# AN ILLINOIS SENATOR DEAD.

### John A. Logan Dies at His Home in Wash ington on the 26th.

WASEINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.-Senator Logan died at his home here a few minutes number of his political associates. His Swinburne of New York, in which the comdeath adds another name to the already missioner sets forth comprehensively the long mortality list of congressmen and difficulties met in the attempt to extirpate prominent public men who have died dur or to control the pleuro-pneumonia scourge ing the last two years.

some time, and his condition for the last methods, with additional arguments and day or two was known to be critical, death statement of facts. The resolution seems was not looked for so soon. Everybody to question the prevalence of pleuro-pneuhoped that with his robust constitution he monia, declaring in its preamble that since would be able to recover. His case was re the submission of the last report, it has garded as hopeful by his physicians up to been learned that the contagion did not ex-Friday right, but then it became apparent ist where that report said it did, and calls that he was sinking very rapidly. From for full information as to the ownership that time on rheumatic fever affected the and locality of the infected herds, the numbrain, and brought on frequent periods of ber of animals which have perished and the stupor and unconsciousnesss. Yesterday steps taken to stamp out the contagion. his condition remained unchanged, but sc critical was his condition in the evening that that some of the statements attributed to Dr. Hamilton, one of his attending physi- his report were not contained in it, and cians, remained at his residence over night. proceeded to show that the summary of Early in the night he grew weaker, and his the chief of the bureau of animal industry, entire family, together with Gen. Beale and of discoveries made during the past two Congressmen Symes and Hall, remained by years was erroneously assumed by Swinhis bedside all night. At intervals during the night the senator was conscious and of affairs at the moment the report was seemed to rally. About midnight, during a submitted. He proceeds as follows: conscious moment, his wife leaned over him and spoke to him. He murmured "Mary," and this was the last articulation that passed his lips, although he seemed to recognize some of those about his bedside as late as 5 o'clock this morning. He sank gradually, and at 2.57 this afternoon died without a struggle.

About two weeks ago Senator Logan was confind to h's home with rheumatism, and for with pleuro-pneumonia as with other later on this was followed by rheumatic, contagious diseases, some herds are confever, affecting his brain. The fever made tinually being rescued from contagion terrible inroads upon the patient, and early last week he was so reduced in flesh that If, however, we use the word localities in his friends would hardly have recognized him. His suffering, up to within a day or reason to believe that, with the exception two, was intense. Senator Logan com- of Kentucky and Illinois, there has been plained of agonizing rheumatic pains while any material changes. As to the proporhe occupied his cent in the senate the tion of the 1,737 affected animals which first two or three days of this session. His recovered and the proportion which died, disease, which, at first, was acute inflammatory rheumatism, was not considered dangerous until rheumatic fever set in. no information. Inspection was made to Then his pulse ran so high, and the fever became so intense at times that he sank in stupors, Long before noon to-day, senators, congressmen and other political asso ciates and friends of the senator, apprised by the morning papers of his critical condition, began to arrive at Calumet Place to make inquiry about the condition of their without the adoption of prompt measures friend, and by the hour of his death probably 500 friends had come and gone only to to owners that in many cases they not learn that his case was hopeless. Senators only refused to give information, but will Sherman, Voorhees and a score or more of prevent examination of animals at subcongressmen were among the anxious inquirers.

It is stated that the general's body will no doubt he taken to Illinois for burial, but no definite arrangements for the funera will be made until Mrs. Logan, who is wholly prostrated, can be consulted. Senator Culiom, who was at the dying man's side continuously from last evening, was requested to temporarily take charge of matters. He sent at once for the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who upon his arrival half an hour later entered upon the usual preliminary arrangements for the funeral by summoning an undertaker and telegraphing to the sergeant-at-arms and to others at a distance. Springüeld (Ill.) special: The words "Logan is dead" passed from lip to lip here to day among the departed senator's many friends. It was recalled that many of his greatest political battles had been fought beneath the dome of the state house in this city. All seemed to agree that the loss to his party in Illinois is irreparable. Gov. Oglesby was early in receipt of a telegam from Senator Cullom. He immediately called Secretary of State Dement, Attorney General Hunt and Auditor Swigert to the executive mansion, and the following was dispatched to Washington: STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE MANSION, ?

