THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1886. NUMBER 193.

THE HONORED DEAD.

Widespread Sorrow Over the Sudden Summons of General Logan.

HIS WIFE SUCCUMBS TO GRIEF.

Many Messages of Condolence Received from Her Husband's Friends.

BLAINE ON HIS LATE COLLEAGUE.

A Tribute to His Worth as a Soldier and Statesman.

FUNERAL PLANS UNCOMPLETED.

The Services Will Probably Be Held on Friday in the Senate Chamber – The Senator's Trials and Tribulations.

Mrs. Logan's Grief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. Logan awoke from a sleep of several hours at 7 o'clock this morning very much improved. It was with great difficulty last night that she was put to sleep. Several powders were administered to her, and at a late hour her moans and sobs gave way to a quiet rest. Later in the night she awoke and began to talk of the general, when the physicians gave her another powder and admonished her that sleep and quiet were absolutely necessary to the preservation of her life. When Mrs. Logan opened her eyes this morning she found at her bedside Senators Cullom and Sherman. They have charge of the funeral arrangements which have not begun as yet, and they began to talk to her, when her grief became so overpowering that they gave her into the charge of the physicians and postponed action until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

I have thought of John in every possible phase of life, but never in the grave, said Mrs. Logan. I always supposed he would outlive me, and then she began to wander off on the financial condition of the family, her fear seeming to be that she would lose her property, which is covered by a mortgage of $12,000. She said she was willing to dispose of her home in Chicago, everything in fact, if she could retain her present home here and live where the general had spent so much of his life. She was assured that her friends would take care of her and her interests and that she would never want, and then she lost consciousness in sleep, another powder having been administered.

It is hoped that when Mrs. Logan awakes from her sleep this afternoon she will be able to stand consultation relative to the funeral and other matters. Other members of the family say that the remains will definitely be deposited in a vault at Oak Hill cemetery in this city; that services will be held in the senate chamber and that Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. church, will preach the funeral sermon. The remains, they say, will rest in a vault here until arrangements for permanent interment are effected.

MRS. Logan is recovering from her prostration rapidly and finds relief from her mental anguish in consulting with friends regarding arrangements for the funeral.

Words of Condolence.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Mrs. J. A. Logan: Accept the deepest sympathy of Mrs. Talmage and myself for the loss of your great and noble husband, and the prayers of my congregation to-night. May you be comforted. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. J. A. Logan: We are distressed at the terrible news and all join in regret for your loss and sympathy for living. F. D. GRANT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. General Logan: A friend just telegraphs me the awful news—too sudden and dreadful to be named. I wrote you this morning. May God sustain you all in this sad calamity. W. T. SHERMAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26.—Mrs. J. A. Logan: The startling news of your husband's death has just reached me. Never till this morning did we receive an intimation that he was considered in danger. I dare hardly speak of my personal sorrow in view of your own inexpressible grief and of the general loss to the country which, in peace and in war, General Logan has served with commanding ability and courage. Mrs. Blaine joins me in deepest sympathy with you and your children. JAMES G. BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. John A. Logan: Accept my sincere sympathy and expression of sorrow. ALEX. GREGOR,
Secretary Russian Legation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. John A. Logan: Little did I think when telegraphing you this morning that so great a sorrow was near. Accept my deep sympathy in your great bereavement. ROSCOE CONKLING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Mrs. John A. Logan: The people of Philadelphia tender their sympathy in the sad bereavement which has befallen you in the death of your honored husband. Their hearts are warm in affection and esteem for his many manly virtues. WILLIAM B. SMITH, Mayor.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26.—Mrs. John A. Logan: The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic are in deep sorrow and sincerely and lovingly mourn the loss of your beloved husband, their dear comrade and friend. I sorrowfully tender our services in any manner agreeable to you.
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Commander in Chief.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. John A. Logan: We are inexpressibly shocked and grieved by the news of your husband's death. Mrs. Morton joins with me in expressing our deepest sympathy in your great sorrow and irreparable loss. LEVI P. MORTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 27.—Bloomington Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 146 met at 10 o'clock this morning and adopted the name of John A. Logan post, and unanimously passed the following resolutions: To Mrs. John A. Logan: The officers and members of John A. Logan Post No. 146, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, tender their heartfelt sympathy to yourself and family in this sad hour of bereavement, and recognize the fact that the all-wise Providence has taken from you a loving companion, a tender father, and from the nation the veterans' warmest and most faithful advocate. Post 146, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, met in special session at 10 a. m. to-day, and adopted John A. Logan as the name of the post.
[Signed.] A. C. SWEETZER,
Commander.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Mrs. John A. Logan: We unite in sympathy for you and yours in your great sorrow.
MARY ARTHUR MCELROY,
HELEN HERNDON ARTHUR.

