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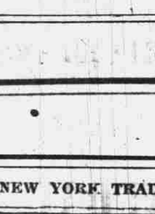

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GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL LOGAN'S FUNERAL—IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

New Year's at the White House.

A Locomotive Strikes a Sleigh with Fatal Results.

A Good Scheme for Employes, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Logan at Rest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The hall of the Senate was tastefully though not elaborately draped and the chair of the dead Senator, the second of the innermost row from the centre aisle, was covered with crape. The clerk's desk was almost hidden in a bank of floral emblems flanked on the right and left respectively by a huge anchor of white and an immense representation of the badge of the 15th Army Corps. Two or three hundred additional chairs had been arranged in rows for the accommodation of those who had been invited to do honor to the deceased. The Senators came in singly or in pairs and took seats assigned them to the right of the presiding officer's desk, leaving the three front rows vacant. At a quarter before 12, clad in their sable robes of office, entered Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Bradley, Gray, Field and Matthews, together with the officers of the Supreme Court, and took seats assigned them to the right of the presiding officer's desk. Behind them came the members of the House of Representatives, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in the rear of the Chamber. Members of the

DIPLOMATIC CORPS,

many of whom came in full dress uniforms, were ushered to seats upon the right, and behind them came representatives of the Administration, Secretaries Bayard, Endicott and Whitney and Attorney-General Garland, who were placed in the front row upon the right. The President was not able to be present. The chair assigned him was left vacant. The galleries were thoroughly filled. The seats reserved for the family of the President were occupied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lamont. At 12 a hush fell over the assemblage, and as the procession of mourners entered the north door of the chamber, every occupant of a seat upon the floor rose to his feet. Mrs. Logan, heavily veiled, was supported by her son, Major and Mrs. Tucker and their son, Logan Tucker, Cornelius and James V. Logan, brothers of the General, Miss Andrews, the affianced of John Logan, Jr., and Mary Brady, a cherished friend of the family and for years a member of the household, composed the mourning procession. They were ushered to their seats upon the left floor. Following the mourners came

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION,

headed by Rev. Dr. Newman, officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia. The honorary pall bearers were Gen. Sherman, Roscoe Conkling, Senator Stanford, Postmaster General Vilas, General Lucius Fairchild, Mr. C. H. Andrews, Colonel Grant, Dr. McMillan and Gen. John C. Black. They wore sashes of black with shoulder knots of black and white ribbons. They formed in two lines as they came within the bar, between which passed the pall bearers of Grand Army men bearing the casket. The congressional committee were wide sashes of white. The honorary pall bearers and committee were conducted to seats on the left of the centre. Senator Sherman and Speaker Carlisle occupied chairs at the President's desk.

The solemn services were begun by the reading of the XC Psalm by Bishop Andrews. Dr. Butler read as the burial service a portion of XV Corinthians. Prayer was offered by Dr. Tiffany, and the

FUNERAL SERMON

was delivered by Dr. Newman. At the close of the oration, benediction was said, and then, at the word of the occupant of the chair, the funeral procession was formed in the assigned order and filed out of the Senate Chamber.

At the head of the procession rode Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan in his full uniform, covered by his military cloak with one end thrown over his shoulder. He was followed by the four members of his staff in line, they by a bank of artillery with muffled and crape-covered drums, playing a funeral march. The guns and caissons of batteries moved in a double line and the dismounted artillerymen, with their red lined cloaks thrown back, marched in platoons as infantry, marines, headed by their band and drum corps, carried arms reversed, as did the militia organizations which came next. The colors of all organizations were furled and draped in black.

THE GRAND ARMY

posts and all uniformed delegations, together with six carriages containing mourners, clergy and pall-bearers preceded the hearse. This was drawn by four splendid black horses covered almost entirely with sombre trappings and cloths, and moved in the centre of a hollow square, formed by the Grand Army escort. A long double line of carriages closed the procession. The broad streets were kept clear of crowds by the police, but the sidewalks throughout the populous part of the city were thronged, despite the terribly inclement weather.

