Box 11

Folder A

Dress of Senators

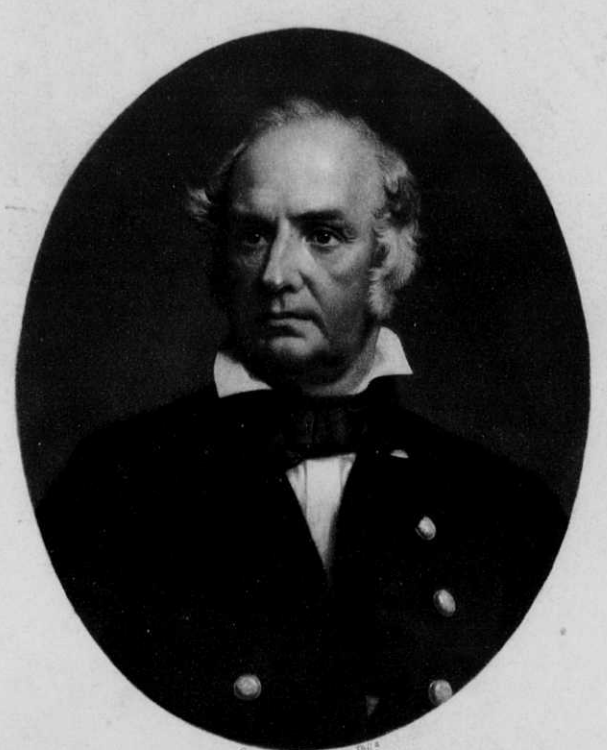
Book 10

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., ,188 .

The Senate of the United States
Passed 114 private pension bills
September 25, 1888. in forty
five Minutes

The Long Speeches in the Senate
of the United States
We air Maied by Senator Benton of
Missouree he Spok four days
Senator Bell of Tennessee five days
Senator Cole of Texas also Spoke 4 days
but the longest Speech ever printed in the
Congressional Record was that of Senator
Jones of Nevada on the Silver Question



On steel by John Sartain Phila.
after German's Photo.

E D Baker
Col Com Cal Regt

Appointed Major General Sept 21st 1861

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lic benefit.

NOT QUITE ALONE.

An exhaustive effort has been made to create the impression that CHARLES SUMNER was altogether deserted by his former friends, and that he is, just now, the most lonely and least influential man in Washington. But a correspondent, writing from the Federal City of its Christmas festivities, conveys quite another impression as to the facts. He says:

"Nearly all day yesterday the house of the independent and eloquent Senator from Massachusetts was thronged in a quiet way by friends and admirers, who came to congratulate him upon his success in the late debate.

The holidays are upon us, and nearly all the visitors in Washington, as well as officials, have hurried away. Had this debate occurred when the town was full, the ovation to Sumner would have been grand and brilliant. To read the discussion and count the vote, you would suppose the affair was like the handle of a jug, all on one side. This is not so. Sumner has a strong hold on New England nationality, and the respect of thoughtful, honest men all over the Union.

'Confound the fellow,' said a Western Republican Senator to me; 'he asks nothing of the President, and can stay where he is as long as he wishes to, and there he has the advantage of all of us. We depend upon the Executive patronage for success at home. He does not.'"

This illustrates the evil as well as the folly of trying to conduct any upright party on the principles on which the old Democratic party was run so long—by the machinery thereof. The masses of the Republican party can not be led to the polls like cattle into the shambles. The Senator or Representative who trusts to the power of truth, and the sober, second thought of the people to do him justice will in the end be better sustained than are those who put their fate in the hand of any man or set of men. As to the outcome of the controversy which has of late caused so much excitement, no friend of Mr. SUMNER's need feel concerned. His opponents knew very well that they were gnawing a file when they had tested the strength of their jaws upon him. The American people love boldness, and resolute conduct in a public man. They take kindly to the statesman who sometimes rebukes but never flatters them; who can oppose his friends when they are wrong, or approve an enemy when he is in the right. Such a man will never lack friends. Hence were CHARLES SUMNER's mistakes much more numerous or flagrant than they are, his friends will not forsake him.

SPORTS AND PERILS.

The perils of an extra session of Congr and a horse-race are about equal, so som those Democratic Senato think who journed the public busi ss to enjoy sports of Pimlico. Going over, the spe car was full of hopes, expectations, and larity, presenting a rare picture of that t of happiness which is greatly enhanced der the confident anticipation of winni which usually precedes the moment wh chance comes in to arbitrate the case. Eve body who had turned away from the dut and responsibilities of statesmanship to re in the beatitudes of a race-course expect to win, and hence the party were witho any spots on the disk of their sun of exp tation. In this frame of mind they wen they saw; they bet their money on the bo tailed horse; they got cleaned out, a they returned to the dignified theatre statesmanship wiser, if not bett men. If all we hear is correct, Senator BEC who represents a horse State, and wh prides himself on the infallibility of h judgment in horse-flesh, found at Pimlic that he had made as great a mistake in se lecting his favorites at a horse-race as i choosing his part in politics as a Bourbon He lost his money on the wrong horse, as h is losing his caste as a politician and states man by linking his fortunes with a party that has lost its future. Kentucky's Senator returned from the races in a far different frame of mind from that which buoyed up his heart and made him exuberant o the subject of fleet horses and the lik when his face was set toward that Ken tucky paradise which was opening in Mary land. He was not intoxicated with suc cess. His pocket-book was not bloated quite the contrary. Indeed, it looke a little as if a concrete rolle had passed over it. He was evi dently disconcerted and unhappy; an unless he was misunderstood he muttered soliloquy which indicated that he had los his confidence in extra sessions of Congress in caucus legislation, in horses and horse racing, and indeed in almost everything re lating to this sublunary sphere, save blu grass and horned cattle. It is intimate that the Senator is dissatisfied with th President for proclaiming an extra sessio of Congress, and is a little cool toward th Senator who moved the adjournment tha the enjoyments and chances of Pimlic might be shared, and who struck the bull' eye of fortune for himself in every stake when they were realized. This was griev ous to the Kentuckian, who begins to won der if he is not altogether on the wron side.

Personnel of the Senate.

Leaving Conklin out of the question, a glance at the senate will show you many good-looking men, dignified, well dressed, high "dome of thought," well-filled stomach, but very few with pretensions of beauty.

You often see Burnside's form and face in the fashion plates in tailors' stores, alongside of the Marquis of Lorne, and he is a man of fine appearance. He is the best dressed man in the senate, as Clarkson Potter is the best dressed man in the house, only Potter looks like a swell—a cockney—and Burnside looks like an emperor. No man in the senate looks wiser than Burnside. No man was ever so wise as he looks, but appearances are often deceptive.

Ferry, Allison, Booth, Dorsey, Jones, of Nevada, Eustis, Don Cameron, Spencer, Windom,—the younger men of the senate—are good looking, that is, they are up to the standard of manly beauty, such as you see among the business men of New York or Chicago.

Bayard, Morrell, of Vermont, Stanley Matthews, Whyte of Maryland, Cameron of Wisconsin, and some other of the older looking senators, have the appearance of ability and profundity, and may be said to look impressive.

Ingalls looks like a college professor.

Gordon looks like a soldier, with a great sabre scar on his cheek.

Lamar looks like a man with a great remorse. His head is bent down, his hair uncut, and his hand trembles.

Christiancy's appearance suggests the same idea. He is growing old very fast, and his habit of pacing the floor behind the senators' chairs, with his hands clasped under his coat-tails, is more and more noticeable. "They say" there is trouble on the old man's mind.

Blaine's appearance is familiar, only he hasn't a black hair left.

Hamlin looks like an old New England parson, and Kirkwood like an old-fashioned country doctor.

Edmunds' likeness to the picture of St. Jerome is well known.

Morrill looks like Charles Sumner, except his frame is not so massive, nor his bearing so noble.

McCreery, of Kentucky, looks like Mr. Pickwick.

Eaton, of Connecticut, looks like Uncle Pumblechook in "Great Expectations." I never see Eaton talking to a page without thinking of Pumblechook and Pip, and expecting to hear him turning to Thurman, who is his seat mate, and saying, "Now, mum, with respection to this boy."

Garland, of Arkansas, looks like one of the priests in Vibert's pictures.

Rollins, of New Hampshire, is the smallest man in the senate; Davis, of Illinois, the largest. Ferry has the most hair on his head, and Cameron of Wisconsin the least, Grover and Jones, of Florida, are the tallest men; Hamlin and Merrimon habitually wear swallow-tail coats, and McDonald wears an old fashioned cloak, like the toga of a Roman senator.

11 A 2

Third Edition.

3:40 O'CLOCK.

THE CAUCUS CONTEST.

Selection of the Executive Officers of the Senate.

The matter of most interest and one that attracted a large crowd of people on the Senate side of the Capitol to-day, was the selection of the Senate officers for the Forty-sixth Congress. The friends of the candidates were around as thick as bees, and speculations as to the chances of each one ran high. The Democratic Senators went into caucus for the purpose mentioned at eleven o'clock this morning, and the first office to be filled was

THE SECRETARYSHIP.

A number of names were put in, the most prominent being ex-Senator Dennis, of Maryland, Henri Watterson, of St. Louis, Major John C. Burch, of Nashville, Tenn., and ex-Congressman Stenger, of Pennsylvania. From the start the voting seemed in favor of Burch and Watterson, and ballots cast for the rest were scattering. After some time Major Burch was nominated, tweny-one votes being necessary to a choice. The balloting for Burch and Watterson was as follows:

No. of ballots:	1	2	3	4	5
Burch	6	9	13	19	24
Watterson	19	19	14	16	13

Major Burch on the fifth ballot having received twenty-four ballots, was declared nominated. The caucus then adjourned to attend the morning session of the Senate.

HON. JOHN C. BURCH,

nominated for secretary of the Senate, is editor and proprietor of the Marshville *American*. He has filled several offices of high trust in Tennessee, was president of the Senate, auditor of public accounts, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and other positions of importance.

SECOND SESSION.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate at 12:10 o'clock, the Democratic Senator resumed their caucus deliberations on the selection of a nominee for

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The prominent candidates for this office were L. Q. Washington, journalist, Dick Bright, of Indiana, and others. On the third ballot at 1:30 o'clock, Bright received 21 votes and was declared the nominee. The vote by ballot stood as below:

Ballots:	1	2	3
Bright	17	17	21
Washington	15	17	11

HON. R. M. BRIGHT,

the nominee, is a son of ex-Senator Bright, of Indiana, and has held high positions in political circles in that state. This is his first entry into a government position.

THE CHIEF CLERK

was balloted for next, there being several candidates, but the successful man was ex-Congressman Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina. Mr. Shober was elected a representative to the 41st and 42d Congresses from North Carolina, and served on the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

was the next in order and among the candidates were Messrs. Peyton, Brown, Buell, McMahon and Barr. The balloting resulted in the selection of Mr. Henry B. Peyton, of Virginia, one of the proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs and a prominent mason.

THE CHAPLAIN

was balloted for next and the candidates for this position were numerous, nearly every Senator having his favorite. The final result, however, was the selection of Rev. J. J. Bullock, of the first Presbyterian church of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Bullock is a Kentuckian, and brother-in-law of John C. Breckenridge. Captain Bassett, the veteran assistant doorkeeper, by unanimous consent, was retained, the Senators declaring that they would as soon think of removing the statue of Liberty as of removing the old gentleman.

TAKING POSSESSION.

Democratic Senators Going Into Caucus in New Quarters.

[Baltimore Special.]

Shortly after two o'clock Saturday the Democratic Senators filed out of the chamber. A Senator inquired whether the caucus would be held in the comparatively small committee room up stairs in which the Democrats, by Republican permission, have heretofore conducted their secret deliberations "Not exactly," responded Senator Beck. "We are in the majority now, and we will take possession of the reception room." So into the reception room they marched, a handsome and spacious apartment, adorned with the most gorgeous frescoing, and furnished in rich and expensive style. As the Democrats filed in and took their seats they gazed around with an intense but natural curiosity. In this room there has in the last sixteen years been matured, in star-chamber conclave, all the desperate and revolutionary partisan legislation by which the Republicans vainly sought to perpetuate their power. If its walls could speak, what a tale they would tell. Fyr a while, at least, it will not be given over to the objects and purposes of the past; and indeed all well-wishers of the Republic may hope that some at least of the deeds which have been decreed there may have no parallel in our future history. When the doors were closed and the sentinels placed at them to warn off all intruders, the sensations of those sentinels who have heretofore been on guard in the interests of their own party must have been peculiar also, although it is not likely that their reflections were altogether of an agreeable character. The entire Democratic side of the Senate was present at the caucus with the exception of Messrs. Maxey of Texas, Jones of Louisiana, and Hampton of South Carolina.

Washy Post Feb 24, 1879

THE Senate might, at least, let Corbin have the benefit of the unexpended balance of that "asphaltum varnish." Arrayed in a coat of this resplendent material, carefully laid on by Capt. Basset, he would return to his fellow-citizens as a shining example of Republican gratitude.

CAPTAIN ISAAC BASSETT, the veteran and popular Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, is busily engaged in preparing and arranging the material for his forthcoming volume of sketches, reminiscences, &c., of the former distinguished members of that body.

The National Republican Feb 26 1879

POLITICAL NOTES.

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MORE PLAIN TALK.

Close of the Debate in the Senate on the Democratic Caucus Bill.

A Powerful Speech from Senator Edmunds, Which Will Be Closely Examined by the President.

He Is Followed by Blaine, Who Shows Up Calhounism, from Jackson's Day to the Present Time.

Then the Old War-horse, Zach Chandler, Takes the Floor, and Causes a Decided Sensation.

He Charges That Twelve Southerners Hold Their Seats by Violence, Fraud, and Intimidation.

An Exciting Scene Ensues, Eaton Demanding that the Senator's Words Be Taken Down.

The Michigan Senator Reiterates the Charge, and in the Confusion the Roll Is Called and the Bill Passed.

Speculations as to What the President Will Do with the Measure—Miscellaneous Washington News.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS BILL.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' SPEECH.

Special Telegram to The Inter Ocean.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the Senate to-day Senator Edmunds made a long and powerful speech against the Democratic caucus bill. He held the floor for nearly four hours, going over the whole ground, and making what Republicans regard as an unanswerable presentation of the legal points of the case. The first part of the speech was very dry, being simply the recital of a long list of authorities and quotations from them, but toward the last he put in some observations of his own, so much to the point, and so interesting, that he soon had the attention of nearly every Senator on both sides of the chamber. It is regarded as significant that when Secretary Evarts learned that Edmunds was to speak he left the Cabinet meeting to hear him. He seated himself in the diplomatic gallery, and not a word of this long and able speech escaped his ear. When Edmunds concluded Senator Eaton announced that they were now ready for a vote on the bill provided no Republican wished to occupy time.