Messages of condolence were received from the Japanese legation at Washington, Salina post, G. A. R., of Salina, Kan., and the following from U. S. Grant post No. 28, Chicago G. A. R.:

John A. Logan, jr.: This post desires the earliest possible notice of the arrangements for the funeral of your father. We ask it as a particular favor and the right of the post of honor. [Signed.] A. F. WALCOTT,
Commander.

[This is the post to which General Logan belonged.]

FREMONT, O., Dec. 27.—Mrs. John A. Logan: Mrs. Hayes writes with me in extending to you our heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement. R. B. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Mrs. John A. Logan: The Grand Army of the Republic, of Illinois, tender to the family of our comrade, our deepest sympathy in this their great bereavement, and our great loss.
W. P. THOMPSON,
J. A. SEXTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Mrs. John A. Logan: In this unexpected stroke I can realize nothing except that your loss is the loss of the whole people, and they so truly recognize this that in your great sorrow you have the nation's sympathy.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

Arranging For the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—One who saw the remains of General Logan this morning says the embalmers have completed their work and the body is ready for the casket. Its appearance is lifelike and but little wasted. Mrs. Logan's condition is gradually mending, some portion of last night having been passed in deep sleep, the first she has taken for several days. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. Mrs. Logan, has, however, expressed the wish to see the members of the Illinois delegation who are in the city this afternoon, and a meeting has been called for 3 o'clock, at which Mrs. Logan's wishes will be learned and arrangements will be decided upon.

It is learned in advance of the meeting of the Illinois delegation that it is probable that the funeral will be postponed until after the reassembling of congress, it being the prevailing impression of all friends that the general's long and prominent service in the senate makes it especially fitting that his obsequies should take place in the capitol.

Hitherto the duties of receiving visitors and answering numberless inquiries has been performed by volunteers among the friends of the family. Arrangements have now been made to accept the tender of the secretary of the navy of a guard of marines who will render such services as are appropriate and may be required of them.

The members of the Illinois delegation in congress who are now in Washington held a meeting at the Logan mansion this afternoon in compliance with the suggestion of Mrs. Logan for consultation. There were present Senator Cullom and Representatives Hill, Henderson, Payson, Springer, Thomas, Townshend and Neece. Mrs. Logan's wishes with regard to the funeral arrangements were made known by Representative Henderson, with whom she had been conferring. Her inclinations favored the funeral in the senate chamber after the reassembling of congress, and interment in the meantime in the congressional cemetery here. No conclusion was reached and the subject was postponed until to-morrow. Since that time further conferences have informally taken place and the members of the delegation are of the opinion that the funeral services will take place next Friday in the senate chamber and that the remains will then immediately be conveyed to Chicago.

Senator Sherman was at the mansion this afternoon and was in consultation with Mrs. Logan, who sought his advice regarding the arrangements. He has already made the selection of a committee to represent the senate, but withholds its announcement until arrangements shall be determined upon.

At half past 6 this evening a guard of honor sent by the secretary of war, consisting of a sergeant and four privates of artillery fully uniformed and equipped, reported at Calumet Place. A sentinel was placed at the front door and another at the door of the chamber in which lie the remains. A guard of marines to be sent by the secretary of the navy will report to-morrow morning.

Correspondence was still in progress at a late hour this evening between Senator Cullom and the authorities and personal friends of General Logan in Chicago regarding arrangements for the funeral. The first tender of a burial place was received yesterday from the authorities at Springfield, who tendered a choice of places at that city, one of them being the cemetery in which Lincoln is interred. Then came tenders from places in southern Illinois, in the neighborhood of Logan's earlier home, and from Chicago, the home of his later years. During to-day urgent representations of the claims of Chicago have been coming from various organizations of that city and from influential personal friends. There is reason to believe that if Chicago makes a definite and seasonable tender of a burial place in that city it will be accepted.