When the limit of the asphalt paved streets was passed, the muddy, slush-covered roads proved to be almost impassable for the pedestrians and many of those who started dropped out of the line and returned. Rock Creek Cemetery, in which the body of the deceased Senator will temporarily repose, adjoins the Soldiers' Home grounds, and is the oldest burial ground in the District, having been so used in 1719. A number of magnificent forest trees shade the glebe surrounding the ancient Rock Creek church. Hutchinson's vault faces the west and stands at a turn in a winding road, about 100 feet north of the chapel.

THE VAULT

is a plain, massive structure of white marble, the front relieved by polished red granite, the pillars surmounted by gracefully cut Corinthian capitals. The case which was to contain the casket had been placed in the public vault near by, but was taken out and placed in the Hutchinson vault with the head towards the north before the time for the arrival of the funeral cortege.

At 3:40 o'clock the large bell at the cemetery began to toll and the head of the procession passed slowly through the entrance to the accompaniment of a funeral air from the Artillery Band. General Sheridan, accompanied by an orderly, came in the advance and took up a position at the tomb, where he was joined by General Ordway and staff. The procession wound slowly along beneath the dark evergreen arches, and the artillery formed a line in front of the tomb, until the first of the carriages came up. Then they formed fours and followed by a military contingent, took up their position in the road to the north of the tomb. The pall-bearers alighted and took their places on the footwalk, while the hearse slowly turned the road at the foot of the hill. The Marine Band, posted opposite the tomb, played

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE,"

and with a little delay the casket was removed and placed on the bier at the entrance to the vault. By this time the occupants of the carriages had alighted and remained standing on the footwalk. Carriages containing the immediate members of the late Senator's family drove up and took a position directly in front of the tomb, John A. Logan, Jr., alighting, but Mrs. Logan remaining in the carriage throughout the ceremony. Standing near the head of the casket, Department Chaplain Swallow began to read the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic. The scene was very impressive. Surrounding the casket stood members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, army officers of high rank and gray-haired veterans of the war, with uncovered heads, while in a low but distinct voice the chaplain read the simple but solemn service. When he had finished, the Rev. Dr. Newman stepped forward and in an impressive manner delivered the Lord's prayer and concluded with a benediction. The band began to play softly as the pall-bearers stepped forward and

BORE THE CASKET

into the vault. The sounds of lamentation were heard from the mourner's carriage. The trumpeter standing at the entrence to the tomb, raised the instrument to his lips and broke the dead silence with "Taps" (lights out). The casket was uncovered and some of the dead Senator's relatives and friends looked at his features. After a few moments the lid was replaced and the case enclosing the casket fastened with thumb screws. Meanwhile, many military organizations had taken up their homeward march, the carriages following rapidly with the exception of that occupied by Mrs. Logan and her son, which remained long enough to enable her to give some directions to the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Christier, regarding the disposition of some flowers. The remainder of the floral decorations were then conveyed to the tomb, completely covering the casket. The key grated in the iron door and the illustrious dead was left in solitude.

New Year's at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A disagreeable day ushered in the New Year. A cold, drizzling rain was falling, the sky was dark and the streets deep with slush. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, however, the day was generally observed by a suspension of business and social calling. Before noon the rain ceased, and the day brightened somewhat. At the White House all of the preparations for a public reception were completed last night. There was no special effort to secure decorative effects, and flowers and palms constituted the only embellishments of the interior. The hallways and East room were in their usual New Year's attire. The Blue Parlor, where the reception took place was, lavishly decorated with cut flowers and nodding palms. The Marine band was stationed in the main hall and discoursed strains of popular music during the ceremonies. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the Presidential party passed into the Blue Parlor.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

led the party, with Mrs. Manning on his arm. He was in full dress and walked without perceptible hindrance, although his gait was slow. The President looked uncommonly well, considering his recent illness. Although there were a few lines of suffering apparent on his face, his color was good and he seemed to be in good spirits. Following the President, came Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Manning and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Vilas, Postmaster General Vilas and Secretary Whitney, Colonel Lamont and Lieutenant Duval of the Navy. The toilets of the ladies were displayed to great advantage in the refulgence of the light from the great gilt and crystal chandeliers and candelabra in the Blue Parlor and it was generally remarked that they were a marvel of beauty and good taste.

