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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

SPRINGER'S SCHEME FOR THE ADMISSION OF FOUR TERRITORIES.

How the Train-Robbers Were Run Down by the Pinkertons.

Further Details of the Riots in San Francisco.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

A Description of General Logan's Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Logan's residence was to-day connected by wire with the main Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its facilities are freely placed at the disposal of the family. The site of the Logan mansion is unquestionably the most commanding in or near the city of Washington. Standing almost due north of the centre of the city, the structure crowns the top of the highest of that circle of bluffs which was expected by the fathers to be the limit of the growth of the capital, and below it lies, spread out in full view, the entire town, bounded in the distance on either hand by the Potomac and its chief affluent, while the landscape beyond comprehends a wide sweep of the blue hills of Virginia and Maryland. The mansion itself is of brick, a sturdy, square-shouldered, wide-spreading structure, queerly typical in its appearance of the character and physical make-up of its now departed owner. It is a structure of the kind now-a-days described "as of the old-fashioned Southern style." It is one of the best examples of its class. Its interior has been slightly modernized since it became the property of General Logan about two and a half years ago, by broadening the stairways and interior doorways, but the wide central hall through the middle of the main building into which opens directly the outer front doors, together with the high, square parlors on either side, carry one's imagination almost to the old continental days and betray an origin in the times when refined architectural tastes sought expression in substantial comfort, roominess and solidity rather than in Queen Ann oddities and filagree. The *porte cochere* almost the only outer adornment of the original structure, has been extended to make a high pillared portico along the entire front. General Logan though not lacking ambition to become wealthy, and though successful in a hundred more different undertakings, never acquired the habits of money getting and money saving, and his home when at the capital prior to his purchase of this property, was made in a boarding house. When the bare rooms of the newly-purchased property were first surveyed by the General and his wife and friends, numerous queries found expression as to where and how furniture, in quantity and kind befitting the mansion and the standing of its new owners, was to be procured. "At last," retorted the General, "we have the rooms. That is the principal thing. We will put into them what we have and see how it looks before we borrow trouble about what we have to get."

This property, though still encumbered by mortgage, has increased considerably in value since General Logan became its possessor. Together with his Chicago homestead, it constitutes almost the entire fortune left for the support of the widow, her chief remaining resources being expected proceeds of the sale of the General's book. Already the project has been privately discussed among Congressmen of providing for her future by a pension bill, based upon the General's military service, and none have been heard to question the propriety of this course.

Firemen Killed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The Temple theatre, with its improvements, cost Singerly $400,000, and was regarded as the handsomest theatre building in the country. The roof fell in at 2 30, taking a portion of the wall with it, and burying three of the firemen under the heavy timbers and stones. One of the men, Hugh Colgan, was dug out alive, but the others, John Johnson and John Gibson, are still buried under the debris and cannot be reached. They are dead beyond all doubt.

The fire was gotten under control about 8 o'clock to-night, the flames having been kept within the walls of the theatre building. The building and its contents, however, are wholly destroyed. Mr. Singerly paid for the ground and building $225,000, and expended $175,000 on remodeling the structure and $50,000 for fixtures, etc., in the museum. On these losses are insurances amounting to $127,000. The losses to the several tenants will aggregate $240,000; well insured. No effort will be made to-night to reach the two unfortunate firemen, their bodies being buried under 20 feet of brick and stone.

The News in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The news of Logan's death was received in this city soon after it occurred, and in all quarters surprise and regret were manifested. Among those who had known General Logan the suspense was most marked, for they had supposed him to be in almost perfect health, and the regret with these was the deepest, for it had the foundation of absolute knowledge of the man. As the news spread among the people there was the same feeling of astonishment and sorrow.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was found at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, lingered fondly over the recollections of the early days of the war, called up by the news of Logan's death, which had been telegraphed to him at once. Said Gen. Sherman:

"I first met General Logan on a boat on the Tennessee River, and from that time until the close of the war, I had a good chance to know him, as he fought for a long time directly under me. No braver man ever lived. He had great personal courage, and was magnificent in action. In battle he manifested intense devotion to his cause and country. Probably at the time of his death he was the most conspicuous example of the volunteer soldier. Of late years, in political life he was very ambitious; but his desire to be President was laudable and fully warranted. He was a constant attendant at the Grand Army meetings, and was one of our best orators. On his trip to the Pacific last summer he seemed in the best of health and only two weeks ago he occupied the very next room to me in this hotel and seemed to be in his prime. For some years after the war, he was disposed to be captious and a fault finder, but of late years he has been beloved by all the soldiers, both volunteer and regular. During the first period of the war he thought West Pointers were disposed to monopolize everything, but was among the first to acknowledge his error. His death is a great loss to the military profession."