Chicago Wants Him Buried There.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of leading citizens here this afternoon resolutions were adopted urging the offer of an appropriate site in Chicago for the burial of General Logan, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to have charge of the matter and arrange for a representation at the funeral. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The city council to night, by a rising vote, adopted resolutions asking the family of General Logan to allow the dead general to be buried in Chicago. A site overlooking the boulevard has been tendered by the South Park commissioners for General Logan's grave. The West park board to-day took action looking to the erection of a monument to General Logan at the entrance of the park.

Blaine on His Late Colleague.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27.—A reporter of the associated press called at Blaine's residence soon after the intelligence of General Logan's death reached this city. He said the announcement had come to him without his being in the least degree prepared for it. He had heard only in the forenoon that General Logan's condition was considered critical. Blaine discussed General Logan's characteristics freely. He had not personally known the general before the war, and had met him for the first time when General Logan came to Washington from his command in the field. "I think," said Blaine, "it was some time during the winter of 1863 that by mere accident I entered Lincoln's room just as General Logan was leaving. The president introduced me to the general, and we had a very brief talk. I remember," said Blaine, "that after General Logan had retired the president eulogized him very highly, adding that it was very fortunate when so many generals had fallen far below expectation to find a few who had gone far beyond expectation and, in the latter class, he gave Logan an eminent rank. But I am not one," said Blaine, "to speak of General Logan's military rank. That can be more fittingly done by his brother officers and by thousands of veterans who are at this moment in tears over the death of their beloved leader in war, their watchful and constant friend in peace. History has, I think, definitely assigned Logan his military rank—the highest of volunteer officers in the army of the Union. My close acquaintance with General Logan," continued Blaine, "dates from his entrance upon his duties as a representative at large from Illinois, in the Fortieth congress. He was selected to that post in November, 1863. From that time onward our relations came to be friendly and intimate. Occasional statements as to jealousies and rivalries were without foundation. There never was an unkind word between us, and, so far as I know, neither had an unkind thought of the other. I say this knowing all it conveys, and knowing also all it contradicts."

Mr. Blaine described Logan as a man of immense force in a legislative body. "His will," said Mr. Blaine, "was unbending. His courage, both mental and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mine any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops."

Speaking of Logan in debate, Blaine said his longest and best prepared speech he made against the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army. Logan had great feeling in the case and put a large amount of study in it. Blaine thought Logan's loss to the republican party beyond computation. He knew of no man who had combined in so eminent a degree the careers of soldier and statesman as had Logan.

The General's Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An intimate friend of the family said this morning General Logan's death was the penalty he paid for his action in the Payne case. He has received bushels of letters condemning his course from friends whom he thought ought to stand by him. There have been hundreds of letters too from strangers, some of them abusive and threatening and nearly every politician in Ohio of the republican party has written to him saying that his political future was doomed, and that if he was nominated for president every republican in Ohio would vote against him. In addition to this the attacks of the newspapers in that state and elsewhere, and copies of which have been sent to him by mistaken friends or malicious enemies have preyed upon his mind and lost him much sleep. He was in no condition to stand this strain, and, being abnormally sensitive, could not resist brooding upon it. Then came the attack upon him from behind the shoulders of General Grant. That was the telling blow and struck him when he was ill. He has been brooding over that and could not dismiss it from his mind. During his illness, when he was delirious, he talked about it and the doctors made it the subject of consultation. With his brain in a feverish condition the disease found it the weakest spot in his system and struck there.