THIS BROUGHT BLAINE TO HIS FEET, WHO SPOKE ABOUT FIFTEEN MINUTES

in his usual direct and emphatic style. He charged the Democratic majority with attempting to revive the States rights doctrine and practice, which was supposed to have been settled by the war. He warned the Democratic majority that this course if persisted in would lead to another war more bloody and desolating than the last. Upon the conclusion of Blaine's speech the presiding officer directed the Clerk to call the roll on the final vote, when

SENATOR CHANDLER SLOWLY AROSE AND

that it was their call, from the first caused great laughter, in which the Democrats heartily joined. But he soon struck a subject that was not harmonious, and there was no more laughter. The Senate was as solemn as a funeral. His bold and emphatic language in charging that twelve Southern Senators held their seats by violence, fraud, intimidation and murder, and that they really had no right there as Senators, caused a sensation. Eaton, the Mr. Pumblechook of the Senate, called him to order and there was a great deal of commotion on the Democratic side, and mutterings of denial and anger. Eaton cried out that it was an insult to every Democratic Senator, and

ASKED THAT CHANDLER'S WORDS BE REPORTED FROM THE OFFICIAL NOTES,

which was done amid great excitement, Chandler, however, remaining perfectly cool and collected. Thurman, in the chair, decided that, as the language did not charge the Senators themselves with taking part in the alleged frauds and intimidation, the Senator was in order. In this Thurman safely passed a dead point of danger, and perhaps prevented a row which might have put a new phase on the politics of the country. Chandler boldly repeated his charge, saying it was the truth and known to be such by every member on that side of the chamber. He referred to the fact that there were but two Republican Senators from the South, and the revolutionists were already preparing to turn one of them out. He warned them to beware how they established such a precedent when it was so well known that twelve on the Democratic side of the Chamber had no right to their seats.

WHEN CHANDLER CONCLUDED THERE WAS APPLAUSE IN THE GALLERIES,

which were not well filled as the hour was late and the speech was so entirely unexpected. If Chandler would announce his speeches he would draw a bigger crowd than Conkling.

When he finished the Democrats looked at each other as much as to say, "What had we better do about it?" If any one had attempted to reply there would have been such a scene as has not been witnessed in Congress since the war, because the Democrats were so enraged that none of them could have spoken temperately, and

THE SOUTHERN MEN WERE IN A DANGEROUS MOOD.

Senator Eaton, who has charge of the bill, did not play with danger, but, as soon as he could collect his own shattered nerves, called for a vote on the bill, and, in the confusion that followed the speech, the roll-call commenced. It is a rule of the Senate that there can be no debate after a roll-call has begun, and the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 23, the Senate being divided on strict party lines. The Senate adjourned at once,

CHANDLER'S SPEECH AND ITS PROBABLE EFFECT

being upon the lips of all. It is almost the sole topic of discussion to-night, and the Michigan Senator is the hero of the hour among the Republicans. They declare that a few blunt truths needed to be stated on the floor of the Senate, and that Chandler did it, and did it well,

THE OFFICIAL REPORT—MR. EDMUNDS' SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the Senate to-day consideration of the bill prohibiting military interference at elections was resumed.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to certain clauses of the Constitution, to various laws, and to the writings of Hamilton and Madison as the foundation of his remarks on the bill, and said he had read from the Constitution and from a series of laws those parts which bore on the power of the executive department, to show from the beginning of the government it had been conceded and maintained, that wherever there is law there must be

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SENATOR CHANDLER SLOWLY AROSE AND SAID HE HAD A FEW REMARKS

to make. The Republicans were generally taken by surprise, as they had not anticipated Chandler would speak, although he had often said he would if it was necessary to answer a Democrat, and he seemed to think the time had come. He only occupied the floor about twenty minutes. but he crowded a century of meaning into his speech. He does not claim to be an orator, and few would claim it for him, but he speaks slowly, deliberately, and put his sentences well together, seldom repeating a word or reconstructing a sentence. It was his second speech during his present Senatorial term, and the Democratic caucus will have to take measures for expelling him if he makes many more; such for

HIS WORDS WERE THE MOST DISAGREEABLE THEY HAVE EVER LISTENED

to. He never prepares a speech, and nobody, not even himself, knows when he is going to make one, until something is done or said to arouse him, when he gets up and fires away. He says to-night that he had been brooding over the events of the last fifteen years since the war, for several weeks, in fact, ever since he heard Jeff Davis called a patriot, the closing nights of the last session, and he had been gradually getting very mad. So, this afternoon when Blaine said something to recall to his mind the reminiscences of these years, he rose with an impulse and gave the Senate the benefit of the lesson his glance at the past had taught him. The speech was as sudden as short, and as destructive, as the explosion of a Columbiad. Sudden, because it was entirely unexpected, and destructive, because, in a few words, he shattered the pleasant fancies that have been builded on reconciliation and reunion, and because he exposed. in language that cannot be misunderstood, the meaning of the Confederate supremacy.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S MANNER OF SPEAKING IS NOT GRACEFUL,

but makes up in force what it lacks in polish. He talks as if he means what he says. His long arms did move to-day according to the rules of art, but his gestures were eloquent. His voice rose and fell in a way to give vigor to his utterances, and his lips quivered with emotion as he paused between his sentences. There was no studied posturing or embroidered phrases, but sound sense and undisputed fact, uttered in plain, blunt English. The Northern Democrats were very angry, and the Southerners squirme d visibly.

HIS REFERENCE TO THE FATTED CALF,

and the fact that the Southerners claimed

CHANDLER'S SPEECH AND ITS PROBABLE EFFECT

being upon the lips of all. It is almost the sole topic of discussion to-night, and the Michigan Senator is, the hero of the hour among the Republicans. They declare that a few blunt truths needed to be stated on the floor of the Senate, and that Chandler did it, and did it well,

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PRESIDENT JACKSON ANNOUNCED POSSESSION OF THE POWER

conferred by the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, while in 1833 the people of South Carolina set up their will and dominion against the execution of national laws. The same arguments and pretexts, the same defiance, the same claim of exercise of State sovereignty and State rights, the old heresies, are reproduced on all occasions and often in the same language that was employed at that time. He repeated there was express authority to exert all the force the republic is capable of to prevent infractions of law. If the elections fail, or are prevented, what becomes of the republic and the liberty of citizens? Justice may fail, the courts may be closed by armed bands. When the power of law overcomes opposition nobody has lost anything except by delay. If you destroy the fountain of power the republic is at an end. If we, said Mr. Edmunds, surrender at this time one thing esteemed to be so small by some, and so great by those who seek to carry their scheme through, we surrender all. If you follow the red rag in the title of the bill for fear the people will think you are opposed to liberty unless you pass the bill prohibiting military interference at elections, the capture of power would be at a very cheap rate.

Mr. Edmunds then proceeded to analyze the bill, and said the preamble was contradictory of its body. The preamble declared that "the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections," while the body of the bill declared that troops might be present at the polls even on election days in the manner and under the circumstances the Constitution provides. If the preamble be true, the body is false. Mr. Edmunds said, in reply to the Senators who had preceded him, that the government does not enter a State. It is in every fiber of the muscle of every man. He wished it was in the hearts of all men of the republic. [AD-

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

A LIS SS BODY OF SENATORS—BURNSIDE FORGETS WHAT HE ROSE TO SPEAK ABOUT—LOGAN LOOKS AT THE CLOCK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Locomotion within the passages and corridors of the Capitol to-day has been almost impossible in consequence of the jam of spectators of all classes to witness the closing proceedings of Congress. Great crowds were wedged in solid masses around the gallery doors of either House, waiting in patient misery in the hope that some possible event would give them a chance to enter. Good nature was universal, although not one in ten of those who came were able to get within the doors of either hall.

In the Senate much less than the customary strictness was manifested in guarding the doors, and a general rush for a position on the floor of the chamber was submitted to for a time, until several hundred people were standing behind the chairs of the Senators.

The Senate proceedings after reassembling at 10 a. m. were characterized by a general air both of haste and carelessness. The temper of Senators was inclined toward jollity, and the crowd was in no wise disinclined to be amused by trifles.

A letter was read from the Vice-President announcing that he would not be present, and a motion was made that Senator Ferry be made President pro tempore. Senator Bayard moved an amendment substituting the name of Allen G. Thurman and a vote by yeas and nays was had. The division was, of course, upon strict party lines, but Senator Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Democrats. Mr. Thurman was defeated by 26 to 28, and Mr. Ferry was placed in the chair by a similar vote.

A scramble for the floor ensued between Senators who felt an interest in some measure which yet lay sleeping away down the calendar. A number of unimportant bills which had already been acted upon in the House were called up, and on the recommendation and assurances of Senators in charge of them were passed without discussion. An executive session took place at 10:55 lasting thirty-five minutes, and on reopening the doors the same scene was reënacted.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock, Senator Conover rushed in with a great pile of enrolled bills, which were hastily signed by the President pro tempore and their titles read in the most rapid manner, each one being seized as it was passed down by a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and dispatched by a page to the President's room for Executive signature.

One of the last measures acted upon was in charge of Senator Burnside. He had been struggling for recognition, and when at last he got it he had apparently forgotten for the moment what he wanted it for. There were only two or three minutes left before the Congress would expire. The crowd enjoyed the Senator's trepidation as he hastily dropped one pair of eyeglasses and adjusted another, and then searched in the calendar for his bill. It proved not to be the education scheme, but a bill to change the name of a schooner. It passed.

About one minute to 12 Senator Thurman came in and said that the committee to wait upon the President was awaiting the arrival of a similar committee from the House, and he facetiously suggested that the President keep his eyes off the clock.

Captain Basset, the veteran doorkeeper of the Senate, thereupon walked towards the clock, and having borrowed a cane, reached up and pushed back the minute hand for five minutes, amid the clapping of

THE RAPID GROWTH OF TEXAS.

An Increase of a Million and a Quarter in Five Years—A Veteran Doorkeeper, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 16.

It is estimated by intelligent and well informed gentlemen of Texas who have recently arrived here, that the average annual increase of population in that State for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878 is two hundred and fifty thousand, making a total of twelve hundred and fifty thousand in the last five years. Never in the history of the country has there ever before been so large an immigration into any State in the same period of time as this. It is also estimated that, under the present ratio of representation, the census of 1880 will show an increase of population during the last decade sufficiently large to entitle it to an increase of not less than *nine* Representatives in Congress.

Captain Isaac Bassett the veteran Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, has in accordance with the unanimous wish and desire of Senators on both sides of the chamber, been retained in that position. He first entered the Senate Chamber in 1831 as page when twelve years of age—having been appointed as such through the influence of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, and has continuously served in various positions connected with the Senate until the present time—a period of *forty-eight* years! At the time of his first entry into the Senate Chamber there were but two pages employed—now there are sixteen. At that time the Senate was composed of forty-eight members, now of seventy-six.

Captain Bassett designs publishing two years hence, at the close of his half century of service, sketches and reminiscences of the United States Senate during that long and eventful period of time, which promises to be a work of unusual interest. Probably there is no man now living at the National Capitol who has a distinct recollection, and is in possession of so many reminiscences and incidents of the many eminent statesmen who were members of the Senate during the first half of that period as he—embracing among them the distinguished names of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Grundy, Hayne, Tazewell, Poindexter, White, Ewing, Bayard, Clayton, Bell, Hill and Woodbury of New Hampshire, and Holmes, Sprague and Evarts of Maine—a galaxy of names that fill a wide space in the political annals of the country, and gave character and renown to that illustrious body.

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[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington Letter.

THE LAST NEW VETO—WHAT WILL THE MAJORITY DO?—PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF PRESENT APPROPRIATIONS UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1880—A FREE COINAGE SILVER BILL TO BE PASSED—EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH THE CRISIS—THE HAUSSMANIZATION OF WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT TO SUMMER AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

Washington, May 6, 1879.

To parody Byron's famous definition of man, Congress has become a pendulum between a caucus and a veto. One week ago all the world was positive that the President would sign the "anti-bayonet bill," as it is called, but while I write the newsboys are yelling—heres your evening paper with the President's veto message. The next question is what will the Democrats do about it. There is in the majority a strong sentiment in favor of adjournment without provision for the army, but it is certain that the number in favor of this policy is not as great as it was when the last session adjourned. Senator Thurman, who is the acknowledged leader of his party in Washington, is reported (I say *reported*) to have said that it would be a great mistake for Congress to adjourn without having passed the necessary supplies for the military and civil services. Just what will be done it is, of course, impossible to say, but some plan of action will be agreed upon before the end of the week, and that plan will probably be to continue the army appropriation bill of last year until the 1st of January, 1880. Although a veto of the legislative appropriation bill is anticipated, the Senate will proceed to pass it in the same form as it has been passed by the House. If the bill shall be met with the expected veto, Congress will pass the jurors' test oath repeal and the supervisors' law and, if they shall be vetoed, supplies will be voted, as in the case of the other bills, until the 1st of January next. It is confidently predicted that the majority will pass a free coinage silver bill and give the President something more to do in the veto line. Senator Beck has said: "Mr. Hayes' vetoes shall be made cheap by overstocking the market."

Outside of Congress both parties profess to be happy over the legislative crisis. The Republicans insist that they will gain by the veto of all legislation that has for its object the abrogation of legislation arising out of the war, and the Democrats insist that there will now be a clear and simple issue at the polls on the question of free electio[illegible]

It had been thought that Congress would adjourn before the 15th of June, but this last new veto complicates matters somewhat, and it may make a longer session necessary.

Spring has come upon us almo[illegible] within a week. The many parks that do[illegible]e renewed Capital city are clothed in gre[illegible]e fountains that have been still during the winter, have commenced to play, and of evenings the settees in the public gardens are occupied by sentimental people of all ages, colors, and previous conditions. Washington has too much park space and too much width of street and avenue for its small population. Boss Shepherd has out-Haussmanized Baron Haussman, who is famous in architectual and engineering history for his modernization of Paris. The streets and boulevards and parks of our little Capital are out of all proportion and the expense entailed in keeping them clean and in order is very great. Moreover, in summer, the only season in which they are attractive, Washington is practically deserted. No one who can afford to leave the city, but flies from the malarial monster that lurks in the swamps of the Potomac. The President will soon leave the White House for the more healthful hights of Soldiers' Home. He will occupy the cottage in which President Lincoln lived during the war. The Secretary of War will also leave the city for a cottage in the same beautiful park. Members and Senators who own residences in the city will abandon them to the charge of servants or rent them to careful tenants until they shall be ready to occupy them for the next session. Four years ago living in Washington was very expensive. Now, in no city in the Union, can be found such cheap board and lodging. Most of the first-class hotels have reduced their prices to ante-bellum rates, and accommodations can be had in excellent boarding-houses for from $24 to $30 per month. Next to parks and streets we have an excess of eating-houses and restaurants; at many of these an excellent meal can be obtained for 25 cents.

After adjournment I hope to vary my correspondence by writing you from the mining districts of the Pacific slope, from Eastern watering-places, and, perhaps, from Europe. C. A. S.

☞ The follow[illegible] is the [illegible]

[illegible] amendment, the House bill placing quinine on the free list.

FROM THE JOURNAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 1—Evening.

The Closing Hours of the Session.

The session ended quietly and without disorder in either house. There was considerable confusion, but everybody seemed in good humor. In the Senate, Mr. Windom set forth the position of the President and of the Republican side in regard to the failure to appropriate for the courts, and declared that both had gone as far as possible to secure appropriations from the majority side, and had given them full opportunity to pass simple bills for the ordinary expenses of marshals, without extending them to the special deputies used at elections, but the Democrats had flatly refused.

The only legislation of general interest in the Senate was the passage of the bill putting quinine on the free list. It passed without a division, and with only one vote against it. The President signed it before the adjournment. The House did little general work, but the Democrats attempted to do what by law they have been attempting to prevent the President from doing—namely, to pay any officer until an appropriation had been made for his salary. It came out that a number of persons had been employed about the House simply to give them a place at about $100 a month when there was no law authorizing their appointment. To-day about a dozen attempts were made to order their payment out of the contingent funds, but the Republicans defeated all but one.