### COMMISSIONER COLEMAN.

### His Reply to the House Resolution Bearing Upon the Cattle Malady

Chairman Hatch of the house committee on agriculture has received from Commisbefore 8 o'clock this afternoon, surrounded sioner Coleman a reply to the resolution by the members of his family and a great offered a few days ago by Representative in the present state of law, and with ma-

Although the senator had been sick for chinery previously made for more heroic The commissioner at the outset declares

burne to be a statement of the condition

"In reference to that part of the preamble which states that it has been learned since making the report that the disease does not exist in the localities where it was reported to exist, I would respectfully say that my information is not in accordance with this statement. If by localities in dividual premises are meant, then the statement may be admitted to be correct, while others are coming under its influence. the sense of state or counties, I see no and as to the proportion of those exposed which afterwards became affected, I have obtain the facts as to the extent of the disease, and it was impossible with a few exceptions under existing law to help the infected herds under supervision or to obtain any facts as to the subsequent history of the herds. The publication of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia is herds for suppressing it, caused so much damage sequent visits."

The commissioner then says that the only way to learn the fate of animals in such herds is to watch the place or premises and maintain it day and night. For 450 herds this would require at least 900 men, a force it was clearly impossible for the department to employ even if expenditures were authorized. As to the quarantine of infected herds, the report refers to the state of the laws, which is not such as to enable the department to enforce the regulations, there being nothing to prevent the removal of that part of an infected herd which has not yet shown symptoms of disease, from one state into any other state. The commissioner recommends emphat ically that his department be given sufficient authority to overcome this difficulty, or that the work of eradicating the plague be left to the state authorities. The report enlarges upon the difficulties in the vay of effectively quarantining herds on account of the loss entailed upon owners by the suspicion that rests upon their production. In order to overcome such difficulties it would be necessary to place a sufficient guard fover every infected premises as to prevent the men or animals, liable to carry the contagion, from ming-ling with the outside world. The commissioner concludes that such a quarantine would be so expensive and so intolerable to the citizens of this country as to make its maintenance impossible. He therefore recommended that whenever an infected herd is discovered all the exposed animals be slaughtered, the premises thoroughly disinfected and the owner compensated for the loss to which he is subject for the protection of the public. The report gives the history of pleuropneumonia in Kentucky, and illustrates his opinion with incidents showing the impossibility of making effective quarantine, and representing the slaughter of diseased and exposed animals and the disinfecting of the premises to be the only way of extirpating the plague. Thereport concludes with figures giving the proportion of slaughtered animals that were more or less affected by pleuro-pneumonia from November 28 to December 16, 2,271 animals slaughtered, of which number 1,031 were found to be affected. Another table shows that in addition to this, 232 small herds, numbering in all 1,071 animals, were placed in quarantine in Chicago from October 13 to November 30, all being in private herds in stables, and the greater part of which were quarantined because of exposure to affected cattle on the various commons about the city.

# DETECTIVE PINKERTON'S STORY.

### He Enlightens the Public With Reference to His Capture of the Robbers.

Chicago dispatch: Complete details of the chase after the Adams express robbers, who rifled the safe on the St. Louis & San Francisco road on the night of October 25 of \$55,000 to \$60,000, were first related by the officials of the Pinkerton National Detective agency to-night to a representative of the Associated Press. The agency has succeeded in arresting five men, namely: Frederick Whitrock, who is the author of the Jim Cummings letters, and who is claimed to be the man who perpetrated the robbery; W. W. Haight, an ex-employe of the express company, who is supposed to have aided in planning the robbery from his knowledge of the railroad "run;" Thomas Weaver, a Chicago laundryman, who was with Whitrock before and after the robbery; Edward Kinney, a brotherin-law of Whitrock, upon whose person was found a considerable portion of the express robbery money; and Oscar Cook, who hid Whitrock after the robbery, and afterward divided the money, and mailed the "Jim Cummings" letters. The detectives have turned up obout \$15,000, and estimate that from \$40,000 to \$45,000 is still unaccounted for.