In the mass of comment made to-day upon the death of Senator Logan not a little reference has been made by senators to the part he took in the Payne case, which was argued in committee and in chamber last summer. It is stated that the attack upon General Logan by the press and republicans of Ohio and elsewhere worried him a great deal and he was frequently heard to state in private conversation that he and Senators Evarts and Teller, who voted with the democrats for Senator Payne, would have preferred to go with their own party had there been any evidence to justify such action. One of Logan's most intimate republican senatorial friends says of this: "I believe and always shall believe that Logan would have reconsidered his vote in that case had not the Ohio papers pitched into him so savagely. I had carefully read all the testimony and when I learned how he had voted in committee I was surprised. I went to him in the senate chamber and after a thorough talk on the subject, remarked that every intelligent man in Ohio, regardless of political sentiment or affiliation, believed there was bribery and that money was used in the election. 'Oh, yes,' said Logan, 'but the trouble is there is no evidence of it.' Then I replied that there was evidence, and inquired of Logan if he had read the testimony. He admitted that he had not, saying he judged the testimony by the presentation made of it in the committee room, mentioned several strong points in the testimony, and told him that I was not endeavoring to persuade him against his judgment, but that I was satisfied the case would create more of a stir than was then anticipated. After impressing upon his mind features of the testimony which I regarded as showing proofs of bribery, I told him that I would be glad to have him to review the case, to read the testimony himself. He would have carefully read that testimony, and perhaps in consequence of that careful reading have changed his view, but just then the republican papers opened upon him, some of them in an abusive and malignant manner, and I knew Logan well enough to feel assured that he would not change then.

Failure of the "Great Conspiracy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It appears that General Logan has been disappointed at the failure of his book. He was offered $5,000 for the manuscript and a royalty on all sales, by a Washington publisher, but concluded to accept an offer from a New York house, which promised a larger royalty. Although the book was issued nearly a year ago, up to October he had received but $280 from the publishers. At the time of Arthur's funeral he went to New York and succeeded in getting a check for $1,000 which was needed to meet some pressing necessities, but that not only exhausted all that was due him from the sales but the publishers allowed him to anticipate future receipts. At the rate the book is now selling Mrs. Logan will derive no income from it for months. In Washington, where it was expected there would be a large demand, the agent tells me that scarcely a hundred copies have been sold, and the general only received fifty cents a copy. The failure of his book was the source of great distress to him and weighed upon his mind. He was not only mortified at its lack of popularity, but expected to derive a large revenue from it, and was sure that its proceeds would pay for his house. He had been offered by the publishers of a weekly paper $10,000 for his reminiscences of the war, but preferred to write the political volume.

Commander Fairchild's Circular.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 27.—General Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., to-night issued the following to the grand army posts of the country:

Special No. 3. The commander-in-chief with great sorrow announces the death of Comrade John A. Logan, who departed this life on Sunday, December 26, at Washington. One of the first to become an active worker in the ranks of the G. A. R., he continued to the end of his eventful and most efficient life to give his best efforts for the good of the order. Always brave, patriotic and honest, his life closes amid the tears and lamentation of the people of the great republic which he did so much to preserve. His memory will continue to be one of the richest inheritances of his old comrades of the union army. At the funeral ceremonies, wherever they be held, will be found thousands of his old comrades gathered to pay the last sad tribute of respect for the gallant soldier whom they so dearly loved.

Logan's Last Speech.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—General Logan's last public speech was delivered at a G. A. R. camp-fire in Youngstown, O., on November 18, a little more than five weeks ago. In the course of his remarks he said: "I believe in pensioning every soldier living that went into the service either for a long or short term, who was wounded in service or contracted disease, or has since, through no fault of his own, become disabled. I believe in pensioning every soldier that has arrived at the age of sixty-two. Pass that kind of a law and justice would be done."

Resolutions Adopted.

NORFOLK, Neb., Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Grand Army post adopted appropriate resolutions to-night on the death of General Logan.

Flags at Half Mast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The flags on the city hall were raised at half mast early this morning in respect for the death of General Logan. In all departments the leading topic of conversation was the death of the senator. Many eulogies were pronounced upon his life and character. Up to noon the flag on the federal building had not been raised. Postmaster Pierson said he had received no official announcement of the death of General Logan and he could not order the flag raised until he had received instructions from Washington.