Saved by a Miracle.

In the Senate, just before the hour of adjournment arrived, the venerable Assistant Doorkeeper stepped up in a chair in view of the whole Senate and the galleries, and with a cane turned the clock back about ten minutes. This was repeated twice amid general laughter. The object was to save a bill of some importance in regard to the Land Office business which had been signed in the House and was on the way to the Senate for signature and submission to the President. This miracle saved the bill.

Sine Die.

There seemed to have been an agreement between Mr. Thurman and Speaker Randall to make no political allusion in their closing remarks. Each simply thanked the members of their respective houses for their courtesy, and announced the adjournment without day.

A Small [illegible] of [illegible]

THE LAST OF THE SESSION.

Scenes in the United States Senate.

Describing the debate on the Army Bill in the Senate the other day, when the Republicans forced the Democrats to hear them speak, Ma[illegible] Clemmer says in the *Independent*: The S[illegible]te Gallery is as gay as an opera these perfect days in June. Yesterday I found its doors wide bespread; its long, dim spaces full of the flutter of fans, of the odor of flowers, and of fair women. In a front seat sat the stately and lovely daughter of Chief Justice Chase—Mrs. Sprague; and by her side a bonny face, relieved by a black hat, its owner looking a girl of sixteen, in a white dress, with hand[illegible]s restless as a humming-bird's wing and arms bare to the elbow. This was the young lady who one year ago became "Mrs. Don Cameron." A little further on sat an elegant young lady in black, with a pink rose in the white hat, set above a very fair and gentle face. This was Mrs. Bruce, the wife of the colored Senator from Mississippi. On a high seat in the outer gallery sat a young woman, dressed and gloved with great care, wearing a helmet hat above a broad forehead and large, pronounced face—a strong face, wearing no shadow, either from the hat or from any inward shrinking. This was Agnes Jenks, the famous witness from New Orleans.

After Senator Carpenter had finished his speech, says the writer, then up jumped little Mr. Vest, of Missouri, with the aspect of a pugnacious little dog, and began anew the ancient cant about "Southern gentlemen," and how safe the Senate, the Government, the country is "in the hands of Southern gen-[illegible] recalled the anathema of a fair [illegible] college, last October, when she [illegible] the very young man sent to teach

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giving the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the States of Virginia and Maryland respecting the boundary between said states. On motion of Mr. Whitthorne, the House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior all lands in the state of Florida not suitable for naval purposes. The House also took up and passed a Senate bill for an additional justice for the territory of Dakota. Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) asked the House to take up and consider a joint resolution authorizing the President to enter into correspondence with the Republic of Mexico, with a view of enlarging our commerce with that country. It was, however, objected to. Mr. Atkins reported a disagreement on the legislative appropriation bill, and moved that the House insist and ask a further conference. Mr. Baker (Ind.) wanted to move that the House recede. The House decided to order a further conference, and the same conferrees were appointed.

Mr. Gibson (La.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to prevent the introduction of epidemics into the United States. Passed by a vote of 169 yeas to 63 nays. Mr. Sparks moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the arrears of pension bill. The motion was sustained by an overwhelming *viva voce* vote, but the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 203; nays, 61. The original bill appropriates $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions for the next fiscal year. The amendments are: First, to allow pension agents thirty cents for each payment, and appropriating $15,000 for the purpose; second, to strike out the clause excepting pensions granted by special act; third, that in no case shall arrears be allowed to date from before the actual disability; and, fourth, limiting the time of application for arrears to July, 1880. Mr. Atkins (at 11:10) reported that the conference committee on the legislative bill had not been able to agree, and he moved that the House "adhere" (which is a parliamentary finality). The motion was agreed to. Mr. Garfield (Mr. Carlyle being in the chair) offered the following resolutions, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the House are tendered to Samuel J. Randall, speaker of the House of Representatives, for the prompt, efficient and impartial discharge of the arduous duties of his office during the Forty-fifth Congress. Mr. Dunnell (Minn.) offered a resolution thanking Messrs. Brown and Pettit, the reading clerks, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Mr. Atkins then took the floor, and stated that the conference committee on the bill regarded of most importance had utterly failed to agree. It had been discussed in every possible way without agreement. What might have been effected if the whole subject had been left to the conferrees themselves, and themselves alone, it is not necessary here to speak. Nor was he warranted in saying they could have come to a conclusion, but they felt the power behind them, which would not permit an agreement. The disagreement is radical. The House has demanded free, untrammeled elections. It has demanded intelligent juries and that jurors should not be subjected to test oaths, such as members of Congress coming from all the Southern states and representing the majesty of the people are not subjected to. About one hundred amendments were upon this bill. We were unable to agree upon most of them. We could not agree as to the salaries of officers and employes of the Senate and House, but, to be candid, they might have agreed upon them if other things had been out of the way. The action of the House in attaching certain repeal clauses has been respected and maintained by a majority of the members of the House conference. Upon such grave questions, involving the rights and liberties of American citizens, the majority did not hesitate a moment to stand fast. Differing individually in opinion of mere policy in the beginning, he believed that these questions involved the most sacred rights and privileges of the citizen. As before intimated, the committee could not agree upon that feature of the bill which proposes to repeal the test oath. The importance of selecting jurors from among the most intelligent of the people is too plain to admit of argument. Vast interests of state require the abrogation of the law which drives intelligence from the jury box. Without this repeal the sanctity of juries and courts sinks into ridicule and contempt. The committee was equally unfortunate in not agreeing upon that which related to the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals. So far as the supervisors to merely supervise elections are concerned, there is no complaint. These are selected from both political parties. But when the marshals are authorized to make arrests or otherwise interfere with the rights of citizens there is a fatal objection. There is no reason to clothe the supervisors with political power. By it they defeat a free election. That such results have been in the past is not seriously denied. But these deputy marshals are appointed on account of their ability to work for party ends. Realizing that the language of the Constitution, which confers the power upon Congress of deciding when, where and how elections for members of Congress may be construed to authorize these officers, yet a system of laws intended to protect the elective franchise has been converted into an ingenious machine to oppress the people and overthrow the jury box. No more violent assaults have been made upon the elective franchise than through the laws it was proposed to repeal. This House has taken its stand. In the sacred name of freedom it demands their repeal. The time has now come when these agencies of injustice must be removed. So long as they remain, so long will the public mind continue to be dejected. We therefore submit a general disagreement. Speaking for himself alone, Mr. Atkins said it seemed to him that the majority of the House having demanded a repeal, had reached a point from which retreat was impossible. Whatever responsibility attaches to either party, he did not believe that the majority of the House would be blamed. They can easily afford to assume this responsibility. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

At this point the speaker appointed Messrs. Wood, Blackburn and Garfield a committee to wait upon Mr. Hayes and inform him that having completed its business, the House was ready to adjourn. The speaker also appointed Messrs. Blount (Ga.), Mills (Tex.) and Hale (Me.) as visitors to the Military academy, and Messrs. publican had voted against it. There was no time to produce the *Record*, however, for the hands of the clock were pointing to the hour of twelve, when

Speaker Randall cut short further discussion by addressing the House as follows:

"REPRESENTATIVES: In a moment this Congress will expire. Its acts, whether for weal or woe, are indelibly inscribed upon the pages of history. In this hall party has been arrayed against party and interest against interest in fierce and bitter struggle, but it is due to truth to say that on every side there has been honest ambition to win popularity by seeking, by each in his own way and according to his best judgment, the general welfare. Whether or not the desired end of the public good has been successfully attained is for time to prove, but that such has been the aim of both sides cannot justly be disputed. Genuine concord between all the states and citizens thereof is the corner-stone of our National prosperity. What promotes or elevates one, at the expense of the other, inures to the ultimate injury of all. Although each representative has championed the wishes of his immediate constituency with earnestness and energy, yet during the whole period of the existence of this House there has not been a single breach of legislative decorum. That noble respect born to generous rivalry in a common, good cause, has softened all asperities. I feel that mere words are inadequate to thank fully this House for its resolutions of approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of speaker. Always responsible and onerous, and often most delicate and difficult, I have done my best. Long service here has taught me that hate or vengeance has never raised any cause to enduring honor. While, on the contrary, justice and mutual regard have often given the weaker side an easy victory. With two great parties dividing the people, each holding an important share in government; with strict accountability on the part of public servants, and vigilant eyes watching all; with reviving business and restored confidence, may we not look hopefully to the early dawn of a new era of increased prosperity and greater happiness for the country? Such is my fervent prayer. To each and every representative here I tender my heartfelt acknowledgment for the kindly forbearance extended to me as presiding officer of this body, and to say that I shall ever gratefully cherish the honor of which I have been the recipient. With the expression of the wish that you all may return safely and in health to your homes, it only remains for me to declare that in accordance with the Constitution of the United States this House stands adjourned without day."

IN THE SENATE.

Our report of the Senate proceedings yesterday morning closed with the speech of Senator Thurman in support of his motion to recede from the amendment striking out the House provision in the legislative bill for a repeal of the supervisors laws and the test oath. Senator Conkling insisted that the Senate should stand by its action. He believed the laws sought to be repealed were just and right, and would never consent to wipe them out; he would not be driven by the House, so let the extra session come. Mr. Thurman said no more important question had ever been brought before the American Congress, and it was one that must be decided sooner or later. He contended that the representatives of the people in the House had the right to diciate legislation of this kind. The House represented the tax-paying people, and it was right that it should have such power. Mr. Blaine also made a speech, insisting upon the Senate's maintaining its ground, and he, like Mr. Conkling, criticised the action of the House in attaching such legislation to appropriation bills. Mr. Whyte retorted that the practice originated with the Republicans, and cited instances where it had been done even to the extent of causing the failure of appropriation bills.

Mr. Conkling amused the Senate and galleries with a humorous comment upon the office-seeking propensities of the people of Ohio. He had listened, he said, to the senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) when he pronounced a eulogy upon the way in which they drew juries in the state of Ohio. He had heard many eulogies upon the jurisprudence and methods of justice in Ohio, but this latter eulogy rather surprised him. He was surprised to learn that it was regarded with them as an honor to serve on juries, so much so that they squabbled for the office. He knew that Ohio had become the happy hunting-ground for Presidential candidates, and he knew what general satisfaction and pleasure had been given by resorting here for such a purpose. He had an idea that it would continue the favorite field for selecting Presidential candidates, and that there were there a multitude of able-bodied men who had consented to serve the public in all manner of capacities, high and low, but he did not expect to hear that in Ohio the hunt for office had become such an industry of the state that men struggled for the opportunity to sit upon a jury. [Laughter.]

Mr. Matthews delivered a speech of two hours' duration, in which he rambled over all the old feudal laws, and wound up with thanks to the Democrats for the kindness they had shown him. The debate at one time became general, and of course Mr. Hoar had some mean things to say about the Democrats. Senator Thurman "held the fort" for his party throughout the entire night, never flagging, never relaxing his vigilance, but attacking and repelling atttacks from every quarter. The motion to recede was rejected by a strict party vote—26 yeas to 30 nays. Another motion by Mr. Thurman to recede from a part of the Senate's amendment, that striking out the test oath, was ruled out of order by the chair (Mr. Ferry). Mr. Thurman held that the amendment involved two distinct subjects, and was therefore divisible, the other side maintaining that it was simply one proposition and could not be divided. A sharp passage occurred between Senators Thurman and Edmunds, in which the latter referred to Jefferson's manual to sustain his position that the subject was not divisible. He added: "That is good enough authority for me, but what shall we do when two such doctors disagree?" Mr. Thurman retorted that the difference between the doctor of Vermont and the doctor of Ohio was that the former understood all the technicalities, while the latter was governed by common sense. Mr. Edmunds, with a bob of his head that signified the Senate would not yield, said: "This is 54, 40 or fight."

A motion that the Senate sustain its amend-

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THING OF THE PAST.

NAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

e Army and Legislative Appropriation Bills Fail —Closing Proceedings in the Two Houses—An Exciting Debate in the Senate—Fixing Party Responsibility.

The Republicans kept up their filibustering the House yesterday morning—after our report closed—until Mr. Springer abandoned the ook. He had held it for eleven hours, but said at as the other side were determined to prent action he would yield, in order that his iends might get in bills of great importance to eir constituents. The vote ordering the main uestion was reconsidered, and a great many rivate bills were passed. Mr. Potter got in he reports from his investigating committee, and hey were ordered printed. The final conference port on the postoffice appropriation bill was greed to, and it was passed. A bill to place en. Shields on the retired list as a brigadierneral was also passed. Proctor Knott got in report on the investigation of Judge Blodtt. Mr. Bliss got through a bill to give Brookn $450,000 for a postoffice building. A bill to event the introduction and spread of epimic diseases was passed on motion of Mr. ibson. Mr. Candler submitted the report of the special committee to investigate Speaker Randall, completely exonerating him, and showing that the transaction complained of was entirely legitimate. Gen. Butler offered a resolution calling upon the Treasury department to dismiss Williams, he special agent, who had written the letter bout the speaker. Mr. Frye energetically deended Williams, saying he believed the allegaions to be true when he wrote the letter. If anybody was to be censured, he said, it ought o be the gentlemen of the press who had published that letter, knowing it to be a vile slander. He selected THE POST as the special object of his criticism and charged hat it had published the letter, knowing rom Mr. Randall it was not true. He dwelt upon the honor of Congressmen, and condemned the press for speaking lightly of them. The most amusing feature of his speech was his alogy upon the reporter of the *Star*, who had efused to publish the letter because he knew it was a slander. He spoke of the high honor, tc., of the reporter who would not circulate a slander, and this caused a very audible smile in the reporters' gallery, where it was known that the reporter spoken of so eloquently is noted for the readiness with which he publishes sensations. Mr. Frye, however, in the end remarked that he got his high estimation of the said reporter from the latter's testimony before the investigating committee. In other words, the reporter, under oath, had indorsed himself. Gen. Butler withdrew his resolution. The committee's report was adopted, and the House took a recess at 7:20 until 9 A. M.

Upon re-assembling, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Kimmel reported a bill in relation to enlisting boys the navy. Passed. On motion of Mr. Robins, the House took up and passed the Senate Durham (Ky.), Knapp (Ill.) and Freeman (Pa.) as visitors to the Naval academy.

Mr. Foster (Ohio) said he would not discuss this question, but if his Democratic friends wanted to avoid an extra session he would give them the opportunity. He would, as a part of his remarks, send up and have read a verbatim copy of a joint resolution introduced in 1876 for the extension of two appropriation bills, except that he proposed to extend the time six months from July 1. This could easily be adopted under a suspension of the rules, and an extra session averted. Mr. Southard objected.

The objection was indorsed all over the Democratic side. Mr. Foster said if the House would adopt it, it would pass the Senate in a few minutes. [Cries of "No! no!"] Mr. Foster: Then you must take the responsibility of an extra session. Gentlemen on the Democratic side responded that they were prepared to take it.