The story of the robbery is too well known to need repitition. The case was immediately given to the Pinkerton agency, which sent operatives in all directions, and wagon roads running from Pac fic Junction towarp the Missouri river were traversed, but only a meagre trace was found of anyone, and the officials, when they returned to St. Louis, were completely at sea. In the meantime a letter was addressed by "Jim Cummings" to the Globe Democrat. of St. Louis, based on which the Pinkerton's claim to have compassed the arrest. and fixed the crime of all participants in the crime. In the meantime, however, detectives had obtained the names of all persons who had been discharged, or had voluntarily left the employ of the express company during the year preceding the robbery, and found among the former, W. W. Haight, who had been discharged nine months preceding for the suspected theft of packages. This man had been a m ssenger on the 'Frisco road from St. Louis to Vinita, Indian territory, covering the same run which was made by Fotheringham. The detectives found that he and Fotheringham had known each other in Kansas City, but that there had been no intimacy. Haight was traced to Kansas City, and from there to Leavenworth. where his father was an inmate of the Home for Disabled Soldiers. From Leavenworth it was found that Haight had come to Chicago, where he had been employed at times as an express driver and also as driver of a laundry wagon tor Tom Weaver, already mentioned as one of the prisoners, and also worked for Fred Whitrock, the mysterious Jim Cummings, who was operating a coal yard at the corner of Lincoln and West Lake streets in this city.

Haight left the city October 27, two days after the robbery, stating that he was go-ing to Florida. His wife followed some days later. They had been very poor but showed evidences of sudden affluence immediately after the robbery. An investigation by detectives in Chicago showed that Whitrock had also came from Leavenworth, and as he was absent from the city he could not be questioned concerning Haight. When inquiry was pursued concerning Whitrock, it was found that he

On Friday morning the mysterious "Shadow" came out of the Whit-ock house as did also Kinney, and after making a careful survey, Whitrock appeared. The men went south on Lincoln street, showing evident alarm all the while, and finally entered a liquor store and restaurant kept by an Italian on Madison street, near Lincoln street. Robert A. Pinkerton and two operatives shadowed the place until Kinney went out, when they entered and arrested Whitrock after a sharp struggle. The latter attempted to draw revolvers, two of which were found on his person. He protested against the indignity, but was searched, and \$110 was taken from a red pocketbook found on his person. The 'shadow" was searched, and \$4,500 was ound on his person. The "shadow' urned out to be a young man named Geo W. Burnham, whom Whitrock met in Savannah, Ga. He explained that he had come north with Whitrock and had shadowed the latter's house, as Whitrock had explained that he had shot a man in Chicago in a row and wished to escape arrest. He was afterward released when he had explained to the satisfaction of the detectives that he had no knowledge of nor connection with the affair.

When Kinney re-appeared he was searched and \$1,000 in loose money was found on his person, while in a belt around his waist as found \$4,000 additional. These men were ironed and taken to the Pinkerton agency in a close carriage. A search of the Whitrock house resulted in finding a skirt on Mrs. Whitrock into which \$1,900 was sewn in \$50 notes. A bunch of money, \$450 in all, was also found on her person, together with a 4-karat diamond. Weaver was arrested in the coal yard about the same time, and in the basement of his house was found \$3,000 in some fruit jars. The arrest of Cook and Haight was then ordered by telegraph. The detectives state that Cook distributed the money after the robbery and was the gobetween. They charge Haight with outlining the robbery, and also aiding in the forgery of the letter presented to Fotheringham. Whitrock appears to have been the only man on the train concerned in the robbery, unless Fotheringham was his accomplice. The Pinkertons will not give any expression of their views as to the guilt or innocence of Fotheringham.

### CAPIURE OF CUMMINGS.

### The Gang Who Robbed the Express Company Overhauled.

Chicago dispatch: Two local papers pub ished this morning accounts of the arrest sere yesterday of Jim Cummings (who has long been generally believed to be the leadag perpetrator of the St. Louis & Sap Francisco express robbery last October), and two of his accomplices. According to the accounts referred to the men were arrested in a house of questionable repute and upwards of \$20,000 in money was captured with them. The men are said to have been shadowed for some time on account of their lavish display of money and swaggering gait and appearance, which warranted the assumption that they were railroad brakemen.