Mayor-elect Abram S. Hewitt said: "I do not look upon Logan as one of the great men of the country, but he was honest, earnest and patriotic. He was a partisan, but I believe a patriot, and the death of such a man of Logan's experience is always a loss to the country."

Senator Evarts said: "Gen. Logan's death is a great loss to the Senate, the country and the Republican party. He had great claims to the attention and affections of the people as a soldier, and in the Senate was a strong and brave man."

Senator Leland Stanford had known General Logan well, personally. He believed his death was a great loss to the Republican party.

Stephen B. Elkins received the first information from an Associated Press reporter. He spoke of him as a great, good, pure man, a warm-hearted friend and a General of ability. Gen. Grant had on several occasions told Mr. Elkins that he looked upon Logan as the ablest volunteer soldier of the war.

The San Francisco Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—One arrest has been made—George W. Kelly, who was recognized as a former conductor on the Sutter Street road. The men who made the attack were masked, so recognition was rendered impossible. The train which was attacked on the Geary Street road was the second from Central Avenue, and was in charge of Conductor Wright. There were two policemen and one passenger aboard. No indications of trouble were noticed until the train crossed Franklin Street, when a number of masked men ran out and threw stones which went through the windows striking both policemen, conductor and gripman. They then boarded the train and after a severe struggle got possession of it. The conductor did his best to make things lively for his assailants, and in the struggle pulled off the mask of one of the attackers and recognized him to be George W. Kelly, who went out on a strike. The car and dummy were uncoupled, and the latter was started down grade, but one of the policemen chased it, jumped aboard and stopped it. The car was stopped by the other policeman. As soon as the policemen had secured the dummy and car, they started in pursuit of the attacking party. The latter quickly fled, and although the policemen fired after them they all succeeded in escaping except Kelly. None of them as is known were struck by the shots it being only the intention of the policemen to stop them. The gripman was severely beaten, but his injuries are not serious. Kelly, who was arrested, is charged with riot, assault to murder and felony. He is a man about 40 years of age. He says he was on his way to his mother's on Gough Street when the officer asked him to stop and arrested him. David Thomas, charged with being one of the leaders of the strikers, has been arrested, also three others, named Fred Nusbaum, George Small and Wm. Morrison, all Sutter Street strikers, on suspicion of being concerned in to-day's riots.

The attack made on the Sutter Street line was even more serious than that of Geary Street. In this case as in the others the attackers were all masked. The first intimation that Martin Bowman, the gripman on train No. 19, had of the trouble was seing a lot of boards piled up across the track. He immediately stopped the dummy and got off to clear the rails. This was the moment chosen by the maskers for their attack. They knocked the gripman down and beat him so severely that he had to be carried to the hospital, where it was found that although badly, he was not dangerously hurt. The conductor was frightened and ran, pursued by several masked men, but he was not overtaken. The dummy and car were then uncoupled and sent flying down the grade in different directions. There were three passengers on the train, but when the attack commenced they fled for their lives. The dummy which started down the grade seemed to fly through the air, but as it was secured by the grip, it kept the rails. It continued its fearful pace until it reached the company's building at Sutter and Polk Streets. Just beyond the building is a bumper, with which the grip collided. It was broken off short, and the momentum was so great that the dummy continued to run until it reached the up grade beyond Polk Street. The car, which was sent flying in the opposite direction, ran till it smashed into the train which had left the end of the road subsequent to it. The crash was so great that the dummy of the incoming train was badly smashed, while the will car was completely wrecked. Trains on both routes were stopped running at dark, so no further trouble will occur to-night. Superintendent McCord of the Sutter Street line said what had happened would make no difference in the running of cars.

Further Details of the Pinkerton Capture.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Complete details of the chase after the Adams Express robbers who robbed the safe on the St. Louis and San Francisco road on the night of October 25th, of $35,000, were related for the first time 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 Cumming" letters, and who is claimed to be the man who perpetrated the robbery, W. W. Haight, an employe of the Express Company, who is supposed to have aided in planning the robbery, from his knowledge of the railroad's run, Thos. 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 money, and Oscar Cook, who hid Witrock's letters. Detectives have turned up about $15,000 and estimate that from $40,000 to $45,000 is still unaccounted for.

The story of the chase has all the dash of romance about it, and certain features of it would be regarded as improbable in fiction.

