

THE SADDEST I EVER WITNESSED.

All present were deeply affected. The grief of Mrs. Logan and her children was pitiful in the extreme.

It is stated that the General's body will not doubt be taken to Illinois for burial, but no definite arrangements for the funeral will be made until Mrs. Logan, who is wholly prostrated, can be consulted. Senator Cullom, 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. Gen. Logan's system was very sensitive to weather changes of a particular kind, and he has often been heard to remark, in a half-jocular way, that he believed he could accurately foretell a coming snow storm. The seeds of his disorder were sown during the war. His first attack of rheumatism having followed immediately at the end of a 48-hours' march through

A BLINDING SNOW STORM.

His last attack, too, resulted from a brief exposure to a snow storm a fortnight ago, and his death preceded by but a few minutes the beginning of a heavy hurry which, though brief, covered the earth with a thick carpet of white.

Among a hundred expressions regarding General Logan's death, the following are selected as showing the place he held in the estimation of those with whom he associated in his daily public and social life:

THE PRESIDENT

said he was inexpressibly shocked by the news of Senator Logan's death. From his own limited personal acquaintance with him, he had formed a high opinion of him as a sincere, frank and generous man, and his loss would be very sensibly felt by hosts of personal friends throughout the country, who became attached to him because of his qualities of heart, and by the people at large, whom he had served well as a Union soldier and in the highest branch of the National legislature.

The President has been confined to his room since Friday with another attack of rheumatism in his knee, the result of over doing before he had completely recovered from his recent illness. He is better to-night, and it is expected that two or three days at longest will see him completely restored.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 25.—A reporter of the Associated Press called at Mr. Blaine's residence soon after the intelligence of General Logan's death reached this city. Mr. Blaine had left his chamber, and though very lame from his recent illness, had come down to his library for the first time. He said the announcement had come to him without his being in the least prepared for it. He had heard only in the afternoon that General Logan's condition was considered critical. Blaine discussed Logan's characteristics freely. He had not personally known General before the war, and had met him for the first time when General Logan came to Washington to his command in the field. "I think," said Mr. Blaine, "it was sometime during the winter of 1863 at my mere accident I entered Mr. Lincoln's room just as General Logan was leaving. The President introduced me General, and we had a very brief talk." "I remember," said Mr. Blaine, "that after General Logan had retired, the President enquired of him very lightly, adding that it was very fortunate, when so many generals had fallen below expectation, to find a few that had gone so far beyond expectation, and in the latter class he gave General Logan eminent rank." "But I am not one," said Mr. Blaine, "to speak of General Logan's military rank. That can be far 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 the war; their watchful and constant friend in peace. History has, I think, definitely assigned General Logan his military rank—

saddest experiences I have ever had. I saw him a day or two ago. He was very sick then, but I did not suppose he was so near death. His family did not think so, and I do not believe the doctor thought so either. He certainly did not act as if he thought he was about to die. His death will prove a great loss to the country. He was one of the ablest men I have ever met; a man of fixed opinions and one always ready and able to maintain them. Although we were both in the army during the war, we did not become personally acquainted until it was over. The scene at his death-bed to-day was particularly distressing to me. I never like to see a man die. Of course, I have seen thousands of men killed in battle, but it never has had the same effect on me as to stand quietly by a bedside and see a strong man's life ebb away. During the war I never liked to go into a hospital to see the wounded and dying, and I had almost to be forced into them when it was necessary for me to visit them; so you can imagine how keenly it affected me to stand by and see an old and esteemed friend pass away.

SECRETARY BAYARD

had not heard of his death when the reporter of the Associated Press called on him this morning, but he had feared the end was near from what he had seen in the morning papers. Said Secretary Bayard:

"Something suggested Gen. Logan to my mind just half an hour ago, and I turned to my children and remarked 'What a career he has had!' I was thinking what a strong, active, vigorous life he had led. How much he had undergone, how much he had suffered. It is sad when a man's career, so active and vigorous as his closes; but he finds rest and peace at last."