The Inter-Ocean will say to-morrow morning that these accounts have no foundation in fact except that three men were arrested for small offenses, neither of whom was Jim Cumings, nor was in any way connected with the express robbery. The finding of the money was also denied. The local authorities are extremely reticent regarding the express robbery, but it is understood that startling developments may

# TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

#### Which Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, Has on the Calendar.

Washington dispatch: Senator Manderson has on the cal-ndar two important bills which are being largely discussed merit their attention as well as that of others. The first is senate file No. 140 ing charge of judgment records in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of America in congress assembled. That no judgment entered in any circuit, district or other court of the United States shall be a lien upon the real estate of the judgment debtor in any organized county in any state or territory until the judgment rreditor, his assigns, executors, administrators or other legal representatives shall have filed a certified transcript of such judgment with the clerk of the district or circuit court or other officer having in charge the judgment records of the county wherein the real estate sought to be subjected to the judgment so rendered is suitable.

Sec. 2. That such transcript filed as aforesaid shall be transcribed the officer aforesaid into a record to be called "The United States Judgment Lien Record for -county. ----- state," to which record shall be kept an index of each case name both of the plaintiff and defendant,

and the officer with whom the said transcript is filed shall forthwith notify the clerk of the court in which said judgment was rendered of the date of the filing of said transcript in said county and state. giving the title of the case and the date of the rendition of said judgment; and the clerk of the United States court where such judgment was rendered shall keep an index, in alphabetical order, under the name of both plaintiff and defendant, showing the county or counties where said transcripts have been filed, and the date of said filings.

Sec. 3. That the clerk of the United States court from which said transcript is procured shall be entitled to the same fees for a certified transcript of said judgment as is now provided by law for similar services.

Sec. 4. That the clerk or other officer of the county with whom the said transcript is filed shall be entitled, for the services rendered, to the same compensation as is allowed by state or territorial law for similar services.

Sec. 5. That the party procuring said transcript and having it filed and recorded shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs incident thereto, and shall take the receipt of the county official for the expense of filing and recording said transcript, and file such receipt with the clerk of the court from which the said transcript was tak n which amount so paid, as evidenced by said receipt, together with the amount originally paid the clerk of the United States court for said transcript, shall be

taxed as increased costs in the case. Sec. 6. That when a judgment, or any part thereof, is satisfied of record in the court where the same was rendered, the clerk of said court, under the seal of said court, shall certify the same to the proper officer of the county or counties where the transcript has been filed, which shall be cutered of record across the entry of such recorded judgment, and he attested by the officer making said entry, and to the extent of such satisfaction shall release the lien. Sec. 7. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. The second is senate file No. 140 and has been reported back from the jud ciary committee and is now No. 1889 on the calendar. It is titled "A bill to provide that judges of the United States circuit and district courts shall reduce their instructions to juries in writing in all sizes wherein, by the laws thereof, state judges are required so to do." Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That in all states, wherein by the laws thereof judges of courts of record are required to reduce charges and instructions to juries to writing, judges of the district and circuit courts of the United States shall conform to such practice, and in such states no instructions shall be given to the jury by the court, or modified, except in writing; and such written instructions shall be taken by the jury on their retirement, return with their verdict, and retained with the files and be a part of the record in each cage.

### DOWN ON POWDERLY.

### The Socialists Not Pleased With His Acouved **Opinions.**

New York dispatch: The socialists in this city are highly indignant with the opinions General Master Workman Powamong the lawyers and certainly seem to derly has of them. S. E. Shevitch, editor of the Volks-Zeitung, the socialist organ of this city, said to-day that he could not and is titled: "A bill requiring transcripts conceive how a man like Mr. Powderly, of judgments obtained in United States who himself had been a member of the courts to be filed with county officers hav- social labor party, and who thoroughly understands the principles of that body, could write such a letter as that. The

socialist party, Mr. Shevitch added, did representatives of the United States of | not believe in the employment of force as an offensive measure for the solution of the labor question, although many of its members believed that a physical struggle was only a question of time. The party itself believed in employing force only as a defensive measure, and Mr. Powderly being himself a member, must have understood this. The party believed in educating and organizing the laboring masses, and when the socialistic movement gained such power as to threaten the overthrow of the ruling classes the latter would undoubtedly resort to force to put down the socialists, and then the struggle would come.