Mr. Durham (Ky.) said that he was opposed to this class of legislation on appropriation bills, and he had made an effort to repeal these laws in a direct way, but it had been resisted. Whenever insurrection exists, and the state cannot suppress it, then, and in that event, it might be proper for the Federal Government to interfere. But no such state of case existed anywhere today. He believed that these deputy marshals, under pretext of law, violated law, and he had no hesitation in saying that all these statutes should be blotted out of the statute book. Failing to accomplish it in the cause of legislation, and as this was the only way in which it could be done, he was in favor of putting this legislation on these bills. He was about to retire from Congress, but he would never have surrendered this principle if the session was a month longer and he had to stay here day and night. He believed that a free ballot was the foundation of all free institutions. These laws relating to supervisors tend to corrupt the ballot-box, and he was glad that the last declaration he would ever make on this floor was to advocate this repeal, and to raise his voice for a free ballot and for the preservation of liberty. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Hale said there was no sane man in the country who wanted an extra session of Congress. The embarrassments that will follow from it are great and many, and the probability of a conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, the danger that the great financial and currency questions should be disturbed and kept in a fluctuating condition. It would be better to adjourn and let the country have peace. He believed that all these bills could have been passed, but that the majority on the other side was being driven by a revolutionary minority. Gentlemen said they did not like to attach such legislation to an appropriation bill. He held in his hand a Senate bill, repealing the test oath, which has been on the speaker's table for seventy-four days. A Republican Senate passed it and sent it here, but a Democratic House refuses to take it up and pass it. Mr. Southard (Ohio) said that as the mover in part of these amendments, he had done so with full knowledge of the probable result. The time for the exercise of arbitrary power had gone by, and the Democracy would maintain the position they had assumed here until the elections were free from the domination of the military. The Democratic party planted itself upon this, and appealed to the people for vindication. It trusted to the intelligence, patriotism and integrity of the people. [Applause.]

Mr. Atkins, in reply to a remark made by Mr. Hale, said that three weeks ago an opportunity was given the Republican side to repeal the test oath as an independent proposition, They all voted against. The Republicans denied this, but Mr. Atkins referred them to the *Record*, which would show that the Democrats had voted to suspend the rules, while every Re-

ment was adopted by a party vote, and discussion followed on the propriety of ap ing another committee of conference. M Edmunds and Conkling held that it wou undignified for the Senate to do so; they not beg the House to confer any further. Windom said the House conferrees had n those of the Senate that they would never to anything else than full repeal. Mr. said he would not stickle at the point would move for another conference. This not agreed to, and after insisting upon its po tion on the army bill the Senate, at 8:30, took recess till 10 A. M.

Upon re-assembling at 10 o'clock, Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Ferry president *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. Wheeler having given notice that he would not occupy the chair again at the session. Mr. Bayard moved to substitute the name of A. G. Thurman for that of Ferry. Anthony's motion was carried by a party vote. A number of private bills were passed. On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill passed by the House during the early morning hours, to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases, was passed by the Senate, and it is now a law. Mr. Windom sought to extend the legislative and army bills of the current year until the first of next January "to avoid an extra session," but it was objected to. From 10:55 to 11:30 the Senate was in executive session, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, who wanted to confirm a few more obscure postmasters. After the doors were reopened, Messrs. Kirkwood, Dennis, Plumb, Coke and Bailey were appointed the committee, under the resolution of Mr. Allison, to examine into the circumstances connected with the removal of the Northern Cheyennes from the Sioux reservation to the Indian territory.

Mr. Sargent crowned his legislative career with a most ungracious act—it being the de by his objection, of the bill placing the ve Gen. Shields on the retired list of the with the rank of brigadier-general. Mr. man, who had been appointed with Mr. thony to wait upon Mr. Hayes, looked clock, which indicated 11:55, and quietly gested that the presiding officer not look at the indicator for several utes. Mr. Ferry took the hint, and he was looking "at nothing," as Ingersoll would say, the patriarch Ba turned the hand backward five minutes, the laughter and applause of the galleries. Logan came in for a large share of comme entering the chamber by the main entran pausing to look at the clock, evidently an for the arrival of the moment when he shou again be a senator of the United States. The usual empty vote of thanks to Mr. Wheeler was adopted, the usual bouquets were placed conspicuously upon the desks of certain members, and the last bill having been signed, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, the gavel fell, and the Forty-fifth Congress was numbered with the things that were.

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A Bet That Daniel Webster Lost.

Here is an authentic story of a debt that Mr. Webster incurred and paid: He was coming on the boat from New York in 1844, and a letter had just been published with the signature of James G. Birney announcing his withdrawal as a candidate for the presidency in favor of Henry Clay. Mr. Webster was the centre of a gathering who were congratulating themselves upon its appearance. Into this circle stepped a prominent liberty party man (who is still living and one of the best-known figures in Boston), with the denial of the authenticity of the letter. Mr. Webster haughtily drew himself up and declared he had no doubt of its genuineness.

"But I personally known Mr. Birney," said the abolitionist, "and he is incapable of writing such a letter."

Some more words passed, when Mr. Webster said, "I will bet you forty pounds it is a genuine document."

"I will take that bet," was the instant rejoinder.

When the boat reached Boston a dispatch was found there stating the letter to be a forgery. Mr. Webster acknowledged that appearances were very much against him, but as the dispatch announced that some kind of a letter had been written, he asked the gentleman to see what it was before the bet was paid. A day or two after, when the letter had come, and proved to be entirely foreign in character to what was represented, Mr. Webster's opponent went to the great man's office to confront him with the testimony. "You have fairly won," said Mr. Webster, and reaching to a pigeon-hole in his desk took down two new hundred-dollar bills and paid him. The gentleman was astonished at Webster's promptness and apologized for taking it. "That's all right," said Mr. Webster; "it's fairly yours." The gentleman, who was a poor man then, immediately proceeded to pay a debt with it. This debt was for borrowed money received from a very distinguished Boston merchant, one of Mr. Webster's intimate friends, to whom he went and cancelled the obligation, telling the story how he came by the means to do it. The merchant looked at the bills with a meaning smile and said: "Those bills were my money only a few hours ago." He was one of a few capitalists here to whom Webster always resorted when in need.—*Boston Letter.*

A Peep into the British

It is not many years since a black cat was found concealed in the Senate galleries during a secret session. It raised a great laugh at the time, and it was said the cat let out all the secrets of the Senate. Now the English House of Commons is devoting itself to "cats." Three were exhibited there a fortnight ago. All but members were rigidly excluded from the awful chamber in which the wretched instruments of torture were shown. The "marine cat" seemed greatly to impress honorable members with its enormous power of inflicting pain. The handle of the instrument is nineteen inches in length, and from the end depends a very thick cord, which at four inches distance from the handle is divided into three separate cords, and these again are divided each into three tails, fourteen inches in length. Each of these tails, which are of fine, hard whipcord, is knotted nine times, and therefore capable of inflicting eighty-one lacerations at each full stroke.

The Republic
Washington City D.C.
July 27, 1879

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Amherst Record, Mass
July 16 1879

BOSTON.

In accordance with the unanimous desire expressed by Senators on both sides of the Chamber, Captain Isaac Bassett, veteran doorkeeper of the U. S. Senate, has been retained in that position. He was first appointed page in 1831, when 12 years of age, through the influence of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, and has served continuously in various positions in the Senate Chamber to the present time, a period of forty eight years. Captain Bassett is now having a work which he designs publishing 2 years hence, on the completion of his half century of service, containing sketches, reminiscences, and incidents of the members of the Senate during that long period of time, embracing some of the most eventful epochs known in its history. There is no man now living probably, at the National Capitol, who has as distinct and vivid recollection of the members of that illustrious body during the first half period mentioned as he, embracing among its number Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Hayne, Grundy, White, Murray, Erving, Clayton, King, Tazewell, and Tyler of Va., Bell, Pierce, and Woodbury, of N. H., Holmes, Sprague and Evans, of Me., names that have added lustre and fame to the distinguished body of which they were members, and will long fill a wide space in the political annals of the country.

Leo.

That Bob Yancey Story.

To the Editor of THE POST.

In your issue of the 25th inst. appears an article headed "Bob Yancey's Claim," in which reference is made to a statement that the said "Bob Yancey" was the son of Daniel Webster. As the last part of the article contains several "inaccuracies," I am constrained to believe the entire story false. It says: "When Sherman's army passed through Georgia, with it came Capt. Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster. He heard the story of Bob's nativity, and accidentally found him. While stationed in Atlanta he bestowed various attentions on him. He gave him a picture of Daniel Webster, which Bob still has." Now, Fletcher Webster was colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts volunteers, in the brigade in which I was a field officer, and I saw him killed on the battle-field of Bull Run, on the 30th of August, 1862, which most effectually disposes of the last part of this yarn. Respectfully,

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

BOB YANCEY'S CLAIM.

A Son of Daniel Webster, Ruined by Sherman, Wants Relief.

From the Chicago Times.

It is not generally known that there is to-day living in the city of Atlanta a son of Daniel Webster, but such is the fact. For the proof we rely not only on the intelligent account which the son gives of his own life, but also on the corroborating evidence of several prominent citizens, who say there is no doubt of the truth of the story. The son of Webster is a mulatto barber, well known all over Georgia as Bob Yancey, a man of more than ordinary intelligence. In apperrance he has some marks of striking resemblance to Webster. His broad forehead and widely separated eyes are noticed as circumstantial proof as soon as you hear the story of his birth. A few days ago I had a conversation with Bob, in which he made the following statements. It is due to him to say that his story is corroborated by the members of his former master's family, who are still living. It is as follows:

Robert Yancey, whose real name is Robert Webster, was born at Gadsby's hotel, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourth street, in Washington city, on the 20th of August, 1820. His mother was Charlotte Goobrick, a mulatto of rare beauty, and her father was one of the old aristocrats of Virginia. Mr. Gadsby bought Charlotte from Billy Bullard, of Fredericksburg, Va., and took her to Washington to wait in his hotel. Daniel Webster boarded with him, and in this way saw Charlotte. The matter was kept quiet in Washington at the time, though the truth was suspected by several of Mr. Webster's friends. After the birth of Robert, Charlotte became the waiting maid of some of the most distinguished ladies at the capital. She was in the service of Mrs. Clay for a long time, and she continued to enjoy an intimacy with the greatest man of his age. Mr. Webster once gave her a beautiful gold necklace, which she accidentally left in a drawer in Mrs. Clay's dressing case. Here her mistress found the necklace, and asked Charlotte whose it was. The girl was confused and frightened, and told the whole truth. It is said that Mrs. Clay showed the necklace to Webster, and asked him if he had ever seen it before. Afterward, Charlotte was purchased by Mr. Webster. He took her to Boston and gave her perfect freedom, though she continued to be a housemaid in his home. She died in Boston only a few years ago. Bob frequently heard from her. He says she talked freely to him of his origin, and told him many anecdotes of the private life of Mr. Webster, to whom she was passionately devoted.

When the son grew up he became the property of young Gadsby, who was a rash, hot-headed Southerner, and led the gay life so common in the old flush times. Once in Richmond he had been drinking and gambling desperately until he had lost all he had. He staked Bob, his body servant, against $1,500 in gold and lost. A man named Billy Martin won the son of Webster, but shortly afterward sold him to a Mr. Cunningham, of Charleston, S. C. This Mr. Cunningham was an uncle of Col. Ben Yancey, a prominent member of the present Georgia legislature. Col. Yancey was attracted by Bob, bought him, and kept him as a body servant. Bob was such a faithful slave that his master in 1863 gave him his liberty and enough money to start a business in Atlanta. Bob prospered, and before the Federals surrounded the city had saved a small fortune. When Sherman's army passed through Georgia, with it came Capt. Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster. He had heard the story of Bob's nativity, and accidentally found him while stationed in Atlanta. He bestowed various attentions on him. He gave him a picture of Daniel Webster, which Bob still has. Fletcher Webster was killed in a battle near Atlanta. Sherman's soldiers destroyed all the property Bob had accumulated. One hundred boxes of tobacco and other valuables of his were burned in the destruction of Atlanta. Bob has a claim pending at Washington for damages. He says that [illegible] went there a few months ago several [illegible] gentlemen who knew his origin [illegible] and attentions. He is getting [illegible] and [illegible] poor.

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THE WANDERINGS OF ULYSSES.

A Sketch of General Grant's Tour Around the World.

General Grant, with his wife and his elder son, left Philadelphia to begin his tour of the world on the 17th of May, 1877, on board the steamship Indiana, of the American Steamship Company's line, and arrived in Liverpool on the 28th, having made the passage in eleven days. From Liverpool he went to London, and dined with the Duke of Wellington on the 2d of June. During his stay in England the General was honored with an invitation to dine with Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. The invitation having been given and accepted in due form, at half-past 8 o'clock on the 26th of June, 1877, the Queen, surrounded by her court, received General Grant in the magnificent corridor leading to her private apartments in the Quadrangle. The dinner was served in the Oak Room. Among those present were Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, Princess Beatrice, Lord and Lady Derby, the Duchess of Wellington, General Badeau, and others. After dinner the Queen entered into conversation with the party, and about 10 o'clock took her leave, followed by her suite. The next morning the General and party returned to London, and for some days afterwards received the most flattering attentions from the nobility and the statesmen of the kingdom.

On the 26th of July the General and his party arrived in Geneva, Switzerland. He afterwards crossed the Simplon Pass, made the tour of the northern part of Italy, and returned to Ragatz by the 14th of August. Thence he made a flying trip through Alsace and Lorraine. Returning to England, the General, on the 5th of July, left London for Ostend, where King Leopold tendered the party the use of the royal car to Brussels. On their way they stopped and examined the principal places of interest at Ghent. On the 7th of July King Leopold, of Belgium, called on General Grant at his hotel, and had a long conversation with him. The visit was returned the next day at the palace. The ex-presidential party arrived in Palermo, Italy, on the 23d of December, 1877. Here they spent Christmas, and dined on board the United States ship Vandalia. On the morning of January 19, 1878, the General and his companions entered Siout, Egypt, and were welcomed by the American Vice Consul and his son. From Egypt the General proceeded by ship to Jaffa, on the Mediterranean, and thence made the tour of the Holy Land. After a trip full of pleasant and complimentary incidents, he embarked from Beyrout, in Syria, for Constantinople, and arrived there immediately after the treaty of San Stefano, which ended the late Russo-Turkish war. Thence he proceeded to European Turkey and arrived at Stamboul on the 5th of March, 1878, where he was received by the diplomatic representatives of the United States. In the latter part of March General Grant sailed for Italy, arriving in Rome soon after the election of Leo XIII. to the Pontificate. Having visited the principal cities of Italy, the Grant party left for France and arrived in Paris on the 7th of May, and thence soon after for Holland. From Holland the party went to Germany, arriving in Berlin on the 26th of June, when they were met by the late Minister, Bayard Taylor. The General reached Hamburg, by rail, on July 2, when followed his tour through Denmark, Sweden and Norway. At the last of the month the party crossed the Baltic from Stockholm to St. Petersburg. After a visit to the principal cities of Russia and a visit to Poland, General Grant reached Vienna, Austria, on the 18th of August; thence he proceeded to Switzerland and thence through Southern France, and finally to Spain.

The ex-President and his party arrived at Vittoria on the 16th of October, 1878, having entered Spain from France via Bayonne, and was received by Senor Castelar, ex-President of the Spanish Republic, and subsequently by King Alfonso. In December the party was still in Spain and Portugal. In January of the present year the General and party visited Ireland, and returned thence to Paris. On the 24th he embarked at Marseilles for Bombay, India, where he arrived on the 12th of February. General Grant's visit to India was marked by the attention and respect shown him everywhere by the native officers and English rulers. In Calcutta, where he arrived on the 10th of March, he was received by a guard of honor and an aid-de-camp of the Viceroy. At a state dinner given in the evening, Lord Lytton, in an eloquent speech, proposed a toast to their distinguished guest. All the notables of India were present. After dinner the General received many native gentlemen and princes. On the 17th General Grant proceeded to Burmah, and thence to China.