MRS. CLEVELAND

wore her hair Pompadour; her dress was pink of faille Francaise silk, plain front with matine's lace train of the same color, satin and silk striped, and embroidered with rosebuds. The neck was cut square in front and rather high with point in the back. She wore tan elbow sleeve gloves. Her only ornament was a diamond necklace which was a wedding present from her husband. She wore but a single rosebud.

Mrs. Manning wore an elaborate toilet of satin and brocade, a front of yellow satin trimmed with duchesse and point lace in panels at the sides.

Mrs. Endicott's dress was a gold color brocade set with red with court train scalloped over red velvet and red velvet reversed over white lace flounces.

Mrs. Vilas' dress was a black velvet with court train, over a petticoat of pink moirs covered with jetted net. The corsage was cut at the neck, and at the throat was worn a shell-shaped pendant of diamonds.

Just beyond the line of chairs and sofas, in the rear of the receiving party, were a

NUMBER OF LADIES,

the daughters and relatives of the Cabinet officers and others who were interested spectators of the brilliant scene, and who engaged in conversation with acquaintances and friends who slipped out of line to join them after paying their respects to the Presidential party. Among them were Miss Endicott, Miss Nellie Vilas, Mrs. H. Q. O. Lamont, Miss Jessie Lamont, Miss Hoyne, of Chicago, Illinois, a guest of Mrs. Vilas, and Miss Mary Manning. Although the dean of the diplomatic corps wore a conventional suit, most of the foreign representatives were attired in full uniform, the group representing a brilliant display of gold lace and clothes of gay hues. Next came the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the District Judiciary and District Commissioners. The attendance of Senators and Representatives was rather below the average on New Year's day at the White House. Most of the legislators were accompanied by their wives and the ladies of their household. At noon the officers of the

ARMY AND NAVY,

numbering about 250, were received. The naval contingent was headed by Rear-Admirals Quackenbosh and Crosby, and Lieutenant-General Sheridan and F. George Holt headed the army veterans. Then came the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Civil Service Commission. Immediately following were the Assistant Secretaries and the heads of the bureaus of the different executive departments, and following the department officials came about 40 of the oldest inhabitants and 25 Mexican war veterans. General Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin and the 200 or 300 of the G. A. R., which included many visitors from out of town organizations. The Union Veteran Corps was the last of the organized bodies in line, and after they had paid their respects, the general public were admitted and passed through the Blue Room, thence through the East parlor and from the

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

At half-past one, the ladies assisting in the reception were compelled to leave the White House to receive their friends at their homes and Mrs. Cleveland remained without assistance beside the President. It is estimated that seven to eight thousand persons attended the reception. The President stood without assistance of any kind, although he showed signs of weariness towards the close. It appears that he was not unduly distressed, and he is resting comfortably to-night. Mrs. Cleveland was also much fatigued, but showed no sign of discomfort during the reception, and shook hands with the same cheery smile to the last person in the long line.

Charleston's Celebration.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1.—New Year's day was celebrated in Charleston by a parade of colored troops of the First Brigade of National Guards of South Carolina. It was the largest parade of colored troops in a number of years. The march was through the principal streets and to Hasketel Hall, where the proclamation of emancipation was read. Business was generally suspended.

Continued and Substantial Snowfall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Indescribably tender are the sentiments which have come to Mrs. Logan in these first days since the news of her widowhood, and which are still coming in. Notes and letters from personal friends of her husband and herself in all walks of life and from all parts of the land. Following are a few of those earliest received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington.