Mr. Shevitch said that Mr. Powderly remarked that he had no respect for those who flaunt the accursed red flag. He knew very well that the socialists were the first among the workingmen who took the initiative in the labor movement, and that they were the only ones who consistently refused to vote for either of the two political parties. Mr. Powderly knew that some of the most active men in the New entered in alphabetical order, under the | York labor campaign and his most ardent supporters and admirers in the Knights of Labor order were socialists. The labor movement had been principally organized by socialists, and to-day there was not a prominent man in the labor movement who was not a socialist in principle if he was not directly affiliated with the party. They all believed in the abolition of the wage system and in the ownership of all means of production by the general government. With regard to that part of Mr. Powderly's letter in which he refers to the blood-thirsty tendencies of socialists and anarchists, Mr. Shevitch remarked that no matter how much the capitalists resorted to force and shot down the strikers, as in Milwaukee and St. Louis, he, Mr. Powderly, said nothing, but as soon as force was resorted to by the laboring men Mr. Powderly would at once come out . ith a screed. It is worth nothing that Mr. Shevitch once quoted in the Volks Zeitumg a speech of Mr. Powderly's about the shooting of strikers, in which he said that if that kind of thing continued it would be necessary for labor unions to get Gatling guns to defend themselves.

# THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

### A Question of Debate Among the People of Washington Just at This Time.

Washington special: In the discussion of President Cleveland's illness a good many inquiries have been made to-day as to who should succeed him in the event of his death, which is not likely to occur very soon, but which is a question of debate among many people in Washington just at this time. The presidential succession bill was approved and went into effect on January 19 last. Under its provisions Secretary of State Bayard would succeed to the

presidency and after him other members of

the cabinet in this order: Secretary of the

treasury, secretary of war, attorney, gen-

SPRINGFIELD, December 26. To Mrs. Logan, Calumet Place, Washington, D. C.: In this hour of your deepest grief we offer you our heartfelt sympathy, and join in this expression of unfeigned sorow with the entire people of the state. May God give you strength and support in your irreparable loss. R. J. OGLEBY,

HENRY D. DEMENT, C. R. SARGENT, JACOB GROSS, GEORGE HUNT.

"I knew that Gen. Logan was ill, but ] never dreamed that it would result in this,' said Gov. Oglesby. "It is so sudden it unnerves me. He was one of the few really great men in the country to-day. His constitution was so heroic, his chest so broad and his limbs so stout that until this hour I never thought of Gen. Logan in connection with death. Even the dispatches in the morning papers did not alarm me in the least, for 1 thought his constitution strong enough to resist almost anything. I am distressed beyond measure. I cannot talk politics in the face of this sad blow to us all, and would not if I could."

Gen. John M. Palmer said: "The volunteer soldiery, more than any other class, will regret Gen. Logan's death. During his life he was the especial champion of the soldier. He stood pre-eminent in his party in this state, and was the acknowledged leader. The country will mourn because a good man has gone."

Gen. John A. McClernand, who has known Gen. Logan from boyhood, and who has always been a warm personal friend, was much affected at the news, and spoke feelingly, paying a high tribute to the dead soldier and statesman.

Washington special: A good deal of speculation has already been indulged in here as to Senator Logan's successor. The vacancy will undoubtedly be filled by a republican, as the legislature of Illinois is now republican by a reliable majority, and will soon be in regular session. Gov. Oglesby would, it is believed, be his successor were he not in the executive chair of the state, and even though he occupies that position there are those who believe that he will be elected.

Charles B. Farrell, the well known millionaire merchant of Chicago, is said to be the favorite. He was the hearty supporter of Gen. Logan in his last campaign for reelection, and is said to have the zealous support of all his political movements of the friends of the dead senator.

Representative Henderson, who has won so much distinction in and out of the state by his work for the Hennepin canal; Representative Payson, who has for many years been a prominent leader on the republican side of the house, especially in land forfeitures, and Representative Cannon, are mentioned as probable candidates.

Mr. Farwell has had long experience in legislative affairs, having served his state in responsible positions and for several years, until the close of the Forty-seventh congress, was a member of the lower house. Mr. Farwell was succeeded by George E. Adams, of Chicago.

# SANTA CLAUS SCORCHED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec.26-Horatio Buffum 17 years old, who was taking the part of Santa Claus at the Jefferson Street church last night

# LORD CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION.

It Creates a Great Sensation in London and Elsewhere.

LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The Times announces that Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned his seat in the cabinet owing to a disagreement with the admiralty and the war office with reference to increasing the expenses of the country in view of the existing financial difficulty and also because he disapproves the home legislative measures of the cabinet.

Lord Randolph Churchill considers that Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton prepared exorbitant estimates for the army and navy departments respectively, which are uncalled for by the state of forcign affairs. Lord Sal-Isbury supported Mr. Smith and Lord Hamil ton.