At Bangkok the General received a letter from the King of Siam inviting him to visit that kingdom as the guest of the government. The letter was encased in royal purple satin.

The party arrived at Hong Kong, China, on the evening of April 30. The ship was boarded by United States Consuls Mosby, of Hong Kong; Lincoln, of Canton; Charge d'Affairs Holcombe and deputations of citizens of various countries, including Japan. The party was received at Canton on May 6 by the consular officials and conducted to the Viceroy's residence. They left Hong Kong for the North of China on May 11. There were receptions and entertainments by European and Chinese parties, and a public garden gathering on May 10.

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General Grant and his party reached Yokohama, Japan, about the 1st of last July, and on the 4th the distinguished tourist, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, was admitted to an audience with the Emperor and Empress. The Mikado welcomed his guest in a cordial speech, highly eulogistic of the ex-President and of the country which he represented. It gave him, he said, especial pleasure to greet the ex-President on the anniversary of the independence of the United States. On the 7th there was a brilliant review in honor of the General, and on the 8th a gorgeous festival was arranged for him in the great hall of the Kobu Dai Gaku. No effort was spared by the Japanese authorities to make his stay in that country agreeable and varied in all its phases. A special and highly complimentary feature of General Grant's visit to China was his conversation with Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of the Province of Tientsin, now the foremost statesman of the empire, in which the General was invited to become the mediator between that government and Japan concerning the Loo-choo difficulty, the Viceroy's proposition being authorized by Prince Kung.

The party left Yokohama on the 25th of August, and had a pleasant passage to San Francisco.

Thus ends the most extraordinary tour around the world made by any human being. The journey, from the moment of landing from the Philadelphia steamer at Liverpool, in May, 1877, to the hour Gen. Grant left the shores of Japan, was one in which peoples and princes joined with spontaneous enthusiasm to honor a quiet, unpretending American ex-president.

During Gen. Grant's famous tour around the world, now happily ended, he was received with distinguished honors by the following princes, potentates and powers of the earth, besides many others not mentioned:

Queen Victoria, of England.
King Leopold, of Belgium.
The Khedive of Egypt.
The Sultan of Turkey.
King Humbert, of Italy.
Pope Leo XIII.
President MacMahon, of France.
The King of Holland.
Emperor William, of Germany.
Prince Bismarck.
King Oscar, of Sweden.
The Emperor Alexander, of Russia.
The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria.
King Alfonso, of Spain.
President Grevy, of France.
M. Gambetta.
Viceroy Lytton, of India.
King Thebau, of Burmah.
Prince Kung, of China.
The Emperor of Siam.
The Mikado of Japan.

PHENOMENAL WELLS

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The Washington Post.

NO. 3,181. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1886. THREE CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 27.
Every Evening and New Year's Matinee
Second year of the New Drama of English life, by Robert Buchanan, esq., entitled
ALONE IN LONDON;
OR, A WOMAN AGAINST THE WORLD,
Presenting the Young Emotional Actress,
CORA TANNER,
Supported by a Cast of Unusual Merit and Individual Excellence.
New and Realistic Scenery,
Startling Mechanical Effects,
Including the Westminster Bridge,
House of Parliament and the
Old Sluice House,
With Rising Waters at Opening of Gate.

—NEXT WEEK—
BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The Great Comic Opera Success from Temple Theatre, Philadelphia,

THE LITTLE TYCOON.

BY WILLARD SPENSER, ESQ.
Superb Scenery, including Panorama of New York B[illegible] and Harbor and the
"BARTHOLDI STATUE OF LIBERTY."
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid properties, Augmented Orchestra, Electric Effects.
GRAND CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES.
Next attraction—MRS. LANGTRY.

HARRIS'S BIJOU THEATRE.

Every Afternoon and Evening During the Week.
GEORGE C. BONIFACE
As TOM BADGER in Boucicault's Great Melodrama,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
Supported by an Excellent Company.
A CARLOAD OF NEW SCENERY.
UNION SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT.
GREATEST FIRE SCENE EVER WITNESSED.
Next Week—"MAY BLOSSOM."

KERNAN'S WASHINGTON THEATRE.

A POSITIVE ATTRACTION FOR HOLIDAY WEEK.
Matinee every day at 2 p. m.
—The peerless and unapproachable—
IDA SIDDON'S BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Supported by the
GREATEST COMPANY OF SPECIALTY ARTISTS,
In the latest sensation, entitled
A STRIKE IN THE HAREM.
Grand Amazonian March. Introducing Original Classic Groupings and Pictorial Tableaux.
EVERYTHING NEW, NOVEL and ORIGINAL.
Remember, Matinee Every Day.

DIME MUSEUM.

HAPPY, HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Every afternoon and night this week,
America's brightest star,
—LOUISE ARNOT—
Supported by a great dramatic company.
A DOLLAR PERFORMANCE FOR A DIME.
Change of programme every night.
Monday—HIDDEN HAND, a great play. Tuesday—M'LISS, a splendid prize of acting.
Wednesday—FUN ON THE POTOMAC.
Admission to all only 10 cents.

LAW LECTURES

AT MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 313 Sixth street n. w., near Pennsylvania avenue, half a block from City Postoffice.
EVERY FRIDAY AT 6:15 P. M.
Tickets, single lecture.....25 cents.
Full Course, thirteen lectures.....$2.00.
Free to students. de15-d&8mo

PANORAMA OF BATTLE OF BULL RUN

Fifteenth st., two blocks south of Pa. ave.
The most Realistic Battle Scene ever Painted.
Lighted at night by 300 electric lights.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sundays half price. e24-d&8

MISS ROSA RAND,

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION AND VOICE CULTURE.
Prepares Ladies and Gentlemen for the DRAMATIC STAGE.
Particular attention paid to coaching amateurs and preparing students for reading on platform, social and home circle. Can be seen from 11 until on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS
NO. 1338 H STREET NORTHWEST,
Washington, D. C. no3-eo1m

SHELDON'S ACADEMIES 1004 F ST. N. W., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays Third st. and Pa. av. s. e., Tuesdays and Fridays All the latest dances taught. oc2

GROCERIES.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

To purchase your Christmas goods of us, for we can save you money if you will but heed our advice.

TO THE LADIES.

Now is the season for Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Malaga Grapes, Florida Oranges, &c. Our new store is stocked to its utmost capacity with Holiday Luxuries of every kind.

And while speaking of these goods we want to inform you that fresh nuts are much higher in

DRY GOODS

FOR RECEPTIONS AND PARTIES.

SEATON PERRY,
(Successor to Perry & Brother),
ELEGANT GOLD AND SILVER BROCADED AND STRIPED SATINS FOR DRESS FRONTS AND PANELS.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILK GAUZES AND ILLUSIONS.
NEW BLACK AND COLORED SILK ILLUSIONS AND BRUSSELS NETS.
MOIRE FRANCAISE IN BLACK AND ALL THE NEW COLORS.
SUPERB STOCK OF BLACK AND COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE, SATIN DUCHESSE, BRADAMMS, MASCOTTE, JERSEY, SURAH AND GROS GRAIN SILKS.
EVENING SILKS AND SATINS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS FROM 20 TO 28 INCHES WIDE IN BLACK AND 20 DIFFERENT SHADES, RANGING FROM $4 TO $8 PER YARD.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS FROM FROM $1.25 TO $5 PER YARD.
TREFOUSSE AND PERINOT'S KID GLOVES FROM 2 TO 16 BUTTONS LONG.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK HOSIERY.
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS AND LENGTHS, WITH NAPKINS, ALL SIZES, TO MATCH.
NEW FANCY LINEN DAMASK FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS, WITH DOYLIES TO MATCH.
8-4 WIDE DOUBLE-FACED CANTON FLANNEL FOR TABLE COVERING.
"GREATLY REDUCED PRICES" ON IMPORTED WRAPS, JACKETS, NEW MARKETS AND SEAL PLUSH SACQUES AND JACKETS.
SPECIAL APARTMENT FOR DISPLAYING EVENING GOODS BY GAS LIGHT.
PLAIN FIGURES AND CORRECT PRICES.
SEATON PERRY,
Perry Building,
Pennsylvania ave. cor. 9th st.
Established 1840.

FIVE DAYS' "REMNANT" SALE

Commencing MONDAY, December 27, and continuing Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, we shall inaugurate a GRAND FIVE-DAY REMNANT SALE, during which period we propose to offer "Remnant" Bargains unprecedented.

During the enormous Christmas trade, the largest since we have been in business, it was inevitable that many goods should get disarranged, crumpled, soiled or otherwise disordered, hence we shall bring forward all such goods, and shall make such unparalleled reductions as will undoubtedly cause their immediate distribution.

This sale will include everything we can consistently call a "Remnant," in other words, everything we wish to sell at reduced price, such as "Short Lengths," "Odd Sizes," Broken Lines, Odd Lots and "Left Over" Christmas goods.

The Press of business at this writing makes it impossible to specify any particular items in this issue, hence the first instalment of "Remnant" bargains will be published in "The Star" of December 27, to which we call your special attention.

Each succeeding day will note additional attractions for this extraordinary Five-Day "Remnant" Sale, and as many lines will necessarily be overlooked, we beg our customers not to await advertised reductions but to call early and often, as genuine bargains will be offered.

Special attention is called during this sale to our offering of Tossed and Wrinkled Handkerchiefs, which we shall mark at such

JNO. A. LOGAN DEAD

The Soldier and Statesman Stricken Down.

HIS DYING MOMENTS PAINLESS.

Many Friends Surround Him at the Last.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

Mrs. Cleveland Sends a Sympathetic Note.

HIS LONG AND VARIED CAREER.

The Effect of His Death Upon National and State Politics.

John A. Logan died two minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon surrounded by the members of his family and a large number of his friends and political associates. Although the General had been ill for some time and his condition was known to be very critical a fatal termination of his case was not looked for so soon, and his family hoped that with his strong constitution he would be able to entirely recover his health.

His case was considered hopeful until after the consultation of physicians on Friday night, when it became apparent that he was sinking very rapidly and his disease could only terminate fatally; but even then the end was not looked for so soon. From that time on, however, the congestion of the brain, brought on by rheumatic fever, rendered him subject to frequent attacks of stupor and unconsciousness.

Throughout Christmas day his condition remained practically unchanged, and his physicians looked forward with anxiety to the night. At the evening consultation on that day it was decided that one of the physicians should remain by his bedside constantly until some change had

ing Him that he had been permitted to live so long a life of usefulness and to do so much for his nation and humanity. He asked consolation for those left and especially for the General's wife. When his prayer ceased the General was already dead and the silence of the room was broken only by the sobs of the stricken wife and daughter.

Mrs. Logan's devotion to her husband since his sickness had been untiring. She had nursed him night and day, taking neither rest nor sleep, and the final shock completely crushed her. She reproached herself for even the few times she had been absent from him since his sickness, and especially for her attendance on the [illegible] held Fair, of which she [illegible] General's [illegible] bedside. [illegible] her on, and [illegible] the other ladies about the house looked [illegible] her comfort and tried to [illegible] her to rest. She lay down and, finally, about 5 o'clock, slept for a little while. In the course of the evening, when Mr. Dawson went to her for some information for the reporters, she gave the information and said: "Say to them that they will never write the life of so good and noble a man as he was."

THE DEATH ANNOUNCED.

For a moment after the General's death the watchers by his bedside stood in silence as they looked upon the lifeless features of the warrior-statesman and then his death was announced to the many anxious friends in the parlors below. The news soon spread over the city, and expressions of sympathy were heard on all sides.

All day long, both before and after the General's death, the carriages of sympathetic callers have occupied the space in front of Calumet Place, while hundreds of pedestrians of all walks in life have climbed the hill upon which the Logan mansion stands; to ask if it were true that all hope was past. Among those who thus actively expressed their grief and sympathy were:

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary and Mrs. Manning, Senators Sherman, Cullom, Allison, Beck, Voorhees, Wilson, of Iowa, Dolph, Gorman, Hampton, Spooner, Cockrell, Harris, Frye, Platt, Mahone, Eustis, Whitthorne, Senator and Mrs. Miller, Senator and Mrs. Payne, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, the Ministers of Switzerland, Chili, Venezuela and the Argentine Republic, Justice Matthews, Gen. and Col. Sheridan, Gen. Anson McCook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bancroft Davis, Prof. and Mrs. Bell, Representatives Hitt, Henderson, Payson, Springer, Rowell, Townshend and Thomas, of Illinois, being all the Illinois delegation at present in the city; Symes, of Colorado, and Burrows, of Michigan; Col. Boyall, Dr. Charles C. Byrns, M. S. Bell and Robert I. Fleming.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

Scores of telegrams of condolence have been pouring in during the day from all parts of the country, among the latest being one from ex-Senator Conkling, expressing his inability to credit the reported imminence of the danger and asking for information. Telegrams of inquiry before the General's death were received from ex-Secretary of War Lincoln, Governor Alger, of Michigan; William M. Davis, of Quincy, Ill.; A. M. Jones, John J. Knickerbocker and S. M. Turner of Chicago; J. W. Wham, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ellwood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fish and Mrs. M. Pierce, of Jolliet, Ill., and Melville E. Stone, of the *Chicago News*.

The first telegram received after the news of the General's death had been telegraphed over the country was from Col. F. D. Grant, and was as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—We are distressed at the terrible news, and all join in regrets for the lost and sympathy for the living.

F. D. GRANT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26.—The startling news of your husband's death has just reached us. Never until 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, Gen. 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 CITY, Dec. 26.—Little did I think when telegraphing you this morning that so great a sorrow was so near. Accept my deep sympathy in your great bereavement.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—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.

WM. B. CROOKS, Mayor.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26.—A friend just telegraphed the awful news, too sudden and dreadful to be named. I wrote you this morning. May God sustain you all in this sad calamity.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26.—We hear with profound sorrow of the departure of your noble father. He is gone to the better world

result of congestion of the brain due to the rheumatic fever from which he was suffering. Dr. Baxter added that his patient's stomach had not been affected at any time during his illness, but he was able to take nourishment until the last. He lived almost entirely on milk during his sickness and also drank some coffee.

"We first gave up hope last Friday night," said Dr. Baxter. "He was then so much reduced that we looked upon the case as probably fatal. His mother and brother both died from the same cause. The disease found him in a decidedly unfit condition, both mentally and physically, to combat it. He was very much worried in mind in reference to the printing of his book, and since he has been sick the newspaper discussion about the Grant correspondence has added much to his worry."

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 the coming of a snow storm. The seeds of his disorder were sown during the war, his first attack of rheumatism having followed immediately the end of a twenty-four hour march through a blinding snow storm. His last attack, too, resulted from brief exposure to the snow storm of a fortnight ago, and his death preceded by a few minutes the beginning of a heavy flurry, which, though brief, covered the earth with a thick carpet of white.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

Distinguished Persons Bear Testimony to the Nation's Loss.

The news of Gen. Logan's death was made known to the President by a message from THE POST. 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 had become 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. Mrs. Cleveland sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Logan late in the afternoon. In it was expressed the heartfelt sympathy of President Cleveland and herself. She said that the President's ill-health alone prevented him from calling in person.

THE CABINET.