My Dear Mrs. Logan:

We are greatly shocked to hear of the terrible grief which has come to you so suddenly. Words are but poor comforters in troubles like this, but we wish you to know that our hearts are filled with the deepest sympathy for you. My husband, who is ill in bed, joins me most earnestly in my message of condolence and begs me to say that, added to his sympathy for you in your great affliction, is his own grief at the loss of an honored and esteemed friend.

In deepest sympathy, your friend,
FRANCES F. CLEVELAND.

MENTOR, O.

My Dear Mrs. Logan:

How shocked and saddened I am to read of your great sorrow and of the National loss! In deepest sympathy, I am most sincerely yours,
LUCRETIA GARFIELD.

EDGEWOOD.

My Dear Mrs. Logan:

In such poor measure as so cold a medium will convey, pray permit me to express to you my heartfelt sympathy in the affliction which is yours. Your friends, whose name is legion, and those friends and admirers of General Logan, among whom I covet a place, will approach you nearer than I may in this sorrowing hour; but, believe me, the thoughts of none follow you with more profound or more respectful sympathy than mine. I am, dear Mrs. Logan,
Yours, very truly,
KATHERINE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

My Dear Mrs. Logan:

Only a wife can realize the agony with which you look to-day upon your beloved dead, and as such I offer you all the sympathy that woman's heart can hold.

MRS. D. W. VOORHEES.

HEADQUARTERS R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 1, CONFEDERATE VETERANS, RICHMOND, VA., Dec 27.

Dear Madam:

In this sad hour you have the hearty sympathy of those who, in the years ago, battled with their might against the gallant soldier, now no more, but whose memory will live with us because of the kindly heart and open hand which prompted generous aid for our helpless comrades in their need.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN MURPHY,
Commander.
ARTHUR A. SPITZUR, Adjutant.

Captain George E. Lemon, of this city, to-day received the following additional subscriptions to the fund for Mrs. Logan: Judge Henry Hilton, of New York, $2,000; Mr. Whitelaw Reid, D. O. Mills and C. P. Huntington, of New York, $1,000 each; C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, $200; John A. King, of New York, $100, making a total of about $40,000.

Mrs. Logan received to-day from William Penn Nixon, manager of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the sum of $5,000, which is the result of the first day's subscription in Chicago. The checks were all made payable to Mrs. Logan's own order, it being the wish of the subscribers that the money should not be placed in trust.

Fatal Foolhardiness.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Fort Wayne, Indiana, special says: At 8 o'clock this evening the fast express, bound east, under a high speed, struck a sled containing twenty young people, who were crossing the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, two miles east of this city, en route to a country residence for the purpose of attending a dance. Mrs. Lizzie Lepper, aged 29, and Miss Tina Minacker, aged 17, were instantly killed. Miss Lottie Eix had her right leg broken, Miss Lizzie Kanning a rib broken, Miss Lena Haight an arm broken, Miss Emma Shuler a leg broken, Miss Gusta Heim her back badly injured, and Miss Lizzie Weihke and Miss Belle Bishop were badly bruised and are suffering from nervous prostration. The party was being driven by Byron Westrum, who saw the train approaching rapidly and was implored by the gentlemen to stop, but did not heed them. The gentlemen jumped out but the ladies did not succeed in doing this until too late. The scene just after the accident was heartrending. A relief train was promptly sent to the scene with a corps of surgeons, and the dead and wounded were properly cared for.

American Opera Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Speaking of the National Opera Company and its associate organizations, Lawyer Frank R. Lawrence said yesterday: "All the principal artists of the American Opera Company (Limited) will be re-engaged by the National Opera Company upon terms mutually satisfactory. Respecting the new contracts for the seasons of 1887-8, there will be this difference: The length of the season will be from 20 to 30 weeks. The company's work will be confined to six or eight of the largest cities, embracing those only which have suitable opera houses and are capable of sustaining so large an enterprise."

The articles of incorporation of the National Opera Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey at Trenton on Nov. 26th. The articles of incorporation say: "The business of said company is to be conducted at Jersey City and at the City of New York, and the objects for which said company is formed are to establish a national opera and to furnish representations thereof to the public and to promote a higher musical education in the United States."