Lord Randolph further considers that the legislative measures for Great Britain proposed for the next session of parliament are inadequate.

WHAT THE RESIGNATION MEANS. The Times approves Lord Salisbury's decis ions to support the defenses of the country. It reproves Lord Churchill for acting hastily and desiring reckless economy instead of try ing to reform the departments and secure greater efficiency without any increase of the estimates. His resignation, says the Times deprives the government of its ablest member and completely changes the political situation. "Lord Salisbury," it continues, "will do wel to renew overtures to Lord Hartington for a coalition government. A reconstructed conservative cabinet without new blood can not last long and will lead to the return of Mr. Gladstone to office."

# ADMITTING THE TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Representative Springer says he intends to secure, if possible, the passage by the present congress of his bill to provide an enabling act for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Washington Territory. He says it will probably not be possible to get the committee on territories to report upon the bill but that he will try to have it substituted by the house for some other territorial ad-mission bill when the latter comes up for consideration. He thinks the idea of admitting corresponded very closely to the descripbe expected in a few days. Up to a late hour the information from

tion given of the mysterious "Jim Cum-Further cautious inquiries mings. showed that Whitrock had left on October 12, in company with Tom Weaver, the laundryman, whose place of business is at 733 West Lake street, and within a few doors of Whitrock's coal yard. Pinkerton's narrative is here almost a repetition of that received from St. Louis last night, telling of Jim Cummings' first letter and the discovery of a package at the Union depot, from which a Chestnut street house number was dis overed in a letter written to exculpate Fotheringham, the writer saving that the package referred to contained letter heads of the express company similar to the one on which the forged letter was written and shown to Fotheringham. The detectives found the Chestnut street house kept by Mrs. Berry, and that her two roomers corresponded to Whitrock and Wehver. They had come to her house October 18, and Weaver departed on the night of October 22, saying he was going to Kansas City. Whitrock left on and his comrades. The man Cummings is the evening of October 25, explaining that said to be not the noted desperado bearing he intended to go to Kansas City also, that name, but another whose career has Mrs. Berry was able to give a very close description of both men. On searching the rooms they had occupied, two red stamps were found which corresponded to labels placed on two valises shipped to St. Louis from St. Charles, when, as detailed in Jim Cummings' first letter, the writer had engaged a skiff in which to fly down the river.

When these facts had all been gathered, a close watch was placed on Weaver in Chicago, and the coal yard of Whitrock, which was being managed by Kinney. Operatives were also sent to Leavenworth, where Whitrock's mother and sister, both very respectable people, were residing. It was found that Haight's wife and child were with Haight's mother in Leavenworth, and that Haight's wife was in correspondence with Haight, who was located at Nashville. Tenn. Haight was discovered to have gone extensively into the roofing business at Nashville, and he was kept under close watch. About five weeks ago a daughter and son of Mrs. Berry, of St. Louis, came to Chicago and identified Weaver as one of the men who had been a roomer at their house. The detectives then decided that they would not molest Weaver, but would

await the return of Whitrock. An investigation about this time showed that Oscar Cook, formerly residing at Leavenworth with close friends of Whitrock's, had gone to Kansas City, where he was found working as a cooper in the East Bottoms, at a boarding house kept by a woman named Cox. The story was current here that Cook had won a large amount of money in a lottery, but this idea was soon exploded. It was discovered that Cook had made several trips away from the city, and his journeys were always followed by the appearance of one of "Jim Cummings'" letters. The Pickerton operative finally became a bosom friend of Cook's, visiting gambling 31, and telling of a package to be found at rooms with him, and continued to shadow bim until his arrest last Saturday.

In the meantime the shadow on Whitrock's house was maintained without result, until last Tuesday night. On that night the Pinkerton men found another 'shadow," whom they did not know. They saw him enter No. 10, Lincoln street, the residence of Whitrock, and afterward a large man, who corresponded to the description of Whitrock, also entered the house. In the meantime the brother-ip-

taw had gone to Quincy, where he received a telegram announcing the return of Fred Whitrock to Chicago. A Pinkerton operative had followed Kinney and managed to see these telegrams, which were signed by Rose Whitrock, wife of the man the detectives were seeking so hard to find. The Pinkerton officers in Chicago were warned and it only tended to confirm their own suspicions. The Whitrock house was closely shadowed, until Friday morning and it was feared that Whitrock had escaped. In the meantime Kinney returned to Chicago and he and Weave, were seen to continuously enter Whitrock's house, the blinds of which were constantly h were constantly