Bad Fire in Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At 3:45 this morning a fire broke out in the store of C. D. Smiley & Co. in the Abel & Anderson building, corner of Jones and Fourth streets. Before it was gotten under control the entire building was consumed, together with the adjoining one owned by D. T. Hedges. The loss was $25,000 with $16,000 insurance. The loss on D. T. Hedges building was $8,000, nearly covered by insurance. Able Anderson's building is a total wreck. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,800. John Griffin's loss on confectionery stock, $5,000; insurance, about $2,500. C. D. Smiley & Co., loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,800; Mrs. Toddenworth, loss on cigar and tobacco stock, $5,000; nearly covered by insurance. The firemen did noble work, and by great effort confined the fire to the two buildings. Mr. Smiley and family, who occupied rooms in the rear of the store, escaped only with their lives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smiley were burned about the neck and face.

Fire at McGregor.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The business block owned by Bassett, Hunting & Co., at this place, was badly burned last night. The losses are estimated as follows: Bassett, Hunting & Co., $3,000; other small losses, $1,000; insured in the Continental, $2,000; Washington of Boston, Northwestern, National and Milwaukee Mechanics, $2,500 each on building.

Not Pleuro-Pneumonia.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 27.—News received from Gothrie county, states that the reported outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in a herd of cattle on Williams & Powell stock farm is grossly untrue. Prof. Stalker, state veterinarian made a personal examination of the cattle and declares there is no contagion as has been reported. He describes the trouble as cerebro-spinal meningetis, but not contagious and the herd is rapidly recovering.

THE CAPTURE OF CUMMINGS.

The Story of the Arrest of the Noted Express Robbers.

CUNNING WORK OF PINKERTON.

The Famous "Jim" Turns Out to Be a Chicago Coal Dealer—His Accomplices Identified and Arrested.

Detectives Tell the Tale.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—William A. Pinkerton this afternoon made his first public statement respecting the arrest of parties for participation in the Adams express company on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad some time ago. He began by declaring that the stories printed by Chicago papers as to the affair were wild and were mainly misrepresentations. He then declared that the agency had arrested three men Friday forenoon between 10 and 11 o'clock. He said the capture was made two miles distant from the intersection of Madison and Halsted streets. One of the trio was the man who wrote the letters signed "Jim Cummings" to the St. Louis papers and the other two were his confederates. They were positively identified by five witnesses brought here from St. Louis yesterday. The three men, together with Oscar Cook, arrested in Kansas City, and Bill Haight, arrested in Nashville, Tenn., Pinkerton declared, were now in Missouri, which carried the presumption that the three arrested here were taken there last night. Pinkerton states, however, that they were not taken to St. Louis. The detective states that two of the men were considered as business men, and that none are of the desperado type.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