Secretary Bayard: "Something suggested Gen. Logan to my mind just a half hour ago, and I turned to my children and remarked what a career he had had. I was thinking what a strong, active, vigorous life he had lived, how much he had undergone, how much he had suffered. It is sad when a manly career so active and vigorous as his closes, but he finds rest and peace at last."

Secretary Whitney: "Gen. Logan was of a very strong type. His courage and fearlessness and the absence of all humbuggery and fakeness in his character were what I most admired. Formerly he was not credited with the great intellectual power which has lately been conceded to him. He is another of the great national figures of the Republican party gone. He is a great loss to the country in my judgment."

Attorney General Garland: "Senator Logan and myself were four years together in the Senate. I did not know him personally until we met there. We served together on the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Territories. I always found him agreeable, and he was very kind to me and my friends. He was very active, energetic and straightforward. You always knew his position on all leading questions. He was a man of great force of character, and did, within my knowledge, many kind and good things. He had a faculty of mingling with and managing men, and making himself felt in everything he undertook. His party, and the country as well, will deeply feel his loss. I liked him very much and sympathize keenly with his family and friends in his death."

Secretary Manning: "Gen. Logan impressed me as a man of affairs, one who had a large acquaintance with the public affairs of the country. I am not qualified to give an estimate of him as a politician or his statesmanship, but there can be no doubt he was a brave soldier and a man of great force of character. His death is a surprise to me, and a subject of deep sorrow. Mrs. Manning and myself on returning from church to-day called at Senator Logan's residence to inquire after his condition and to pay our respects, for I did respect him."

THE SENATE.

Senator Sherman: "Gen. Logan has always filled a very conspicuous position since he has been in public life. I knew him before the

dest 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 don't believe the doctors 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 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 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 the 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."

GEN. BLACK.

Gen. Black: "From feelings of personal regard and esteem, which at this time obscure all others, I decline to consider in any way the political effect of his decease. Gen. Logan was a great soldier, without question—I think the greatest volunteer officer of the war. In the general estimate he rose to the height of a hero. He was the type of the volunteer: brave, energetic, quick, untiring and successful."

DR. NEWMAN'S TRIBUTE.

He Decribes the Death Scene and Delivers a Panegyric.

Dr. John P. Newman, toward the close of an earnest sermon last evening at the Metropolitan Church, spoke of the decease of Gen. Logan, at whose bedside he stood when Death claimed the soldier and statesman. Dr. Newman spoke very feelingly, and his voice trembled and his eyelids quivered as he described the death-bed scene. Many of the congregation wept audibly, and the forms of many strong men, who, with handkerchiefs over their faces, leaned over the back of the pews in front of them, shook with emotion. Dr. Newman said that the General was unconscious from 4 o'clock in the morning until his death. He had suffered terribly from the disease, inflammatory rheumatism, which conquered him—suffered as he had not suffered on many a field of battle and on many a weary march. Then he continued:

He who had braved the storm of battle and had laughed at the music of the cannon ball, in the racking torture of that fearful disease lay groaning, groaning, groaning. Perhaps you will remember only a few Sabbaths ago I administered to him the holy sacrament. Too humble in spirit to kneel on the cushion, he knelt on the floor and his countenance, that countenance peculiar to him, in its color, assumed a whiteness like a piece of polished marble. I was struck with the similarity of his attitude and expression to that of Chief Justice Chase, to whom I gave the sacrament just prior to his decease.

This country will not know, will not realize its indebtedness to John A. Logan. The death scene is imperishable. I could have wished for the presence of an artist. There upon his dying couch was the hero, breathing his last. There by his side rested and prayed the woman he had lead to the bridal alter. By her side, the faithful son seeking to comfort his mother. On the other side the beloved mother and her husband. Here stood the dear sisters; there the anxious physicians, here the chief of our armies, there Senators, Representatives and sorrowing friends. Oh, how the strong men wept! His happier hours were recalled as halycon moments, precious memories were revived, when they saw the strong man in the prime of his power, in the fullness of his popularity, almost within reach of the prize for which the noblest of American citizens aspire—see him end his days. Would that a stenographer had been there to have recorded for immortality the expressions of the weeping wife, expressions of her undying love for him and of his constant and tender care for her. He had been to her a tower of strength, he had confided his dearest love to her, and in their beautiful married life they had found peace and happiness.

Thus another great American has gone; but it is not for me to speak at length on his worth, his patriotism or his services. On this blessed Sabbath night he rests, and the sacrament he received from my hands was the pledge of his faith to the dear Savior.

To a POST reporter, after the services, Dr. Newman simply said: "The country has lost a pure patriot and statesman. I have lost a dear friend."

Many members of the congregation, to whom the death of Gen. Logan was unknown until the announcement by Dr. Newman, remained after the services to learn further particulars of his death.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

What the Illinois Representatives Say Regarding the Political Effect of His Death.

Infantry. Young as he was he served his country in Mexico with distinction from the beginning to the end of the war which found him acting quartermaster of his regiment.

STUDYING LAW.

Returning home after the declaration of peace he resigned the county clerkship of Jackson County, to which he had been elected in 1849, and became a student in the law department of Louisville University. After graduating he returned to his old home, near the town of Murphysboro, to form a copartnership with his uncle, ex-Gov. Jenkins, and at once began to acquire a lucrative practice. It was about this time that he secured considerable reputation and gave an instance of his personal courage by pursuing with two men a gang of desperate horse thieves that rendezvoused in the swamps of Southeastern Missouri, and returning with the stolen property.

In 1852 Mr. Logan was elected to the State Legislature and at the expiration of his term resumed his law practice. He was then elected prosecuting attorney, and it is stated that while he held this office not a single instance in which he prosecuted did a guilty person escape conviction and not one of his indictments was ever quashed. In 1856 he was again sent to the State Legislature, being elected during the famous Fremont campaign.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In 1858, Mr. Logan was elected by the largest majority up to that time cast in his district, to represent the Ninth district in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Two years later he was unanimously renominated and re-elected by an increased majority to the Thirty-seventh Congress. In that Congress he was active in striving to bring about what was known as the "Crittenden Compromise," believing that that measure would avert the threatened war. On the 5th of February, 1861, he made a speech advocating compromise, but declaring that "he had himself denied and did yet deny the right of secession."

HIS WAR RECORD.

Brilliant and Brave Services Under Famous Generals.

Gen. Logan began his military experience as a private in the ranks at the first battle of Bull Run. Then he went home, and at some personal risk—for his constituents had passed resolutions favoring secession—he organized the Thirty-first Regiment for Cairo, where he was assigned to McClernand's brigade under Grant. He drilled and disciplined his regiment himself, and in six weeks after the enlistment of his men led them in the battle of Belmont, Mo. At this battle, which was a victory for the Union forces, Logan's horse was shot under him, and his pistol at his side was shattered to pieces by the fire of the enemy. He also participated in the movement against Fort Henry, and was the first to enter the captured fort. His regiment was constantly engaged at the siege of Fort Donelson and on the afternoon of the third day he received a severe wound in his left arm and shoulder and a flesh wound in his thigh. He remained upon the field, however, until, from exhaustion and loss of blood, he had to be carried off. His wounds were so severe that for weeks his life was despaired of. For his gallantry at the siege of Fort Donelson he was, upon Gen. Grant's recommendation, made a brigadier general of volunteers. In 1862 he declined a reelection to Congress on the ground that he would remain a soldier until the war was over.

Gen. Logan did not participate in the battle of Shiloh, arriving just as the engagement was concluded, although he left his bed before his wounds were healed. He took a distinguished part in the movement before Corinth, receiving the special thanks of Gen. Sherman in the latter's official report. He was prominent in the minor battles which led up to the siege of Vicksburg, especially Champion Hills, having his horse shot from under him in one engagement. At the siege itself he was also conspicuous. It was his men who tapped and mined Fort Hill, which was the way to Vicksburg and it was at his headquarters that the famous interview took place between Pemberton and Grant, when the former endeavored to secure terms for capitulation. Logan's division was the first to enter the city with Grant at its head and Logan himself was made military governor. At the same time he was presented by the board of honor of the Seventeenth Corps with a gold medal, inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which he had been most distinguished for

the 16th of January, 1872, was for Congressional relief for the City of Chicago, which had just been visited by fire. At the close of his term he resumed his law practice in Chicago, but in January, 1879, he was again elected to the Senate. When his term expired, in 1885, his return was imperrilled by the closeness of the State Legislature, but he was finally elected. His term would not have expired until March 3, 1891.

It would fill many columns to give merely a list of the legislative measures which have been originated or perfected by Gen. Logan, and are now upon the statute-book. Scarcely a measure of National importance has been passed by Congress during the nearly twenty years since the suppression of the Rebellion, whether upholding and strengthening the public credit and touching finances generally, or respecting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the insurrectionary States, the retrenchment and reduction of governmental expenses, the reform of abuses in the machinery of Government, the various appropriation bills, measures looking to pensions and their increase, and the equalization of bounties, the tariff or the internal revenue, the civil service, army reform, currency and national banks, internal improvements, railroad subsidies, public lands, Indian affairs, the education of the masses, that does not bear the impress of his brain and hand.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

Perhaps the bill with which his name will be longest associated is that which proposed to restore Gen. Fitz-John Porter to the army with $60,000 back pay. For four days, March 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1880, Senator Logan spoke against this bill, and it was finally defeated. In November, 1881, he wrote a four-column letter to the *Chicago Tribune* in reply to Gen. Grant's article in the *North American Review* in defense of Fitz-John Porter. Again, on March 14, 1884, Senator Logan opposed the passage of the bill to place Gen. Porter on the retired list of the army as colonel, without back pay. This bill, though it finally passed, was always bitterly fought by Senator Logan.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

How He Gained the Second Place on the Ticket.

As far back as 1870 Gen. Logan's name was occasionally mentioned in the press of the country as a Presidential possibility, but it was not until 1874 that his nomination was strongly urged upon the convention which was to meet two years later. That convention nominated Hayes and Wheeler. Early in 1880 a Presidential "boom" in his favor was again started, but he nipped it in the bud by declaring himself in favor of Gen. Grant. He led the famous 306 who voted for Grant at the Chicago Convention, but when Garfield was nominated he entered heartily into the campaign. After Garfield's inauguration, when troubles arose within the party, Logan supported the Administration cordially.

For some time prior to the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago on June 3, 1884, Gen. Logan's name was again prominently put forward for the Presidential nomination. Gen. Logan, it may be stated, did little or nothing towards encouraging this feeling in his favor, but his name was presented by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. During the balloting in the convention Gen. Logan, with his wife and two or three friends, was in the upper rooms of his residence in this city receiving dispatches direct from Convention Hall. Before the third ballot was concluded the General, sitting on the edge of a couch, wrote in pencil the famous dispatch which decided the contest. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1884.

To Senator Cullom, Convention Hall, Chicago:

The Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Upon the receipt of this dispatch Senator Cullom threw the strength of the Illinois delegation for Blaine, and made his nomination certain. Then the Vice Presidency was tendered to Gen. Logan, who simply replied:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 7:30 p. m.

A. M. Jones, Grand Pacific, Chicago:

The Convention must do what they think best under the circumstances.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

When his name was presented to the Convention for the Vice Presidential nomination it received 779 votes on the

A DOLLAR PERFORMANCE FOR A DIME.
Change of programme every night.
Monday—HIDDEN HAND, a great play. Tuesday—M'LISS, a splendid piece of acting.
Wednesday—FUN ON THE POTOMAC.
Admission to all only 10 cents.

LAW LECTURES
AT MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
313 Sixth street n. w., near Pennsylvania avenue, half a block from City Postoffice.
EVERY FRIDAY AT 6:15 P. M.
Tickets, single lecture......................25 cents.
Full Course, thirteen lectures................$2.00.
Free to students. de15-d&81mo

PANORAMA OF BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
Fifteenth st., two blocks south of Pa. ave.
The most Realistic Battle Scene ever Painted.
Lighted at night by 300 electric lights.
Open from 9 A. M to 10 P. M.
Sundays half price. e24-d&8

MISS ROSA RAND,
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION AND VOICE CULTURE.
Prepares Ladies and Gentlemen for the DRAMATIC STAGE.
Particular attention paid to coaching amateurs and preparing students for reading on the platform, social and home circle. Can be seen from 11 until on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS
NO. 1338 H STREET NORTHWEST,
Washington, D. C. no3-eo1m

SHELDON'S ACADEMIES 1004 F ST. N. w., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays Third st. and Pa. av. s. e., Tuesdays and Fridays All the latest dances taught. oc2

GROCERIES.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
To purchase your Christmas goods of us, for we can save you money if you will but heed our advice.

TO THE LADIES.
Now is the season for Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Malaga Grapes, Florida Oranges, &c. Our new store is stocked to its utmost capacity with Holiday Luxuries of every kind.
And while speaking of these goods we want to inform you that fresh nuts are much higher in price in the wholesale market than they were a month ago.
We secured a large stock of FRESH AND FINE NUTS at low prices and intend giving the public the benefit of our seasonable purchase.
Again, if you are making cake, order a bag or barrel of our
"INVINCIBLE" FLOUR.
For Delightful Cake, Bread or Hot Rolls it is unexcelled. The price is low.
Then we have elegant Fruit Cake, in two and five-pound boxes; splendid Preserves, in glass, in a variety of styles. All cheap in price for the quality. Elegant Canned Peaches for dessert and the best grades of Corn and Tomatoes at just as low prices as we can possibly sell them.

TO THE GENTLEMEN.
A gallon of our Pure Old Rye Whisky, four (4) years old (straight from the distillery), at $2.50 a gallon, purchased now and set aside for the Holidays, would be a wise purchase. You'll have some friends in to see you, and a little of the "good cheer" is admissible. The quality of this is splendid and the price is very low.
FURTHERMORE,
If you have a friend who is fond of a good Cigar (or if you like them yourself), a nice and suitable present for your friend would be a box of fifty of our "Opera Bouquet" Cigars at $2.50 per box. They are handsome in appearance and delightful in quality. Just step into our new store and see them.
Now to all, let us impress you with the advantage to be realized by making your purchases before the great rush just before the Holidays.
N. T. METZGER & BROTHER,
je22d&81m 417 Seventh street n. w.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Peloubet's Select Notes on the International Lessons for 1887.
Vincent's Lesson Commentary for 1887.
All the Lesson Helps and Lesson Papers for Teachers and Scholars.
Physicians' Visiting Lists, Diaries, Pad Calendars, New Year's Cards, Engraving and Card Plate Printing. A box of Choice Stationery, 5 quires paper and 5 packs envelopes, for 85 cents. The best value for the money at
WM. BALLANTYNE & SON'S, 428 Seventh st.

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 16, 1886.
Sealed proposals are invited for four (4) Hardwood Bulk-heads with gates for the new Pension Building. Specifications can be obtained and drawings seen at this office. Bids will be opened on 17th of January, 1887, at 2 p. m., in presence of bidders. M. C MEIGS,
Supervising Engineer and Architect,
de20,22,24,27,29 1316 N street n. w.

HOTELS.

THE EBBITT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
FOUR IRON FIRE ESCAPES.
TERMS, ... $3 and $4 PER DAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR, COR. 15TH ST. AND N Y. ave., opposite Treasury; choicest location; on all car lines; elegantly furnished; cuisine unsurpassed; rooms can now be engaged.