detective sources was of a decidedly meagre nature, but conveyed the impression that the officers believed themselves to have captured the train robbers. The trio are still in close custody here, and the papers publishing the reports of the arrest maintain stoutly that the statements given are substantially correct, their authority is stated by them to be equivalent to direct information from the officers making the arrest. It is now reported, from sources responsible for the first accounts, that the amount captured on the robbers is \$5,000, not \$20,000, as first stated. The latest assertions concerning the case are to the effect that the men themselves were not shadowed, their whereabouts being unknown, but a notorious woman who was intimate with the suspected Cummings was traced here from St. Louis, and has for about ten days been kept under constant espionage in this city. This plan was rewarded by the appearance of Cummings

attracted less attention. All arts known to detectives were in use throughout the night and during Christmas morning and afternoon to force one or another of the three men to reveal their secrets. To-night it is confidently asserted in some quarters that from one of the robbers has, at last, been extorted partial confession.

Kansas City dispatch: Oscar Cook, a cooper, was arrested in a gambling house in the northeast part of the city this afternoon on suspicion of complicity in the Cumming express robbery near St. Louis two months ago. Pinkerton detectives, it is said, have been here for six weeks shadowing Cook. Th Alicers are reticent, and the nature of Cook's alleged connection with the robbery is not known. It is re-ported that "Cummings," so called, was arrested yesterday at Chicago, and that he and Cook were once on intimate terms wife here, having lived here two years. He has been idle for about four months, yet has been spending money quite often of reports of the robbery are true, Cummings may have given him money, though he had no actual participation in the robbery. A account of the robbery, was found in Cook's trunk. He was taken to St. Louis. St. Louis dispatch: Since the capture in Chicago on Friday of three of the supposed perpetrators of the St. Louis & San Francisco express robbery, the history of Pinkerton's work on the case from the date of been obtained from sources which renders its correctness unquestionable. Fatheringham was the first person suspected, his

story containing many inaccuracies. The first really useful clue was Cummings' letter to the Globe-Democrat, dated October the union depot. Among the contents of this package was a bit of paper giving the number of the house on Chesnut street. The detectives visited the house, and learned that two men roomed there a short time before. The room was examined and a bottle of medicine found. Upon examination the clothing found near the track after the robbery was discovered to hear evidences of a contagious disease, for which the medicine was found. A man was discovered who said he had mailed one of Cummings' letters and been told by him that Fatheringham was in the scheme to rob the car, but committed himself in his testimony. These and other clues enabled the detectives to trace the two men to various places, and finally to Kansas City, where arrangements were made to arrest them. The plan miscarried, but when the news came from Chicago of the arrest there the detectives at once captured Oscar Cook,

Mrs Cleveland has announced that with the new year would come a change in the matter of white-house receptions, which will hereaf-

who is believed to be implicated in the case.

### THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Washington special: Senator Allison, in answer to a request for his views on the inter-state commerce bill, says: "I think the bill will pass as it stands. There is some misconceptions as to the long and short haul clause. Chauncy M. Depew's criticism shows that he has not read the bill carefully. It cannot be construed so as to apply to a pro rate. It only says that the aggregate charge over short distances shall not be more than for the longer. When the Boston & Albany, New York Central, and Lake Shore, for inwhile living in Leavenworth, Kas. Cook is stance, combine and fix a through rate about twenty five years of age and has a from Boston to Chicago they cannot charge more between Boston and Buffalo than the aggregate charge. That gives a wide latitude. It allows a charge of as much late. The supposition is that if the above for fifty miles as 500, though no more, There is no such cause for alarm as some have imagined. The only question seems to be whether the long and short haul copy of a St. Louis paper, containing a full | clause might not make a difference between the neighboring and distant markets. It might result in combinations of long lines on through freights and an advance in rates. The bill prohibits pooling, but its details and features are such that it practically establishes, if it is well enforced, a rigid pool arrangement. I preferred the the robbery to that of these arrests has Cullom bill's disposal of the feature, but I shall vote for this. Senators Sherman, Platt and Aldrich think the bill will be recommended."