The express car on the St. Louis & San Francisco road was rifled on the night of October 25th, and the express messenger, David S. Fotheringham, when discovered by the train hands, was

BOUND AND GAGGED

in the car. He explained that he had admitted a man into the car, who presented a letter from John B. Barrett, the route agent of the express company, the letter explaining that the man was to be given an opportunity to learn the business. Fotheringham related that while on the run the stranger presented a revolver, bound and gagged him, and then carried off all the money in the safe. The robbery occurred at Pacific Junction, about thirty-six miles from St. Louis. The Pinkerton agency sent operatives in all directions, and the wagon roads running from Pacific Junction, toward the Missouri River were traversed, but only a meagre trace was found. 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 the participants in the crime. In the meantime, however, the 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 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 Levenworth it was found that

HAIGHT HAD COME TO CHICAGO,

where he had been employed, at times, as an express driver and also as a 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 Street in this city. Haight left the city on October 27th, two days after the robbery, stating that he was going to Florida, and his wife followed him some days later. They had been very poor, but showed evidences of sudden affluence immediately after the robbery. 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 the city on Oct. 12th, in company with Tom Weaver, a laundryman, whose place of business is at No. 732 West Lake Street, and within a few doors of Witrock's coal yard.

It was also learned that the men had taken with them two valises; a double-barreled shotgun and an army musket, and explained that they were going to Arkansas to hunt and look up land. Weaver, it was ascertained, had returned to Chicago on the night of Oct. 22nd. Some handwriting of Witrock's was obtained, and this was submitted to the men who were passing judgment on the letter addressed to the *Globe-Democrat*. Detectives stole this letter, which was written to exculpate Fotheringham, and which professed to tell all the facts leaning up to the robbery, and what had occurred after the robbery. In this

"JIM CUMMINGS" EXPLAINED

that he had left a packet at the Union depot at St. Louis, which would show that he had a number of letter heads of the Express Company, similar to the one on which the forged letter was written, and which was shown to Fotheringham.

In this letter the writer said he had gone to the Missouri River to a point opposite Labadie, and took a skiff below St. Charles and found that two men answering the description of Witrock and Weaver had left a skiff and provisions there and had gone up the Missouri River on October 14th, instead of down the river. The skiff was afterward found in a gully partially covered with sand. In the bundle "Jim Cummings" spoke of as having left at the Union Depot in St. Louis, in addition to other articles, were some printed bulletins, and on one of these was found the address: "2108 Chestnut Street," but which was only discernable under a microscope. At this number was found to be living a woman named Mrs. Berry, who related that she had two roomers who corresponded to Witrock and Weaver. They had come to her house on October 16. Weaver departed on the night of October 22, saying he was going to Kansas City.

Witrock left on the evening of October 25th, explaining that he intended to go to Kansas City. 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 on the two valises shipped to St. Louis from St. Charles, as was explained by a study of the books of the Pacific Express Company, showing that they were the baggage of the two men who had been at that place, bargaining for a skiff and provisions. When these facts had all been gathered, a close watch was placed upon 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 child were with Haight's mother in Leavenworth, and that Haight's wife was in correspondence with Haight who was located in Nashville, Tenn. Haight was discovered to have gone extensively into the roofing business at Nashville and he was always

KEPT UNDER A 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. 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 and lived in a boarding house kept by a woman named Coxe. The story was current there that Cook had won a large amount of money at 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. The Pinkerton operator finally became a bosom friend of Cook's, visiting the gambling rooms with Cook and continued to shadow him until his arrest last Saturday. Meantime the shadow on Witrock's house was maintained without result till 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 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. The Pinkerton operative had followed Kinney, and managed to see these telegrams which were signed by Rose Witrock, the wife of the man the detectives were seeking 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 found 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 lights 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. Robt. 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 $1100 was taken from a red pocket-book 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, Georgia. 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 released when he explained to the satisfaction of the detective that he had no knowledge of, or connection with the robbery. When Kinney reappeared, he was searched, and $1,000 found on his person in loose money, while in the 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 Witrock's house resulted in finding a skirt of 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 four large diamonds. Weaver was arrested in the coal yard about the same time, and in the basement of the 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 a go-between. They charge Haight with outlining the robbery, and also with the forgery of the letter presented to Fotheringham. Witrock appears to have been the only man on the train concerned in the robery unless Fotheringham was his accomplice. The Pinkertons will not give an expression of their views as to the guilt or innocence of Fotheringham.

Messages of Condolence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—The following telegram of sympathy was adopted and forwarded to Mrs. Logan:

"The citizens of the city of Springfield extend their sympathy and condolence to the family of J. A. Logan—citizen, statesman, soldier, patriotic defender of his country."

Governor Oglesby sent a dispatch tendering his sympathy and asking if he or any State officers could render any assistance in connection with the funeral ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

To John A. Logan, Jr.:

We hear with profound sorrow of the departure of your noble father. He is gone to a better world—his gain—but the loss to your mother, you, sister and yourself is irreparable. Mrs. Stanford joins in the deepest sympathy with your mother, and a whole nation suffers in his loss.