The capital stock is $500,000, divided into shares of the par value of $100 each.

Colorado's Yield.

DENVER, Jan. 1.—The *Tribune-Republican* says: The following is the estimate of the output of the Colorado mines for 1886: Silver $5,087,901, lead $5,123,206, gold $5,087,901, copper $182,570. Total $26,793,688, an increase over 1885 of $2,362,080.

A Leadville special to the *News* says: The production of Lake County for 1886, shows a total yield for the year of $13,750,733, being a gain over last year of $1,500,000. During the year, Leadville district sent to the markets of the United States 48,488 tons of lead, 4,160,145 ounces of silver, 36,546 ounces of gold and 138,535 tons of ore. The value of base bullion produced was $7,515,148, and that of ore, etc., $6,135,585.

A Good Move.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The proprietors of the Boston *Herald* announced to-day to their employes the proposition to give them, for the current year, a portion of the net profits of the business. After reserving the interest of the value of the property, the employes are to share in proportion to the wages received during the year. They suggest to the employes the formation of a mutual benefit society, promising to contribute an amount equal to the aggregate contributions of the employes. The proprietors say, in the circular announcing the proposition: "We hope this experiment may be so successful that profit-sharing may be adopted by us as a permanent policy.

Had Enough of Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The *Star*, this evening, says: Last night Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, who came to attend the funeral of the late Senator Logan, in conversation with several leading citizens of that State, declared most positively and unequivocally that he would not be a candidate for the sent in the Senate made vacant by General Logan's death. He reiterated his former expressed intention of retiring to private life at the end of his term as Governor.

Representative Cannon leaves for Illinois to-night.

Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 1.—The sanitary condition of the city is perfect.

A battalion of troops has been disbanded by order of President Tajeras. A mutiny was feared. Several employes of the government have also been dismissed for being favorable to the aspirations of General Santos.

FOREIGN.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S EIGHTY YEARS IN THE ARMY.

Portfolio Accepted with a Proviso.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Emperor William to-day celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian army, by receiving all of his commanding generals headed by Crown Prince Frederick William. The Crown Prince addressed the Emperor as follows:

"The army celebrates with Your Majesty the day upon which, eighty years ago, you entered the army. On several occasions we have been fortunate in coming before our chief in war to thank him for leading us through severe struggles to glorious victories. To-day, however, Your Majesty can look back upon sixteen years which have been richly blessed by peace, years above all, dedicated to the undisturbed development and strengthening of an Empire which was only established after long waiting and struggling. This work has succeeded because Your Majesty's competent and active leadership raised the capability of the army to that state of perfection of which every German soldier is justly proud. The Prussian principle that no difference exists between the people and the army because both are always ready to

DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY,

has, by Your Majesty's care, become the property of the whole German nation. In this national course lies our greatest security for the maintenance of peace. May I then again tell Your Majesty, that our strong and united nation in grateful love and faithfulness always ready for sacrifices, trusts in its Emperor, and in war looks with joyful confidence upon him as the preserver of peace, and cherishes the wish that God's blessing in fullness may rest upon him."

The Emperor replying referred to his father, who, he said, allowed him to enter the army in the hope that he would experience better times than Prussia then endured. Providence had permitted him to see such happy times in the fullest measure. These better days were especially due to the successes of the army. Here the Emperor, much moved, embraced the Crown Prince and General Von Moltke, to whom he spoke in an earnest manner, thanking him for his unparalleled services. Finally turning to the other officers present, he said he hoped to meet them again on the first day of January, 1888.

Will Take It—If.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mr. Goschen, Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Henry James held a long conference to-day. The weight of opinion was in favor of Mr. Goschen accepting office, Goschen, thereupon, waived all personal distastes and wrote to Lord Salisbury that he would enter his Cabinet under certain conditions. He will hold a conference with Salisbury on Monday.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.