# A PREACHER GOES WRONG.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 23.-The Rev. Samuel Kirtin arrived in Lincoln county some two months ago, claiming to be a minister of the United Presbyterian church from Pittsburg, Pa., and in good standing in that city. He was an elequent speaker and his meetings, held at various points, were largely attended. many persons professing religion. He gained the confidence of the farmers by joining the Wheelers, a farmer's organization, and succeeded in being elected purchasing agent. One thousand dollars was turned over to him with which to buy supplies, and just before Christmas he started for Pine Bluff to purchase the desired supplies, since which time he has not been heard from. The Wheelers feel that there can be no doubt but that the reverend gentleman has absconded with their money.

### WOUNDED BY A PRINCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29 .- A duel was fought here yesterday between Prince Augustin Iturbide and Senor Carcedo, both of whom are members of the jockey club. The weapons used were swords.

The prince wounded his antagonist in the shoulder, but not dangerously. The duel took place at the San Lorenzo

eral, postmaster general, secretary of the navy and secretary of the interior. President Cleveland took considerable exercise in his room to-day, hobbling around, so as to gain strength for the ordeal of Saturday, when the new year's reception at the white house takes place. Mrs. Cleveland told a lady friend this alternoon that she believed the president would be able to participate and that if he was not strong enough to stand up he would occupy a chair and receive his friends sitting. She was very enthusiastic about the coming event and decorations and preparations for the music are going ahead under the impression that the president will either be strong enough to receive or admit of his wife doing so. The physicians have warned the president taking so much exercise at this time, and apprehend serious results if he should take a cold, which is easy under this damp cold atmosphere. No one is yet admitted to Mr. Cleveland's room, and he is denying himself to all kinds of public or private business. He will in all probability pull through this attack and there need be no fear concerning his condition, but he is in delicate health and will require exceeding good care now and in the future. He is ripe for apoplexy or any of the various rheumatic affections. THE WIDON'S MITE. Chicago dispatch: William Penn Nixon,

treasurer of the Logan fund, sent to Mrs. Logan to-night \$6,500 ns the result of the first day's collections in the city for a \$100,000 tribute. A number of other subscriptions are promised. Chicago subscribers prefer to make their remittances direct to Mrs. Logan. The names have not yet been made public.

Ex-Congressmen C. B. Farwell received \$7,000 to-day to apply on the \$30,000 fund to pay off the debts of Gen. Logan.

Washington special: The Mrs. Logan fund to-night in subscriptions paid to Geo. C. Lemon, the treasurer of the funds, foots up \$21,000, and with the subscriptions promised from Chicago and the west amounting to fully \$10,000 more. Geo. C. Lemon to-day received from Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York \$1,000 for the Logan Small subscriptions, aggregating fund. \$625, were also received. Capt. Lemon is expecting several large subscriptions from Chicago.

### MURDEREDBY HIS SON.

Anamosa (Ia.) special: Yesterday the son of Isaac Bickel, aged about seventeen. residing ten miles west of Anamosa, had an altereation with his father. The son asked for a dollar to spend at a New Year's party to be held at Waubeck and the request was denied. The boy urged that he had worked hard and thought he was entitled to a little spending money occasionaliy. His father flew into a passion and seized a grub or root, apparently for an assault. The young man followed the example, and when the father advanced he was struck down by his son, remaining unconscious up to the hour of death, which occurred at 6 this morning. Young Bickel has been arrested but the report is that the son acted in self-defense.

### THE JOKE NEATLY TURNED.

DANVILLE, KY., Dec. 28 .- At Junction City Christmas day W. T. Clarkson, a prohibitionist, was a visitor at the house of a friend, Daniel Twaddle, who had some egg nog which he finally persuaded Clarkson to try. After filling him up the twain adjourned to a neighboring saloon, where Clarkson was forced to drink until he fell on the floor in a stupor. A wagon was procured and Clarkson's lifeless form was placed in it with the banner: "Prohibitionist, died December 25." This was

# Claus at the Jenerson Street church has high was seriously burned by his costume taking fire while he was in the chimney. Marcellins Minley was slightly burned in assisting to ex-tinguish the flames. school of artillery and has excited much com-ment, both gentlemen being of the highest after the carousers had driven around the ter be given alternate Saturday afternoons in-stead of weekly as heretofore. Internate Saturday afternoons in-Washington society. tinguish the flames.