HOWARD HOUSE,
Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
TERMS, $2.50 PER DAY.
jy2-1y JOHN B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON.
1401 NEW YORK AVE., COR. 14TH ST.
Permanent and transient guests accommodated. Cars to all parts of the city pass the door.
MRS. M. J. COLLEY,
oav27-tf Proprietress.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
Opposite B. & P. Depot, Washington, D. C.
LEVI WOODBURY, Proprietor.

GILSEY HOUSE.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
COR. BROADWAY AND TWENTY-NINTH ST
NEW YORK CITY.
...B. H. BRESLIN & BROTHER,
Proprietors.

make such unparalleled reductions as will undoubtedly cause their immediate distribution.

This sale will include everything we can consistently call a "Remnant," in other words, everything we wish to sell at reduced price, such as "Short Lengths," "Odd Sizes," Broken Lines, Odd Lots and "Left Over" Christmas goods.

The Press of business at this writing makes it impossible to specify any particular items in this issue, hence the first instalment of "Remnant" bargains will be published in "The Star" of December 27, to which we call your special attention.

Each succeeding day will note additional attractions for this extraordinary Five-Day "Remnant" Sale, and as many lines will necessarily be overlooked, we beg our customers not to await advertised reductions but to call early and often, as genuine bargains will be offered.

Special attention is called during this sale to our offering of Tossed and Wrinkled Handkerchiefs, which we shall mark at such ridiculously low "Remnant" prices that their entire disposal is but a question of a few days,

The coming week will undoubtedly be the consumers' opportunity, as we propose to offer bargains incomparable.

Our new store, 1013 F street, will also take part in this sale and contribute its share of bargains.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,
Boston Dry Goods House,
One Price Only,
921 Pa. Ave., 912 D St.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS NOW,

Before the Rush Begins and the Stock is Picked Over. We have a large selection of

RATTAN ROCKERS, REED CHAIRS, PLUSH ROCKERS, ODD CHAIRS AND DIVANS
IN SILK PLUSH, DOWN QUILTS
AND PILLOW MATS, RUGS,
ART SQUARES, LACE
—CURTAINS,—
PORTIERES, LADIES'
FANCY DESKS IN ANTIQUE OAK AND MAHOGANY,
FANCY TABLES AND A GREAT MANY
OTHER THINGS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

We also have on hand a large lot of Oriental and Eastern Rugs and Carpets, which we will sell at less than auction prices.

Call early at
W. H. HOEKE'S
CARPET AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS.
801 MARKET SPACE.
oc30 308 AND 310 EIGHTH ST.

THOMAS McGILL & CO.,
1107 E street northwest,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their excellent facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of book and job printing. Their office is well stocked with modern machinery and new and beautiful type. All orders receive careful attention, and it is their constant aim to raise the standard of workmanship.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

Silk and Derby Hats. Fur and Cloth Caps and Gloves, Laundried and Unwashed Shirts, Cashmere and Merino Underwear, Lamb's-wool, Merino and Cashmere Socks, Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Cotton Flannel and Muslin Night Shirts, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, Suspenders, Wristlets. Canes. Boys' Seal Skating Caps, $1.
We have a nice assortment of the above lines of goods, suitable for "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and Boys at all prices, from the cheapest to the finest made.
R. C. LEWIS & SON,
1421 NEW YORK AVE.
ONE-PRICE TO ALL.
R. C. LEWIS, 920 SEVENTH STREET,
Established 1863.

John A. Logan died two minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon surrounded by the members of his family and a large number of his friends and political associates. Although the General had been ill for some time and his condition was known to be very critical a fatal termination of his case was not looked for so soon, and his family hoped that with his strong constitution he would be able to entirely recover his health.

His case was considered hopeful until after the consultation of physicians on Friday night, when it became apparent that he was sinking very rapidly and his disease could only terminate fatally; but even then the end was not looked for so soon. From that time on, however, the congestion of the brain, brought on by rheumatic fever, rendered him subject to frequent attacks of stupor and unconsciousness.

Throughout Christmas day his condition remained practically unchanged, and his physicians looked forward with anxiety to the night. At the evening consultation on that day it was decided that one of the physicians should remain by his bedside constantly until some change had taken place, and it was arranged that Dr. Hamilton should remain through the night. It soon became evident that the General was growing rapidly weaker, and the entire family, together with Gen. Beale, Representative Symes and A. B. Hall, one of the General's secretaries, remained by his side throughout the night.

Gen. Logan was conscious at intervals and a short time before midnight seemed somewhat better and was able to recognize and call by name the different persons who approached him. He soon became worse, however, and about 2 o'clock, when Mrs. Logan leaned over him and spoke to him, he spoke her name, "Mary," but the rest of the sentence was lost in an inarticulate whisper. He spoke no more after this, though he seemed to be able to recognize persons as late as 5 o'clock in the morning. About 4 o'clock in the morning he became very weak and it was feared that he would die at that time, but he rallied.

DIED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon Drs. Baxter, Hamilton and Lincoln held a consultation. They found the pulse quite strong but more frequent, and his general condition very low. There seemed no chance for recovery. Dr. Baxter relieved Dr. Hamilton at his bedside, and at half-past one another consultation was held. At this time he was so weak that he was pronounced to be in a dying condition. He was at this time entirely unconscious and remained so until two minutes to three, when he died without a struggle and entirely without pain.

When it became apparent that the General had not long to live, many of his friends who had called to inquire after his health were admitted to his room, and at the time of his death his bed was surrounded by many of those who had been most intimate with him in his political career.

IN THE ROOM WHEN HE DIED.

He died in the large southwest-corner room on the second floor of his home, Calumet Place, on the corner of Clifton and Thirteenth streets. His bed stood with its head against the east wall, about midway between the door at the northeast corner and the front wall of the room. On the left-hand side of the bed were Mrs. Logan, John A. Logan, jr., and Rev. Dr. Newman. Mrs. Logan, supported by her son, leaned over and constantly caressed her husband's face and head. Dr. Newman stood near the foot of the bed. On the opposite of the bed, at the head, was Mrs. Tucker, the General's daughter, with her husband, Maj. Tucker. Next to them stood Beach Taylor, one of the General's secretaries; Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Miss Mary Brady, Dr. Baxter, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Henderson and Daniel Shephard, of Illinois. At the foot of the bed were Senators Miller and Cockrell. Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Raum, Gen. Beal, George Francis Dawson, the General's biographer, Dr. Powell, Henry Strong, A. B. Hall, one of his secretaries, and ex-Justice Strong. Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Thomas and Miss Cullom were also in the room.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

The General gradually became weaker and a short time before he died his breathing became heavy and labored. When it became apparent that his last moments had come Dr. Newman stood with his arms stretched out over the bed to where the dying General lay with his head on Mrs. Logan's arm and offered a prayer commending the soul of the dying to the care of the Almighty and thank-

...inquiry before the General's death were received from ex-Secretary of War Lincoln, Governor Alger, of Michigan; William M. Davis, of Quincy, Ill.; A. M. Jones, John J. Knickerbocker and S. M. Turner of Chicago; J. W. Wham, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ellwood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fish and Mrs. M. Pierce, of Jolliet, Ill., and Melville E. Stone, of the *Chicago News*.

The first telegram received after the news of the General's death had been telegraphed over the country was from Col. F. D. Grant, and was as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—We are distressed at the terrible news, and all join in regrets for the lost and sympathy for the living.
F. D. GRANT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26.—The startling news of your husband's death has just reached us. Never until 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, Gen. 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 CITY, Dec. 26.—Little did I think when telegraphing you this morning that so great a sorrow was so near. Accept my deep sympathy in your great bereavement. ROSCOE CONKLING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—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.
WM. B. CROOKS, Mayor.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26.—A friend just telegraphed the awful news, too sudden and dreadful to be named. I wrote you this morning. May God sustain you all in this sad calamity. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26.—We hear with profound sorrow of the departure of your noble father. He is gone to the better world and is a gainer, but the loss to your mother, your sister and yourself is irreparable. Mrs. Stanford joins in deepest sympathy with your mother, and a whole nation suffers in his loss. LELAND STANFORD.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26.—Deepest sympathy of Mrs. Talmage and myself for the loss of your great and noble husband, and the prayers of my congregation to-night that you may be comforted. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—We are all terribly distressed with your great trial. I would go to the end of the earth if I could do the dear General any good by so doing. But this is the last week of my term of office, and so many matters have to be attended to that I must not leave. God bless and give you strength in your great trial.
R. A. ALGER.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—The people of Ohio in common with the whole country, are shocked and profoundly grieved by the unexpected death of your distinguished husband. Please accept their heartfelt sympathy, and be assured that in no State of the Union will the patriotic deeds and illustrious services of the departed hero and statesman be more sacredly cherished than here.
J. B. FORAKER.

Dispatches of condolence were also received from James B. Eads, Wm. Penn Nixon, John C. New, ex-Public Printer Rounds, Alex. Greger, Secretary of the Russian Legation, and hundreds of others.

HIS DEMISE NOT ANTICIPATED.

While the death of Gen. Logan has been a great surprise to the entire country, it has been scarcely less a surprise to the members of his immediate household. Beach Taylor, one of his private secretaries, said to a POST reporter that the first indication of the general breakdown of the Senator's system was on Friday night, when, after the consultation of the physicians, Gen. Logan said to them: "There must be something seriously wrong with me, or you would not make so careful an examination." A cheering answer was returned to him, but from that time on he seemed to give up all hope and to decline rapidly. Mr. Taylor said that the General seemed from the first to be impressed with the idea that his illness might prove fatal, and one day, when Mr. Taylor, referring to a lot of prescriptions, said, "You will find these interesting reading after this is over," he replied: "It is not over yet."

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It is stated that the General's body will, no 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 continually 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 others at a distance.

The members of the Illinois delegation will wait on Mrs. Logan at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and arrangements for the funeral will probably be made at that time.

A TALK WITH DR. BAXTER.

The Senator's Death Due to Acute Rheumatism.

Dr. Baxter said to a POST reporter last night that the immediate cause of Gen. Logan's death was acute rheumatism, with rheumatic fever and brain complications. His unconsciousness was the

...what a career he had had. I was thinking what a strong, active, vigorous life he had lived, how much he had undergone, how much he had suffered. It is sad when a manly career so active and vigorous as his closes, but he finds rest and peace at last."

Secretary Whitney: "Gen. Logan was of a very strong type. His courage and fearlessness and the absence of all humbuggery and falseness in his character were what I most admired. Formerly he was not credited with the great intellectual power which has lately been conceded to him. He is another of the great national figures of the Republican party gone. He is a great loss to the country in my judgment."

Attorney General Garland: "Senator Logan and myself were four years together in the Senate. I did not know him personally until we met there. We served together on the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Territories. I always found him agreeable, and he was very kind to me and my friends. He was very active, energetic and straightforward. You always knew his position on all leading questions. He was a man of great force of character, and did, within my knowledge, many kind and good things. He had a faculty of mingling with and managing men, and making himself felt in everything he undertook. His party, and the country as well, will deeply feel his loss. I liked him very much and sympathize keenly with his family and friends in his death."

Secretary Manning: "Gen. Logan impressed me as a man of affairs, one who had a large acquaintance with the public affairs of the country. I am not qualified to give an estimate of him as a politician or his statesmanship, but there can be no doubt he was a brave soldier and a man of great force of character. His death is a surprise to me, and a subject of deep sorrow. Mrs. Manning and myself on returning from church to-day called at Senator Logan's residence to inquire after his condition and to pay our respects, for I did respect him."

THE SENATE.

Senator Sherman: "Gen. Logan has always filled a very conspicuous position since he has been in public life. I knew him before the war, as a member of the House of Representatives. He was then the friend and spokesman of Douglas in the latter's political contests, and was one of his most intimate friends when the war broke out. I have known Gen. Logan ever since his election to the Senate. He was undoubtedly a very brilliant soldier, eminent for gallantry and courage, and among all the soldiers from civil life he was one of the most distinguished, if not, indeed, the most brilliantly distinguished of them all."

Senator Cullom: "There is no man in the United States, in my judgment, whose death will bring a greater shock to the country. To me, personally, it is a terribly severe one because our relations have been of the most intimate character for the last twenty years. His position in the Senate has been one of pre-eminence, and there is no man in the Senate whose loss would be more regretted."

Senator Blair: "Among strong men, he was one of the strongest; among wise men, one of the wisest; among good men, one of the best. Everybody will mourn him."

Senator Wilson: "I am surprised and grieved beyond measure. I had no idea that he was so low until I heard he was dying. His loss will be almost universally regarded as that of one of the nation's greatest men."

Senator Miller: "I saw him yesterday, but I had no idea 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."

Senator Voorhees: "It is an exceedingly lamentable event, one by which I have been greatly shocked. He was an exceedingly strong man in this country; a marvel of force, both in peace and war. I know of no man's death which could at this time have struck the country with a greater sense of loss than that of General Logan. I have known him thirty years and there has never been a shade of personal difference between us."

Senator Beck, who, with Senator Allison, had just returned from Mrs. Logan's, said: "I knew Gen. Logan intimately, both in the House and the Senate. He was a blunt, strong, bold, honest, manly man. His integrity was absolute, and if his temper had been equal to his integrity, he would have got along better. He left no more honest man behind him. Gen. Logan had lived an exposed life, especially in the Mexican and the late wars. He was always at the front in battle. As Gen. Frank Blair, who was politically opposed to him, once said to me, 'Gen. Logan was the bravest of the volunteer officers. Whenever there was exposure Logan took the risks.'"

Senator William M. Evarts, at his residence in New York: "Gen. Logan's death is a great loss to the Senate, to the country and to the Republican party. He had great claims to the attention and the affection of the people as a soldier, and in the Senate was a strong and brave man."

Gen. McCook, Secretary of the Senate: "I feel the deep grief which 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 over old army matters. He was a most companionable man and as generous as he was brave."

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Sheridan, who was just leaving his residence as a reporter called, spoke of Gen. Logan's death with much feeling, and at times his eyes were bedimmed with tears. He said: "I had known Gen. Logan for twenty-five years, and had the highest appreciation of him as a soldier, as a statesman and as a man. I went out to his house to-day and saw him die, and it was one of the sad-

...the sacrament just prior to his decease.

This country will not know, will not realize its indebtedness to John A. Logan. The death scene is imperishable. I could have wished for the presence of an artist. There upon his dying couch was the hero, breathing his last. There by his side rested and prayed the woman he had lead to the bridal alter. By her side, the faithful son seeking to comfort his mother. On the other side the beloved mother and her husband. Here stood the dear sister, there the anxious physicians, here the chief of our armies, there Senators, Representatives and sorrowing friends. Oh, how the strong men wept! His happier hours were recalled as halycon moments, precious memories were revived, when they saw the strong man in the prime of his power, in the fullness of his popularity, almost within reach of the prize for which the noblest of American citizens aspire—to see him end his days. Would that a stenographer had been there to have recorded for immortality the expressions of the weeping wife, expressions of her undying love for him and of his constant and tender care for her. He had been to her a tower of strength, he had confided his dearest love to her, and in their beautiful married life they had found peace and happiness.

Thus another great American has gone; but it is not for me to speak at length on his worth, his patriotism or his services. On this blessed Sabbath night he rests, and the sacrament he received from my hands was the pledge of his faith to the dear Savior.

To a POST reporter, after the services, Dr. Newman simply said: "The country has lost a pure patriot and statesman. I have lost a dear friend."