GEN. MCCOOK SAID

"I feel that deep grief will be common to all his old friends and especially to old soldiers. How sad and sudden it is! I saw him in health the other day at Arthur's funeral, and since then he has been in my office where he sat for awhile smoking his cigar and chatting pleasantly and gaily of old army matters. He was a most companionable man and as generous as he was brave."

Congressman Townsend said: "I am overwhelmed with profound grief. General Logan was born, grew up and married in my district. He was my predecessor in Congress. I do not suppose there is a human being in Southern Illinois who will not receive the news with the deepest sorrow. Our people will be very desirous that he should be buried there, but of course this will be left with Mrs. Logan to decide."

Senator Miller said: I saw him yesterday, but

I HAD NO IDEA THAT HE WAS SO LOW.

I called to inquire about him, and when they told him I was here, he expressed a wish to see me. He had been unconscious, but had rallied so that he recognized me, and I talked with him briefly. Naturally he said but little himself, but he listened intelligently for a moment to my expressions of condolence and wishes for his speedy recovery. Then he relapsed again into unconsciousness. I think his death a greater loss to the country than that of any man who has died in recent years, because up to the moment he was stricken, he was actively engaged in public affairs. He was one of the strongest men in the Senate and his judgment was regarded by his fellow Senators as worthy of the closest attention, especially respecting army and pension matters.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—Unless word is received from the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day, granting the demands of the assemblies of machine-constructors for a local trades charter, nearly four thousand Knights in this city, and thousands in other parts of the country will withdraw from the order.

Twenty-one assemblies throughout the country have notified the general executive board that unless the trades charters are granted they will leave the order, and most of those in this city have given notice that unless the demand is acceded to to-day they will withdraw.

The machinists claim the right under the constitution of the order that they be allowed to direct business pertaining to their own interests. Three members of the general committee are in favor of granting these demands, but Powderly with a majority of the board is opposed to the scheme, and it is not likely that any word will be received by the dissatisfied assemblies to-day. Some of the machinists assemblies have decided to wait until the first of the year and if a national charter is not granted by that time they will follow the lead of the Philadelphia assemblies, and over 50,000 Knights will sever their relations with the order.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A fire broke out in the basement of the new Temple Theatre at 11 this morning and in a short time the entire building was filled with smoke. Two scrub women in the upper part of the building were rescued by the firemen with ladders from the fifth story window. The fire started in a museum connected with the Theatre and the flames were supposed to have been gotten under control, and confined to that section of the building, but shortly before 12, flames burst from the upper window and the entire structure has been ruined. The theatre is owned by Wm. M. Lingerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Flags on the

city hall were raised at half mast early this morning, out of respect for the memory of General Logan. In all departments the leading topic of conversation was the death of the Senator. Many eulogiums were pronounced upon his life and character. Up to noon the flag on the federal building had not been raised. Postmaster Pierson said that he had not received any official announcement of the death of General Logan and he could not order the flag raised until he had received instructions from Washington.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—This morning Harris & Son, proprietors of the Fair, assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The nominal assets are \$30,000; liabilities supposed to be over \$100,000.

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

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Wm. A. Pinkerton this afternoon made his first statement respecting the arrest of parties for participating in the Adams Express robbery on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. He began by declaring that the stories printed as to the affair were wild and mainly misrepresentations. He declared that the agency had arrested their men last Friday afternoon. One of the trio was the man who wrote 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. Three men together with Oscar Cook were arrested in Kansas City, and Bill Haight arrested in Nashville. Pinkerton said the men are known in Missouri which carries the presumption that those arrested here were taken there last night. The detective states that two of the men were considered as business men and that none are of the desperado type.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The President, although still suffering from rheumatic pains, is somewhat easier to-day. Absolute rest and quiet being necessary for his cure, he was obliged to deny himself to callers to-day, and the usual afternoon reception was consequently omitted. He remained in bed most of the day. Dr. O'Reilly was the attending physician, who said to-day the President is improving and would, he thought, be able to be about to-morrow, but would have to keep very quiet for a few days yet. He attributes this recurrence of the trouble to the President's unwillingness to remain quiet any length of time. The present attack is not so serious as the first, and is expected to yield more readily to treatment. The President expects to be able to carry out his programme for receptions, beginning with one on New Year's day.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—Carl Musfeldt, recently convicted of rioting in the Milwaukee Garden during the labor trouble last spring, was to-day sentenced to four months in the house of correction. His sentence had been suspended, but Musfeldt became violent towards his family and others, and the Judge thought it best to send him into retirement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The following telegrams have been received by Mrs. Logan this morning:

Madison, Wis., Dec. 27.—Veterans of G. A. R. are in deep sorrow and sincerely and lovingly mourn the loss of your beloved husband, their dear comrade and friend. I sorrowfully tender their services in any manner agreeable to you.