THE PRESIDENT IMPROVED AND DOING WELL.

Terrible Distress in Texas.

SHARP LETTER FROM COLMAN TO GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

The Logan Fund—The Train Robbers.

The President O. K.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—The President has entirely recovered from the fatigue incident to his long public reception yesterday, and is in better health to-night than before the handshaking on New Year's day began. Regarding the alarming reports which were circulated last night about the President's condition, Col. Lamar to night said: "There is every disposition on the part of those at the White House to keep the public accurately informed as to the condition of the President. The reports are simply without foundation."

Terrible Distress.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 2.—The Fort Worth *Gazette* published to day the official report of the convention of county judges held at Albany, in this State. Twenty-one counties were represented in the convention. The total number of people in those counties now in need of food, clothing and fuel is placed at 30,000, while thousands more are without seed to plant during the coming year. An appeal is made to the State and national legislatures and to the country at large to furnish at once $500,000 to relieve immediate wants.

Atrocious Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—A special to the *Picayune* from Donaldsville says: The most atrocious murder in the annals of this place was perpetrated yesterday in the very heart of town. Mrs. Boulanger, a wealthy old French resident, was murdered by an unknown tramp, who struck her on the head with some blunt instrument. Robbery was doubtless the incentive for the crime. Mrs. Boulanger had no faith in banks, and it was generally known that she kept her money secreted in the house. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 2.—Commissioner Colman has written a letter to Gov. Ogelsby, of Illinois, sharply protesting against what he terms the violation by the Illinois State Live Stock Commission of the rules prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture to regulate co-operation between the General government and the States for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. He cites rule 10, providing that "all animals affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia are to be slaughtered as soon after their discovery as necessary arrangements can be made, and says, "It is notorious that such affected animals were not promptly slaughtered either in the distillery sheds upon the Harvey farm, or in other affected herds." He declares that despite the express stipulation that inoculation shall not be practiced in Illinois, inoculation

HAS BEEN PERMITTED.

He calls attention to the provisions that the quarantines shall not be removed without due notice to the Department of Agriculture, and that all necessary disinfectants shall be conducted by the department, and declares there has been violations of these rules of so important a character that they threaten to impair if not destroy the value of what is being done in Chicago and may lead to results so far-reaching and disastrous to the whole country that he cannot allow them to pass without entering a most emphatic protest. He continues: "It requires no great amount of search to discover the reason for the necessity of these rules is co-operation with the State authorities. This department has expended large sums of money and it would be ridiculous to do this without some means of assuring itself that such intelligent and

THOROUGH MEASURES

would be adopted and enforced as would secure with reasonable certainty the object for which the appropriation was made.

The Commissioner gives as an instance of the non-co-operation of Gov. Ogelsby the circumstance of refilling the Shufeldt distillery stables with healthy cattle without allowing the department necessary time to pass judgment on the matter and take the necessary precautions. The Commissioner adds: "Such a course makes our efforts to co-operate with your State a farce, worse even than that it removes the only guarantee that there could be some substantial result for the thousands of dollars expended in Cook County out of the national appropriation for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, and now after three months of anxiously awaiting the tidings that the contagion had been thoroughly eradicated from at least a few of the infected places in Chicago, the country is amazed to learn that the commissioners have allowed the owners of the worst infected places now remaining in the city to disinfect their own premises without satisfactory or complete supervision and practically with

NO SUPERVISION

at all, and not satisfied with this they have shown most extraordinary haste and a most obstinate determination to have this place filled immediately with fresh cattle. They allowed but a single day to elapse between the slaughter of the last affected animals and the issuance of an order to refill the stables. It is a remarkable fact that every movement of the commission for the suppression of the plague and the protection of the people at large was attended with the utmost conservatism and deliberation. There was no undue haste to slaughter diseased or exposed animals in these same sheds. Ten long weeks, every day of which cost the citizens of this country thousands of dollars, were allowed to drag along before the courage of those gentlemen could be brought to the point of carrying out this plain provision of the law. But now how different when the interests of a wealthy distilling company were to be protected! The company which had

HARBORED THIS PLAGUE

and allowed it to multiply on their premises, and which had violated the law by failing to report it, to save this firm from loss a permit was granted with most extraordinary precipitancy for refilling the sheds as soon as the last of the plague stricken cattle had been slaughtered. It is inexplicable that the commission appointed to serve the interests of the country and of your State should adopt such an erratic and dangerous policy."