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 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 Witrock, 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 "ran;" Thomas Weaver, a Chicago laundryman, who was with Witrock before and after the robbery; Edward Kinney, a brother-in-law of Witrock, upon whose person was found a considerable portion of the express robbery money, and Oscar Cook, who hid Witrock after the robbery and afterward divided the money and modified the "Jim Cummings'" letters. The detectives have turned up about $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 repetition. The case was immediately given to the Pinkerton agency, which sent operatives in all directions, and the wagon roads running from Pacific Junction toward the Missouri river were traversed, but only meagre trace was found of any one, 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 Pinkertons claim to have compassed the arrest and fixed the crime on all the participants in the robbery. In the meantime, however, detectives had obtained the names of all the 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 suspected theft of packages. This man had been a messenger 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 the driver of a laundry wagon for Tom Weaver, already mentioned as one of the prisoners, and also worked for Fred Witrock, 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 going to Florida, and his wife followed some days later. They had been very poor, but showed evidence of sudden affluence immediately after the robbery. An investigation by the detectives in Chicago showed that Witrock had also come from Leavenworth, and as he was absent from the city he could not be questioned concerning Haight. When inquiry was pursued respecting Witrock it was found that he corresponded very closely to the description given of the mysterious "Jim Cummings." Further cautious inquiries showed that Witrock 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 Witrock'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 the package at the union depot from which the Chestnut street house number was discovered—the letter written to exculpate Fotheringham—the writer saying 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 Witrock and Weaver. They had come to her house October 18 and Weaver departed the night of October 22, saying he was going to Kansas City. Witrock left on the evening of October 25, explaining that he intended to go to Kansas City also. Mrs. Berry was able to give a very close description of both men. Searching the rooms they had occupied, two red stamps were found which corresponded to the labels placed in 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 Witrock, which was being managed by Kinney. Operatives were also sent to Leavenworth, where Witrock's mother and sister, both very respectable people, were residing. It was found that Haight's wife and children were at Haight's mother's 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 Witrock. The investigation about this time showed that Oscar Cook, formerly residing at Leavenworth, a close friend of Witrock's, had gone to Kansas City, where he was found to be working as a cooper in the east bottoms at a boarding house kept by a woman named Coxe. The story was current there that Cook had won a large amount of money in a lottery, but this idea was very 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 Cumming's" letters. A Pinkerton operative finally became a bosom friend of Cook's, visited gambling rooms with Cook, and continued to shadow him until his arrest last Saturday. In the meantime the shadow on Witrock's house was maintained without result, until last Tuesday night. On that night Pinkerton men found another "shadow" whom they did not know. They saw him enter No. 10 Lincoln street, the residence of Witrock, and afterward a large man, who corresponded to the description of Witrock, also entered the house. In the meantime the brother-in-law had gone to Quincy, where he received a telegram announcing the return of Fred Witrock to Chicago. A Pinkerton operative had followed Kinney and managed to see those telegrams, which were signed by Rose Witrock, wife of the man the detectives were trying so hard to find. The Pinkerton office in Chicago was warned, and it only tended to confirm their own suspicions. Witrock's house was closely shadowed until Friday morning, and it was feared that Witrock had escaped. In the meantime Kinney returned to Chicago, and he and Weaver were seen to cautiously enter Witrock's house, the blinds of which were constantly drawn, but a light could be seen inside. On Friday morning the mysterious "shadow" came out of Witrock's house, as did also Kinney, and after making a careful survey Witrock 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 Witrock, after a sharp struggle. The latter attempted to draw a revolver, 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 found on his person. The "shadow" turned out to be a young man named George W. Burnham, whom Witrock had met in Savannah, Ga. He explained that he had come north with Witrock and had shadowed the latter's house, as Witrock 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 or connection with the robbery. When Kinney reappeared he was searched and $1,000 in loose money was found on his person, while in a belt around his waist was found $4,000 additional. These men were ironed and taken to the Pinkerton agency in a close carriage. A search of the Witrock house resulted in the finding of a skirt on Mrs. Witrock, 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 four-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 go-between. They charge Haight with outlining the robbery and also aiding in the forgery of the letter presented to Fotheringham. Witrock 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 Fomeringham.

NEW YORK STOCKS

The Market Still Under the Influence of a Holiday Dullness.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The stock market to-day was still under the influence of the holidays dullness, which was such a pronounced feature the day before Christmas. The opening was at considerable concession from closing prices Friday, and whatever of drift the market possessed was in the direction of lower prices. The prevalent opinion was that the market would be a trading one until well along into January, by which time it was thought that operators would be able to guage the winter's legislation pretty accurately. The belief seemed to be pretty general that higher prices would prevail during the first half of 1887 than have been seen during the last year. The situation so far as railroad earnings was concerned was conceded to be very favorable. For the second week of December fifty-nine roads out of sixty-five reporting earnings showed an increase of $679,000, and the six other a decrease of $10,328. The earnings for the third week of December were uniformly favorable. Northwestern decreased $2,300, Omaha increased $26,000, St. Louis & San Francisco increased $27,000, and Canada Pacific increased $54,000. The bear factors in the market were in expectation of the passage of the inter-state commerce bill on the reassembling of congress, and in respect of a big strike among the employes of the Reading road. Trading, however, was very light. The steamship Aler brought $2,890,000 in gold from Paris, and it was claimed that there was a margin of profit in shipping gold to this country at the present rates of exchange. For the third week of December Louisville & Nashville earnings increased $29,000, and Northern Pacific increased $12,000. The bears made a drive at the market just before the close, and everything sold down sharply. St. Paul was about the weakest thing on the list. It dropped to 88⅞, the lowest point the market turned down about ten days ago. The whole list closed very weak at about the lowest point of the day. The total sales were about 150,000 shares.