(Signed) LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-chief.

New York, Dec. 27.—We are luxuriously 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.

(Signed) LEVI P. MORTON

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A reporter called on Parnell at the Euston Square Hotel this evening. Parnell looked much paler and thinner than at the end of the last session, but he is evidently making good progress. He said that his physician believes that he will be stronger than for many years. He said his illness became acute about the end of October, but for several months previously he had been losing flesh and strength, until in the autumn session he felt almost entirely unable to do any work.

Continuing, he said: "After my malady had become fully developed I was unable to read or write anything or attend to any kind of business for several weeks, and it is only within the last three weeks that I have permitted myself even to think of political affairs, while even now the excitement

and fatigue of the last few days have distinctly thrown me back and made me feel worse."

Parnell then turned to the political situation.

He remarked that the Government, now that Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned, would have something else to think of than coercive powers in any case, because of the marked absence of crime, the general moderation with which the campaign had been conducted and the fact that the object of the Government and of the campaign promoters was the same, namely, that of obtaining a fair rent abatement from unyielding landlords, had taken away many of the usual excuses for coercion. Regarding the legality of "the plan of campaign," Parnell said he was unwilling to take the law from either Justice O'Brien or Justice Johnston, both of whom were strong political partisans who had received their offices in reward for political services, and who were notoriously lawyers of mediocre ability. There was confusion in the judgment itself, as well as in the proclamation. "In any case," continued Parnell, "if it should be generally and clearly decided by high legal opinion, of recognized authority, that the campaign is illegal, you must remember it will be only technically illegal, and only so because the same right of combination which the legislature, after much agitation, legalized for British workmen under the name of trades unionism, has not yet been extended to the Irish tenant farmers."

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The snow storm which is still raging over a large part of Germany has caused a complete suspension of railway traffic with Saxony, Thuringia and Bavaria, and a partial suspension of communication with Silesia, Posen, Frankfurt, and Strasbourg in Alsace. The leading railway lines are being cleared by the troops. The incessant downfall of snow makes the work very difficult. Dresden has received no mail from Leipzig or Chemnitz for two days. Postal service by means of sledges has been arranged between Dresden and Leipzig.

A dispatch from Cassel says that the storm is raging without abatement over Central Germany and that no communication has been had with Berlin since Monday.

A later dispatch says: The snow storm has ceased. The railway blockade at Dresden and Leipzig continues. Postal service by sledges was started to-day between Chemnitz and Leipzig and other centres. A telegram from Chemnitz says that coal and provisions are very scarce there, and that there is a great want of cattle for slaughter.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The steamer *Saale*, which sailed from Southampton this morning for New York, has on board \$320,000 in gold.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British ironclad *Sultan* ran into and sunk the French steamer *Ville de Victoria* while the latter was lying at anchor in the Tagus. The *Victoria* had 250 persons on board. The *Sultan* is an iron steamship, armor-plated, and is of 9,200 tons burden. Later intelligence shows most of the crew and passengers of the *Victoria* were drowned.

It is also learned that both vessels were at anchor at the time of the collision. The *Sultan* dragged her anchors and drifted against the French ship.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The French press have been warned against publishing military news which would be of use abroad.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The *Times* commenting on the reported reason for Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, viz.: That he was opposed to the increase in the military and naval estimates, says the estimates are extraordinary and the only ground for the inordinate strengthening of the naval and military condition of the empire is that they are rendered necessary by the outlook of foreign affairs.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Although the railway service is still seriously blocked, especially in connection with Christmas deliveries; however, the snow storm was a Godsend to the unemployed. Thousands of men are employed in clearing the streets of Berlin. For this work they receive 3½ marks (87½ cents) per day. Trains were running all last night and the streets were lively with traffic. The thaw is only partial. The weather is pleasant.