(Signed) LELAND STANFORD.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26.

To Mrs. General Logan:

The startling news of your husband's death has just reached us. Never until this morning did we receive an intimation that he was in danger. I dare hardly speak of the personal sorrow in view of your own inexpressible grief and of the general loss of the country, which in peace and war General Logan has served with commanding ability and courage. Mrs. Blaine joins me in the deepest sympathy with you and your children.

(Signed.) JAS. G. BLAINE.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 27.—We unite in sympathy for you and yours in your great sorrow.

(Signed.) MARY ARTHUR MCELROY,
ELLEN HERNDON ARTHUR.

Fremont, O., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Hayes unites with me in extending to you our heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement.

(Signed.) R. B. HAYES.

New York, Dec. 27.—In this unexpected stroke I can realize nothing except that your loss is the loss of the whole people, and that they so truly recognize that, that in your great sorrow you have the Nation's sympathy.

(Signed.) WM. WALTER PHELPS.

Widespread Sorrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 26.—The announcement of Senator Logan's death caused a widespread feeling of regret and sorrow in this city. Flags were placed at half-mast. A meeting of citizens was called at once, which met this evening.

The following dispatch was sent on behalf of the meeting, to Hon. Shelby M. Cullom:

The citizens of Springfield tender to Mrs. Logan a beautiful place in Oak Ridge Cemetery, or elsewhere in or near the city for the burial of General Logan, near the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, and request you to present this offer to her and ask her acceptance thereof.

The news of the death of Senator Logan was so unexpected and caused such sadness that prominent political citizens have deemed it improper to express decided views as to his successor. Gov. Oglesby peremptorily declined to be interviewed on the subject.

Official Announcement of the G. A. R.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27.—General Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., to-night issued the following to the Grand Army Posts of the country:

Special order No. 35.]

The Commander-in-Chief, with great sorrow, announces the death of Comrade John A. Logan, who departed this life on Sunday, Dec. 26, at Washington, D. C. One of the very 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 amidst the tears and lamentations of the people of a 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 services wherever they may 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.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

DENVER, Dec. 27.—A Trinidad special to the *Times* says: On Sunday two young men named George McComber and W. W. Weatherwax attempted to rob a storekeeper named Morgan, at Stonewall, thirty-five miles up Purgatory Valley. They told Morgan to throw up his hands, and while Morgan turned to reach for a revolver, McComber shot him in the back. Morgan's clerk came into the store to see the cause of the row and was severely wounded. The murderers fled and were followed to Trinidad, where they stopped at a house of ill-repute. They were discovered by the Sheriff and posse at 6 o'clock this morning. An attempt was made to arrest the murderers, when a fight ensued, the Sheriff's posse literally riddling the house with bullets, shooting McComber through the right lung. McComber, however, who is still living, says he shot himself to avoid capture. Weatherwax gave himself up.

Springer's Territorial Scheme.

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 of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Washington Territories. He says it will probably not be possible to get the Committee on Territories to report on the bill, but that he will try to have it substituted by the House for some other Territorial admission bill when the latter comes up for consideration. He thinks the idea of admitting all at once, will prevent opposition on party grounds, as they will be equally divided politically, and the new States will have no voice in the Presidential election in 1888.

Assassinated.

AUSTIN, Tex, Dec. 27.—Governor Ireland has received a telegram stating that Charles B. McKenney, Sheriff of La Salle County was assassinated last night near Catella, by James McCoy and Bud Crenshaw. The Governor immediately issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the assassins. Particulars of the killing have not been received.

Murders and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A special to the *Daily News* from Omaha says: Chas. Bunger, a farmer living ten miles south of Nashville, returned home from town Christmas Eve and found his wife and three children dead in the house. His wife had been subject to temporary insanity and it is supposed that while out of her head she killed the three children and then cut her own throat.

Indicted for Grand Larceny.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Wm. K. Soutter, formerly of the banking firm of W. K. Soutter & Co., which failed in September 1885, with heavy liabilities, has been indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny. He is accused of misappropriating the estate of his grandfather, James T. Soutter, who died in 1873, making the accused his executor to an immense property. The complaint is made by his sister, Charlotte Buchess Danaxy, one of the heirs of the estate, through counsel who acted for her in civil proceedings, based on the claim, over a year ago, which is now pending before the referee. It is stated that the accused has applied $180,000 of the estate to his business. There are three or four indictments, one of which charges that he used ten bonds of the City of Mobile, Alabama, valued at $5,000. Soutter was to-day bailed in $15,000 to answer. His bondsman is Deacon S. Y. White.

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