossible to make any headway, and they were returned to the yards. Railroad men report snowbanks fifteen to eighteen feet in height along the Southwestern roads. Thirty-four cars of stock on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul came in with twenty-one engines. Thirteen cars of sheep, a few miles out on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, were found frozen to death.

CHICAGO, 10.—Joe Howard, alias Kilrain, who was arrested by the Pinkertons in Philadelphia on Saturday and held to await a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, to-day is wanted for robbing the First National Bank of Coldwater of \$10,000 worth of diamonds and a considerable sum of money, in 1883. He was assisted by Eddie Quinn, a Chicago sneak thief, and two others. The robbery was done during banking hours, while the cashier was in the bank. The robbers stood off the sheriff and his assistants with revolvers and escaped. Howard is one of the most daring bank robbers in the country, and was concerned in the coolly-perpetrated robberies at Waterford, N.Y., Barrie, Vt., Kensington and the Catholic Savings Bank of Philadelphia and the First National Bank of Wilmington, Del. He belongs to a good New York family.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House, in response to a resolution, a communication from the treasurer of the United States relative to the alleged refusal of certain banks and banking associations to receive silver dollars and certificates in settlement of their balances.

The Treasurer says: "It is not known to this office that the Clearing-house Association of New York, or any National Bank thereof, has since the passage of the act of July, 1882, refused to receive silver dollars, or silver certificates in settlement of their balances, or at any time refused to receive silver dollars or certificates from the government in payment of balances due from the government to said association. The Treasury in January, 1879, became a member of the New York Clearing-house. A provision having been inserted in the 12th section of the act of July 12th, 1882, 'that no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing-house in which such certificates (gold and silver certificates) shall not be receivable in settlement of Clearing-house balances,' the associated banks of New York adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the resolutions

adopted by the Clearing-house Association, November 12th, 1878, are hereby modified so far as they conflict with section 12 of the act of Congress of July 12, 1882."

Members of the Clearing-house have continued to settle their balances in gold coin or certificates or United States notes, and as no silver dollars or silver certificates have been tendered, none have been refused. The Treasury, though not a party to any understanding that silver dollars or certificates shall not be tendered, and though it has never in any way waived the right to pay demands on it in any kind of money that may be lawfully tendered for the purpose, has confirmed the practice of the associated banks in paying balances against it at the Clearing-house. The Department has deemed it inexpedient, as a matter of public policy, to force the issue of silver dollars or certificates at the chief financial centre of the country until compelled to take that step by the condition of the Treasury. Silver certificates have recently been issued in part payment of the day's balance against the Treasury and have been accepted by the Clearing-house. They will be again so used whenever the state of funds in the Treasury may require it. To the second portion of the resolution, as to what amount of gold came into the Treasury in exchange at par for silver dollars and silver certificates during the month of January, 1885, the Treasurer says: "There was deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in New York during January, 1885, \$375,000 gold, for which drafts payable in silver certificates by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans were issued by the Treasurer. There were also received, during the same time, \$42,000 in drafts on New York, which were collected through the Clearing-house, in exchange for which silver dollars were forwarded by the Treasury. These drafts, while they were not payable in gold, became equivalent to gold receipts by reducing the balance against the Treasury at the New York Clearing-house. The exchange was made at par. It is not known that any other amounts of gold came into the Treasury in exchange for silver dollars or silver certificates."

In reply to another portion of the resolution, the Treasurer says: "The Treasury not being a member of any other Clearing-house than at New York, has no authentic information as to the rules or as to the practice of other Clearing-houses in the receipt or payment of silver dollars or certificates. It is publically reported that silver certificates are accepted in the settlement of balances at the Clearing-house in Boston. Silver certificates are used in payment of public creditors, including the National banks, at all sub-treasuries except New York. This office has no further information as to the rule or practice of individual National banks, other than that contained in the resolution of the New York Clearing-house Association." In response to that portion of the resolution asking information as to what amount of customs revenues have been received in silver coin or certificates, the Treasurer submits a table showing that during 49 months beginning in January, '81, \$650,000 in silver and \$182,654,000 in silver certificates were paid for customs dues.

CHICAGO, 11.—The mercury here registered 18° below zero at 8 o'clock this morning, but reports from points throughout the northwest indicate that the weather is moderating rapidly. St. Paul is reported 8 below. Winnipeg 19 below. Des Moines reports from points in Iowa State that trains, both passenger and freight, are beginning to move again this morning. In Illinois, however, the blockade still continues. Two trains only left for the east this morning. Roads to the southeast are still blocked and a large number of passenger and freight trains are snow bound. The statement is made that thousands of head of cattle and hogs are frozen to death in abandoned freight trains.

HALIFAX, 11.—Last night an explosion occurred in the pit of the Vale Colliery, Westville, Pictou. The heavy storm of yesterday and last night seriously interfered with telegraphic service and little more than the bare fact that a casualty has occurred can be obtained. It is rumored in the city that one hundred men were in the mine at the time, but it is reported from New Glasgow that the people there heard of only fifteen being down. The latter report is likely to be nearer the truth as New Glasgow is only seven miles distant from Westville. Whether the men are alive or dead is unknown at present. A fire broke out immediately after the explosion and men have gone down the pit to attempt to get the flames under control.