Advices from Saxony and Silesia say that much work was suspended during the snow storms. In Nuremberg the snow is three feet deep. A number of trains were snowed up and passengers suffered great privations before being relieved.

Emperor William has been unable to drive out in his carriage since Sunday. He had Christmas gifts sent to the palace. The Crown Prince and Princess made daily visits to the stores for the purpose of selecting Christmas presents, and were followed from place to place by a mob of onlookers.

The official press has abated its attack on the Centre party, while predicting acceptance of the military bill without debate when the Reichstag reopens. The report that there is a complete entente between the Government and the leaders of the Centre, finds general belief.

THE STATE OF SIEGE

is being severely enforced in Frankfurt. Letters from several Socialists of that city say even the possession of prohibited publications is deemed a sufficient cause for arrest, without proof that the person arrested is connected with a secret society. The official press defends the present measures on the ground that discoveries

have been made of anarchist plots in industrial centres. They say that since the murder of Officer Kumpff by Lieske the police of Frankfurt have traced the ramifications of an anarchist conspiracy to these centres. Minister Von Puttkamer's circular directing the authorities to prosecute persons found circulating forbidden publications is construed by the police to include persons who circulate such works with a knowledge of their contents. The Progressist papers declare that the law is applied as Herr Von Puttkamer directs. The Liberal press throughout Germany will be suppressed, even the political economists being debarred from the free exposition of Socialistic doctrines. The papers point out that any ill-disposed commissary of police can arbitrarily arrest men who have no relation with Socialism, and they assert that virtually Herr Von Puttkamer is trying to establish a political inquisition.

Baron Schelnetz, Governor of German New Guinea, has sent from Huron Bay, a specimen of gold quartz which gives promise that a rich field has been discovered.

Advices from Vienna say it is reported there that a serious difference exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. It is claimed that Prince Bismarck is serving Russian designs without regard to the interests of Austria. Herr Von Tisza, Hungarian Premier, it is stated, will soon hold a conference with Count Kalnoky and will insist that the situation be cleared up and that Bismarck be asked to declare whether Germany is an ally of Russia or Austro-Hungary.

Warned.

The *Frankfurt Zeitung* says that a number of Socialists, including Herr Sabor, a member of the Reichstag, have been warned to leave the district included in the state of siege, by Tuesday.

The Czar's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that Austrian statesmen declare that the maintenance of peace is entirely dependent on the action of the Czar, and as he drinks, delirium tremens may at any moment cause him to commit an act of folly which would precipitate war. Austria must be ready for such a contingency.

The *Pesther Lloyd's* says that the Czar's fear of Nihilists is excessive and that he is suspicious of everybody with whom he comes in contact, including even his own wife and children.

Flemish Socialists.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The Socialists of Brussels to-day opened a co-operative provision and recreation house, and many members of the party gathered to celebrate the event. The "Marsellaise" was sung and violent speeches were made, but further than this there was no disorder.

The Government is having built an improved van for the safe conveyance of valuable mails.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Compte de Paris and Duc d'Aumale will pay a visit shortly to the Pope at Rome.

Though private gossip interprets the political situation to be unchanged, it is known that the bulk of the Conservatives are opposed to Hartington as the successor of Lord Randolph Churchill, and wish to maintain a purely conservative cabinet, holding that the vacancy in the ministry should be filled by one of their own number.

Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham has greatly impressed Home Rulers with the prospect of the re-union of the Liberal party.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has called out 35,000 troops. They will be armed with repeating rifles.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, is still in London. He will start on Thursday for Zanzibar. It is asserted that he has declined an offer of \$40,000 to return to America and complete his lecturing tour.

E. EVANS, president of the Lumber Exchange Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y. writes; January 15, 1886, I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 126 lbs. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh of the bowels, and affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids, and was intensely thirsty. Feb. 19 I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In 20 minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder, then my pains ceased. If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

Mrs. J. T. RICHKY, 562 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble to be neuralgia, female complaint and every other known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat, sleep nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richky will gladly answer stamped inquiries.