The San Francisco Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Early this morning a number of strikers on the Geary street cable road gathered at the corner of Geary and Franklin streets with the determination to stop cars being run, and the first car coming into the city was attacked by them and the conductor and gripman, driven from the car, went flying down the street. The men followed, smashing windows. A police officer managed to stop the car and was pelted with stones. The officer drew a revolver and fired several shots in the crowd. Two persons are said to be injured, but not seriously. Names not known. At the same hour that this was taking place on Geary street a number of men attacked an incoming car on the Sutter street line. The conductor and gripman received similar treatment. One arrest has been made, George W. Kelley, who was recognized as a former conductor on the Sutler street road.

The men who made the attack were so masked that recognition was impossible except in the case of George W. Kelly, whose mask was torn off by the conductor. He and some half a dozen others were arrested. The worst riot was on Sutler street. The train was uncoupled on the highest point. After the gripman had been so badly beaten, he had to be taken to a hospital, and the dummy went one way and the car another. Both ran down the grade with frightful rapidity. The dummy was smashed against a bumper at the barns, and the car ran into a train and was totally wrecked. The trains on this and Geary streets were taken off so that no more trouble is feared to-night. It is expected that an effort will be made to run cars to-morrow.

Fire in a Philadelphia Theater.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Fire broke out in the basement of the new Temple theater about 11 this morning and at 1:30 it was believed the flames could be confined to the theater, but the fire is burning in the center of the large building out of reach of the firemen and may probably get beyond their control. The theater belongs to William M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, and cost $400,000. The insurance on the property amounts to $127,000. The roof fell in at 2:30, burying three firemen with it. One of the three men was dug out alive and two others named John Johnson and John Gibson are still buried under the debris and cannot be reached. The fire is still burning fiercely and trunks and furniture are being removed from the Washington hotel opposite.

The fire was gotten under control at about 8 o'clock to-night, the flames having been kept within the walls of the theater building. The building and its contents, however, are completely destroyed. Mr. Singerly paid for the ground and building $225,000 and expended $175,000 on the structure and $50,000 for fixtures, etc., in the museum. On these losses there are insurances amounting to $127,000. He states his insurance will be less than $100,000. George C. Brotherton, lessee of the theater, will lose about $25,000 on scenery, stage settings, etc., on which there is an insurance of $8,250. The loss in Washington hall, by John Tracy, is $7,500, fully insured. The sales room of Hubbard Bros., publishers, second floor, No. 732, place their loss at $55,000, partly insured. The bodies of the two unfortunate firemen are buried under twenty feet of brick and stone.

The Carlisle Contest.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—Speaker Carlisle has filed his answer to George H. Thobes' notice of contest of his election to the Fiftieth congress. He denies all of Thobes' allegations.

GROVER BECOMES ANXIOUS.

Senator Logan's Death Scares Cleveland About His Own Health.

RACKED BY RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Considerable Talk About His Condition Being Indulged in By His Family and Friends—Other Washington News.

The President's Sickness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The death of Senator Logan from rheumatism has caused people to direct attention to the illness of President Cleveland, who suffers from the same trouble. Mr. Cleveland, while probably not dangerously ill, is not so well as it is generally reported. It is known that he has been confined to his room after being about the house for a short time subsequent to an attack which kept him on his back for more than a week. The president's condition on Saturday was not such as to admit of his visiting Oak View, where the family was to take Christmas dinner with Mrs. Folsom. The president remained in his room all day, suffering intensely, the pains being located principally in one knee, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont were substituted for him at the home of Mrs. Cleveland's mother. It is not generally believed that there is any danger of a fatal termination of the president's indisposition, but inasmuch as he suffers much the same disease as did Senator Logan, he is the subject of a good deal of concern to-day.

There has been a great deal of quiet talk all day, and it is progressing to-night concerning the condition of President Cleveland's health. A gentleman who spent some time at the white house this afternoon in consultation with Colonel Lamont about important public business, says: "The president asks every member of the house who comes near his bed in regard to the death of Senator Logan and evinces not only grief but the most intense interest. It is very evident," says this gentleman, "that Mr. Cleveland is much concerned about the nature of his illness, and is drawing a comparison in his own mind between the stages of rheumatism in himself and that which resulted in the death of the senator. It is evident to him from the questions he has been asked that he may take the same course. I observe that all four of the local papers to-day have uniform statements as to the health of the president, and the point is made strong that the rheumatism is confined to one leg. I do not regard the statements as frank and trustworthy. A person with simply rheumatic pains in one limb does not recline constantly in bed. Besides, I am informed that the president has a fever and has suffered pains throughout his whole body. He has been confined to his bed during the past month, more than was Senator Logan, and the concern he feels in the death of the senator, barring the fact that the two men were warm personal friends, to my mind is significant."