The commissioner refers to the action of the commission in "resolving itself into a scientific commission for the purpose of ascertaining whether pleuro-pneumonia can be spread by immediate contact," in pursuance of which object, the obligations of the States were violated and the confidence of the country destroyed, and says: "It is generally considered safest to leave scientific questions to be settled by

SCIENTIFIC MEN,

and departures from this rule have nearly always been followed by confusion worse confounded."

The commissioner, in pointing out the danger of refilling stables, says: "With the floor underlaid by a great mass of organic filth as is the case with these Stables, the filth which is possibly saturated with the contagion, the removal of a few boards many months hence might set up an outbreak which would repeat all the losses and burdens of various kinds that have been suffered from the present calamity." In conclusion, the Commissioner says: "It appears now doubly important that you should take such action as will leave no reason for doubt in the mind of any one as to the future policy of your State live stock commissioners. To this end, I would respectfully suggest that you cause the order of the board in regard to the filling of the Shufeldt sheds to be revoked, that the cattle in those sheds be

IMMEDIATELY SLAUGHTERED,

and that this department be given an opportunity to practice such disinfection as is desirable and possible under the circumstances. I make this suggestion on behalf of the great cattle industry, for the protection of an important part of the nation's food supply, and on behalf of an unrestricted commerce, which are together threatened through this lack of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture on the part of the board which represents your State."

The Logan Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It has been decided to invest the Logan fund in United States 4 per cent. bonds, and Captain George E. Lemon will purchase at once, as a first installment, $20,000 worth of such bonds, have them registered in Mrs. Logan's name, and deliver them to her.

A subscription of $1,000 was received from Montreal, with the following letter:

THE ALBEMARLE, Montreal,
Dec. 29, 1886.

Captain George E. Lemon, Washington:

Dear Sir—Feeling and knowing that we have lost the best friend we may ever expect to have, a soldier, a statesman, and more than all, a gentleman, I take pleasure in contributing to the fund for Mrs. Logan $1,000. Please notify me where and to whom I shall send the check.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. MURRAY,
U. S. Military Operator under Gen. John A. Logan."

The Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Fred Witrock, Thos. Weaver and W. W. Haight, the latter of whom was brought here from Louisville yesterday, were photographed at the Four Courts to-day. They are the only members of the train gang who will be prosecuted in this city; all the others, who were arrested, have been released with the exception of Oscar Cook, who will answer to the court in Kansas City. All the stolen money found in the possession of Kinney, Mrs. Haight and the others has been recovered, and as they knew nothing of the robbery until their arrest, the express company considers that nothing is to be gained by prosecuting them. As to Fotheringham's guilt or innocence, the detectives and officials have but little to say. It is pretty generally believed, however, that Witrock's contemplated official statement of the robbery will remove all suspicion that Fotheringham was in any way voluntarily connected with the robbery.

FOREIGN.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY THE MADRAS FIRE.

The British Political Situation.

Terrible Loss of Life.

MADRAS, Dec. 2.—The fire in the reserved enclosure at the People's park on Friday lasted only 15 minutes. It is now ascertained that 300 persons lost their lives, being either burned to death or suffocated, while the number injured is placed at the same figure. The commander-in-chief and first Prince of Travancore, who were present, escaped uninjured. Among the victims were two European women and many European children are missing. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

British Politics.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Post*, in announcing that Mr. Goschen has agreed to succeed Lord Randolph Churchill in the leadership of the House of Commons, expresses the fear that his appointment will lead to the aband