A telegram received here states that the bark *Erinna*, from New York, January 17, for Antwerp, has been passed at sea dismasted, abandoned and on fire. No further particulars.

NEW YORK, 11.—Mrs. Lucille Yesselt Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, was to-day taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus obtained yesterday by her counsel. The courtroom was thronged with spectators. Her counsel claimed that as she had not been convicted of any offense, she should be released from imprisonment, or admitted to bail, and the counsel for the prosecution argued that Mrs. Dudley was held to await Rossa's ability to appear against her as witness. Counsel for the accused said that the writ had been applied for because it had been publicly stated that Rossa did not himself propose to prosecute the woman. Physicians, who had examined Rossa

said he was able to appear and testify. There was no reason why the examination should not proceed. Mrs. Dudley felt she ought to be informed who her accuser was. Counsel for the prosecution stated that he assumed that the people would take the usual course in this case for assault upon the street. Judge Donohue declared that he would not interfere with the police magistrate in the matter. Counsel for the prosecution then asked to have the writ dismissed and the prisoner remanded. Judge Donohue granted the request. Mrs. Dudley's counsel stated he would apply immediately to the police magistrate to have an examination, or for the release of the prisoner.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—Three battalions of guards and four battalions of infantry, including two from Malta and two from Gibraltar, have been ordered to Egypt. Two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry have been ordered to proceed from India to Egypt. The nine battalions of troops ordered from England, Malta, Gibraltar and India are sent at the request of Wolseley. The Guards leave England at the end of the present week. Two battalions of English infantry, at present in Lower Egypt, will proceed immediately to the Soudan.

London, 9.—Before leaving Gakdul, Col. Buller of the Royal Irish, was instructed by Gen. Wolseley not to attack the Arabs at Metemneh. Later orders, however, leave Col. Buller to act as he thinks fit.

The force at Gubat is now 2,600 men, of whom 2,300 are effective. They have also several guns.

All the newspaper correspondents have left Gubat and are returning to Korti. Gen. Wolseley declines to permit non-combatants to remain at the front. It is believed the correspondents will also be stopped from communicating with their papers.

The troops at Gubat were in good health at last reports, very few being sick.

The Marquis of Salisbury will return to London from his chateau in France on Thursday. He has called a meeting of leading Tories to consider what line of action to adopt at the incoming session of Parliament. The Tories will support the largest measures of the government to retrieve England's position in the Soudan, but will move for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the responsibility for the dispatch of the Nile expedition. Gen. Wolseley's friends state that he undertook the Nile route against his own opinion, which was in favor of the Suakim and Berber route, and that the government, for the purpose of economy, broke its promise to supply the number of troops for which he asked.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs the War Office to-day from Korti as follows: "The advance guard of Gen. Earle's column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry under command of Col. Butler, surprised a large body of the Monassir tribe under Wadgam, the murderer of Col. Stewart, encamped at Shakob Wells. The cavalry charged the encampment, and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving behind 30 men killed, and a large number of camels, cattle and many Remington rifles. Col. Butler captured six prisoners."

Gakdul, 5.—Wounded prisoners say the Mahdi told his men the British were few in number, that their weapons were harmless, and that the English soldiers would fly before the Arab spearmen. The majority of the rebels are unwilling soldiers. They are compelled to fight or suffer cruel treatment. The Mahdi threatened to deprive them of food for forty days, saying if they survived they would be exempt from military service by Allah's will, and left unmolested. The majority prefer the chances of war to certain starvation. Five thousand of the Mahdi's troops, and many of the principal Shiaks were killed wounded or disheartened in the two recent battles. Many Emirs at Metemneh are wounded and may die. They had twenty-two guns before Khartoum, commanded by proteges of Ismael Pasha, who had been taught artillery practice at Cairo. Nearly all the sharpshooters were deserters from Hicks Pasha's army.

Col. Sir Redvers Buller, with the Royal Irish Regiment, has arrived, having tramped the whole way from Korti. This is the first regiment that has attempted to make this journey on foot. The men's bearing won the admiration of all. Col. Buller, with the Royal Irish and Sussex regiments and camel corps, start Friday for Gubat. An assault on Metemneh is expected soon after his arrival at Gubat. It is not thought the enemy will make a prolonged resistance.

LONDON, 9.—Soldiers on guard last night saw a man advancing and commanded him to halt and give the countersign. The stranger neither halted nor replied, and attempted to walk past the guard line. The sentinel thereupon plunged his bayonet into the man's body, killing him almost instantly. Investigation showed that the man attempted to run the guard was also a soldier and a comrade of the sentinel, whom he had tried to annoy by a silly practical joke.

LEIPZIG, 9.—Sixty persons were admitted to witness the execution of the anarchists on Saturday. Rainsdorf, the first one beheaded, smoked cigars and hummed snatches of serio-comic songs before he was led to the place of execution. He was cool, unrepentant and self-possessed to the last. Having listened to the reading of the death