The president admitted no visitors to his room to-day, nor has he during the past four days. He has all the symptoms which possessed Senator Logan a week ago except the violent fever and delirium. Naturally the death of Senator Logan would be a shock to the president. The former was a frequent visitor to the white house and was much admired for his robust, honest manner by the latter. The president frequently consulted him about legislation and matters affecting the war department—especially nominations in that line. Logan being chairman of the senate committee on military affairs and well versed in all matters affecting the service. He talked over the Fitz John Porter case with him, also General Miles' campaign against Geronimo. In many respects the two men bore a marked resemblance, but there is something, it is believed by many to-night, of more than friendly interest in Mr. Cleveland's anxiety and inquiry respecting Senator Logan's death, and his concern has become sufficiently marked and known as to be a topic for comment at the white house. When it became known this morning that Mrs. Cleveland had written a note to Mrs. Logan expressing condolence there was a great deal of inquiry at the residence of the latter for the route. The impression by some means gained currency that reference was made to the illness of the president, and it was believed that some indication of his true condition could be obtained in the note, and as it was not made public the suspicion was probably unnecessarily aroused.

Colonel Lamont says to-night that the president is improved in health as compared with last night and that his condition is steadily growing better.

WASHINGTON'S DIRTY STREETS.

A chorus of howls is going up among the resident population of Washington over the filthy condition of the streets. Although about $30,000 is appropriated for street sweeping and a large contingent fund is provided for the District government, and the commissioners are often calling for extra money, the streets have not been in such bad condition since the war. The thoroughfares here are of asphalt, as even and smooth as a floor, can be kept as clean, and it is intended that they should be swept every twenty-four hours, weather permitting. There are streets that have not been swept in three months. Pennsylvania avenue, the pride of the city, and the handsomest thoroughfare in the world, has not been swept for weeks and the filth is an inch deep.

BENEDICT MINDING HIS "P'S" AND "Q'S."

Public Printer Benedict will undoubtedly fail of confirmation. The law requires a man to be a practical printer and to have a knowledge of book-binding to be eligible to the position. It is asserted that Benedict never learned more of the art than the run of the cases; that he learned the boxes and how to pick up, slowly, straight matter; that he never set a piece of tabular work or a display job, has no experience in making up forms, going to press, and the other work which makes a practical printer.

It is even charged that he had forgotten the boxes, and that he went to New York recently, shut himself up in a room, and set type several days to brighten up. If this is true, what he has learned by it will do him no good, as the law requires him to be a practical printer at the time of his appointment. While Benedict was absent in New York the senate committee on appropriations was considering the urgency deficiency bill, which made a large appropriation for the government printing office. Benedict was sent for, but being away—by design it is believed—his brother, who is said to be a good printer, went to the committee. When asked why the public printer did not present himself the brother stated that he was in New York on "important private business." The committee concluded that if the public printer could leave his office and go to New York on private business, the office surely did not need an immediate appropriation, and deferred action. It is stated that Benedict will be called before the senate committee on printing to stand an examination as to his qualifications before practical printers, and that he is working day and night to be prepared for it.

He is also working himself up among the republican as well as democratic senators. A number who have not asked for appointments under the public printer have been surprised to receive, during the past fortnight, a letter, stating that so-and-so have been appointed, re-appointed or retained to the credit of the senator. Some of these letters contained names of appointees whom they never heard of. Whenever an application was received from a state where a senator lives whose influence was desired the public printer seems to have jumped to take the appointment and charge it to the senator, then notify him. It is said by democrats that republican senators, just at this time, have more influence at the government printing office than those in his party.

When the public printer first went into his office he did not think of confirmation, it seems. He bluntly announced that the recommendation of senators, etc., would do no good; that he was able to discharge or select employes without advice. One man, who is a protege of Senator Kenna of West Virginia, upon being rein