Many members of the congregation, to whom the death of Gen. Logan was unknown until the announcement by Dr. Newman, remained after the services to learn further particulars of his death.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

What the Illinois Representatives Say Regarding the Political Effect of His Death.

The Legislature of Illinois, which is Republican by a majority of eleven on joint ballot, will meet a week from next Wednesday, and it is not considered likely that Governor Oglesby will appoint any person to fill the vacancy. The Illinois Representatives who were seen by THE POST reporters last night expressed their deep regret at his death and spoke regarding the effect of Gen. Logan's death on State politics.

Representative Townshend: "The death of Gen. Logan will do more to throw the State into the control of the Democracy than any other event I can conceive of. He has been able to hold his party together with more success than any other man in the State, by reason of his great popularity among the soldier element and with the masses of the people. I feel now that the Republicans are without a strong leader in the State, and we have a very strong probability of carrying Illinois at the next election. There will be quite a number of candidates for the Senatorship. The two most prominent candidates will be Gov. Oglesby and Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, but I do not believe that either of them will be elected. I think there will be enough candidates in the background who control the scattering vote sufficiently to prevent the choice of either of the two I have named. Among those now in the background who will be brought forward are Clark E. Carr, Representatives Payson and Cannon, Jehu Baker, who defeated Mr. Morrison, and others. The contest will doubtless be prolonged."

Mr. Hitt spoke of the high esteem he had for Gen. Logan, but did not refer to the effect of the death upon politics.

Representative Payson: "It is too early to speak of the political result in Illinois, and it is not proper to hazard any prediction as to what will result by reason of his death."

Representative Riggs: "No one can say who the mantle of Gen. Logan will fall on. At present it lies between Charles B. Farwell, Representative Payson, Gov. Henderson and Gov. Oglesby, with Farwell in the lead. One thing is certain, and that is that the next Senator will be a Republican."

Representative Springer: "It is hard to name the Republican candidate for the Senate at this time, but I feel sure that no person could command the powerful support that was given to Gen. Logan."

LOGAN'S EARLY LIFE.

Born in a Log House in Southern Illinois.

John Alexander Logan was born on the 9th of February, 1826, in a weather-boarded log-house on a farm near Brownsville, in Jackson County, in the southern part of Illinois. He was the eldest son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland, a skillful physician and a man of marked characteristics. The country was very primitive, but Dr. Logan employed a tutor, who trained young John in studies not then taught in the schools, such as Greek and Latin. In his boyhood he was always a leader, whether in the common school or at play with other youths. He was brave even to the point of hazarding his life in dangerous ventures. At the age of sixteen he entered Shilo College, where he remained three years.

The declaration of war between the United States and Mexico in 1846 stirred his martial blood. At the call for troops young Logan, then but twenty years of age, abandoned farm and studies and entered the American Army as a lieutenant of Company H, First Illinois Voluntee-

He also participated in the movement against Fort Henry, and was the first to enter the captured fort. His regiment was constantly engaged at the siege of Fort Donelson and on the afternoon of the third day he received a severe wound in his left arm and shoulder and a flesh wound in his thigh. He remained upon the field, however, until, from exhaustion and loss of blood, he had to be carried off. His wounds were so severe that for weeks his life was despaired of. For his gallantry at the siege of Fort Donelson he was, upon Gen. Grant's recommendation, made a brigadier general of volunteers. In 1862 he declined a re-election to Congress on the ground that he would remain a soldier until the war was over.

Gen. Logan did not participate in the battle of Shiloh, arriving just as the engagement was concluded, although he left his bed before his wounds were healed. He took a distinguished part in the movement before Corinth, receiving the special thanks of Gen. Sherman in the latter's official report. He was prominent in the minor battles which led up to the siege of Vicksburg, especially Champion Hills, having his horse shot from under him in one engagement. At the siege itself he was also conspicuous. It was his men who tapped and mined Fort Hill, which was the way to Vicksburg and it was at his headquarters that the famous interview took place between Pemberton and Grant, when the former endeavored to secure terms for capitulation. Logan's division was the first to enter the city with Grant at its head and Logan himself was made military governor. At the same time he was presented by the board of honor of the Seventeenth Corps with a gold medal, inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which he had been most distinguished for heroism and generalship.

Having inaugurated and perfected the administration of affairs at Vicksburg, Gen. Logan came North on a leave of absence and made several speeches in support of Mr. Lincoln. In November, 1863, he succeeded Gen. Sherman in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, the corps which Grant himself commanded and which subsequently, by Logan's order, adopted as its corps badge a cartridge-box with the legend "Forty Rounds."

Early in May, 1864, Gen. Logan's army joined the movement against Atlanta under Gen. Sherman. There is not space enough to detail all the battles in which Gen. Logan now found himself engaged—the battles of Resaca, of Dallas, where his men brilliantly repulsed Hardee's corps of veterans; of Little Kennesaw Mountain, after which he entered Marietta and Decatur. Then came the battle of Atlanta on the 22d of July, 1864, when Gen. McPherson was killed by an ambushed company. Gen. Logan succeeded to the command. His conduct led to the highest praise from Gen. Sherman, who assured him that he should retain permanently the position to which he had been so unexpectedly called. Notwithstanding this, however, five days afterward Major General Howard was appointed to succeed McPherson, and Gen. Logan resumed command of the Fifteenth corps.

The battle of Jonesboro followed, and then came the evacuation of Atlanta.

After the termination of the Atlanta campaign Gen. Logan again came North on a leave of absence and made political speeches in the fall of 1864. Then he was ordered to the command of the Army of the Cumberland to succeed Gen. Thomas. While in Louisville, en route to Nashville to carry out the order, he learned that Thomas was attacking the enemy in front of Nashville. He therefore telegraphed Grant to revoke the order and was returned, at his own request, to his old command. The spring of 1865 found him moving against Columbia, S. C., which he captured. Then he pushed on to Raleigh, which he was occupying when Lee surrendered. It was at the capitol building in Raleigh, while negotiating for the surrender of Johnston's army, that Gen. Logan organized the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

POLITICIAN AND STATESMAN.

The Important Measures Which He Discussed in the House and Senate.

In the campaign of 1865 Gen. Logan took the stump and rendered valuable services to the Republican party. During the winter of 1865-6 he was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico, but he declined the honor. A few months later he declined the mission to Japan. In 1866 he was elected Representative-at-Large from Illinois by 60,000 majority. During the winter of 1867-8 he was urged to accept the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Illinois, but declined. Early in 1868 he was again nominated for Representative-at-Large from the State and also elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention of that year, where he nominated Gen. Grant for President of the United States.

On the 4th of March, 1871, he succeeded Richard Yates as a Senator from Illinois, and one of his first speeches, made on

...when Garfield was nominated he entered heartily into the campaign. After Garfield's inauguration, when troubles arose within the party, Logan supported the Administration cordially.

For some time prior to the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago on June 3, 1884, Gen. Logan's name was again prominently put forward for the Presidential nomination. Gen. Logan, it may be stated, did little or nothing towards encouraging this feeling in his favor, but his name was presented by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. During the balloting in the convention Gen. Logan, with his wife and two or three friends, was in the upper rooms of his residence in this city receiving dispatches direct from Convention Hall. Before the third ballot was concluded the General, sitting on the edge of a couch, wrote in pencil the famous dispatch which decided the contest. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1884.
To Senator Cullom, Convention Hall, Chicago:
The Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination.
JOHN A. LOGAN.

Upon the receipt of this dispatch Senator Cullom threw the strength of the Illinois delegation for Blaine, and made his nomination certain. Then the Vice Presidency was tendered to Gen. Logan, who simply replied:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 7:30 p. m.
A. M. Jones, Grand Pacific, Chicago:
The Convention must do what they think best under the circumstances.
JOHN A. LOGAN.

When his name was presented to the Convention for the Vice Presidential nomination it received 779 votes on the first ballot. The ticket, however, was defeated at the election which followed, and which resulted in the inauguration of Cleveland and Hendricks.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

A Man of Striking Appearance and Fond of His Home.

The personal appearance of Gen. Logan was striking. He was of medium height, with a very robust physical development, a broad and deep chest, massive body, and small hands and feet. His features were regular, his complexion swarthy, his hair and heavy mustache long and jet black, while his eyes were piercing black. He liked a good cigar but was otherwise rigidly temperate. He worked chiefly at night and was accustomed to think and compose while walking the floor. He never "corrected" his speeches, and they went into the *Record* as he delivered them. His voice was strong, yet musical and sympathetic, and his utterances rapid yet distinct. His home life was a model, and he has always been devoted to his wife and family.

Gen. Logan was married on the 27th of November, 1855, to Miss Mary S. Cunningham, a daughter of Capt. J. M. Cunningham, his old friend and companion-in-arms of the Mexican war. Mrs. Logan has for many years been a prominent figure in Washington society. She is sympathetic and kind hearted and is identified with many charitable institutions. She has been, in the widest sense of the word, a helpmate to her husband She has participated in his campaigns and on many occasions has taken almost entire charge of his correspondence.

Mrs. Logan has had three children born to her. The first—a boy—died in infancy; the second is now the wife of Paymaster Tucker; while the third, "Manning," or as he is called since taking the full name of his father, John A. Logan, jr., is a cadet at West Point. Her religion is that of the Methodist Church, of which she became a member shortly after her marriage, although her family were all connected with the denomination known as the "Christian Church." Gen. Logan joined the Methodist Church at Carbondale in 1869.

Gen. Logan was a man of moderate means. He owned the homestead where he was born, a residence in Carbondale, Ill., and a house in Chicago and in this city. His life was not insured, although he had been solicited to take out a policy two weeks before his death. He was probably worth $50,000 or $60,000.

Gen. Logan made his debut as an author a few months ago in a book entitled "The Great Conspiracy."

IN THE GRAND ARMY.

Gen. Logan Thrice Elected Commander-in-Chief—He Establishes Memorial Day.

In January, 1868, Gen. Logan's comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic elected him Commander-in-Chief of that order, and have since twice re-elected him to that distinguished position. It was during his first incumbency that Gen. Logan as Commander-in-Chief of

Continued on Second Page.

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The Washington Post.

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STILSON HUTCHINS, Editor and Proprietor.

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WASHINGTON, DEC. 27, 1886.

No attention whatever will be paid to anonymous communications.

NEW JERSEY will never again be what she has been. The days of her glory have departed. Bereavement and Desolation, like twin hounds at Beth Gellert's grave, will henceforth crouch upon their haunches and whine beside her heart. For the papers say that Willliam Walter Phelps "has cut off the bangs which were formerly a distinguishing mark of his personal beauty." What is the use of his living and trying to come to the Senate now? Like Samson's thatch of tow, like Napoleon's capillary sickle, like Conkling's hyacinthine curl and Whistler's feather, Phelps's bang was the symbol and attestation of his power. In fact, New Jersey's great gun was distinguished by its bang.

THE New York luminaries, both solar and tellural, have ceased to heat up the Attorney General's office, and have turned their entire brilliancy upon a corpulent gentleman known in the Gotham vernacular as "Fatty Walsh." They can scarcely devote their attention to two persons at once.

PEACE is a doubtful possession in Europe. It seems to depend just now on whether the Czar gets the delirium tremens again. O, Lord, by what a feeble thread hang everlasting things!

GEN. SHERMAN'S enemies say he talks too much; but his heart is not half so bitter as the words which he occasionally lets drop. He possesses enough magnanimity of soul to forgive those whom he has wronged; and to say that truthfully is the highest compliment that can be bestowed on any man. The other evening he cordially gave his hand to Fry.

IT is a very tall feather in the cap of Pinkerton if he has really, as now seems probable, captured the impudent and dangerous burglars who stole $50,000 from the San Francisco Express. And the bewildered messenger, who has been kept a prisoner under suspicion of having robbed himself, will feel a throb of relief at the capture of "Jim Cummings."

Death of Senator Logan.

The sudden death of Gen. John A. Logan has dropped with saddening effect upon this Christmas cycle. It removes one more from that small remaining company of statesmen who saw the war for the Union begin and end, and were conspicuous in the prosecution of it; and of this bevy of veterans Gen. Logan would, by either the inexpert or the trained observer, have [illegible] lican party, and his death will cause important readjustments.

THE grave is full of surprises, as it were. The Grant Club, of Albany, decorated ex-President Arthur's grave with a pillow of immortelles and a counterpane of chrysanthemums, and one of the club brought this astonishing verse:

The State may glory in his birth
And his administration,
His story may be told on earth
That he met her expectation.
Dead President,
Grave's resident.
Accept this parting gift of ours,
Friendship's remembrance,
These flowers.

The dead chieftain was where he could not escape from the infliction, nor even resent it. Under such circumstances, the fact of being dead puts a man at a melancholy disadvantage.

THE Government is the dry nurse of the nation. It brings office-seekers up by hand—to Washington.—*Boston Herald.*

Yes, they are on hand whenever there is a vacancy, but most of them are on foot a little while afterwards.

GEN. BOOTH'S Salvation Army has captured two new songs, after the style of the negro exhorter. Here are the first lines of one, which he bawls at the top of his voice and calls a hymn:

We are soldiers of J. C.,
And sing and pray do we,
Till the day of jubilee—
Hallelujah!

Not particularly reverential, perhaps, but it "stirs up the feelings," he says. Another "hoe-down Gospeller," which is accompanied by a dance, is as follows:

I never shall forget the day
Happy as a whale, [Repeated.]
When Jesus washed my sins away,
Happy as a whale.
I know my sins are all forgiven,
Happy as a whale, [Repeated.]
And I am on my way to heaven,
Happy as a whale!

These anthems, Gen. Booth announces, are not intended for "old sinners who want to go to sleep."

Reflections.

Fog above and below. The smokes tumble disconsolately over the chimney tops and look in at chamber windows. Later—it snows gently and thaws while it is still on wing. The air is sodden and sad; the sky is churlish. People wear their umbrellas and pick their way along the sloppy pavement. Women pout. Children cry. Men swear. Dogs bark dismally. I have seen better days.

But Christmas Day was bright enough to offset a good many of Hazen's haziest sins.

Yes, my child, the Hansom cabs are not large, but they are gig-antic.

Prof. Peters, the astronomer, has discovered a nastyroid again. Can't somebody prevent him from doing such things?

Blaine has fished that gout out of his Christmas stocking, and it is now reported that Burchard has it. How beneficently and wisely old Clootie sometimes arranges affairs!

You don't need to buy a new diary. Just scratch out the three entries you made in last year's and redate it.

That vacant chair! That vacant chair!
I lingered sadly musing there,
And thought how late a sentient form
Had pressed the crimson cushion warm;
Now empty and untenanted,
And yet it thrilled me not with dread.
Nay, pleasure rather—glad and free
Its broad arms seemed to beckon me.
I sat me down, and thought a space
Of him so lately in my place;
Upon the velvet bank I laid
My head, serene and unafraid.
Ah, treacherous tranquility!
We feel secure when storms are nigh!
Across my face that barber swope
His brush, and filled my mouth with soap!

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN SICK.

But it is Not Serious and Causes No Alarm.

The President is again confined to his room by an attack from his old enemy, the rheumatism. Gen. Logan's death from the same complaint was used as a peg on which to hang exaggerated rumors regarding the President's condition, and several imaginative correspondents last night sent to their papers dispatches representing the President to be a very sick man. But these stories are pure fiction. It can be stated on the very best

DEATH OF JOHN A. LOGAN.

Continued from First Page.

this military society, issued the order—which he often afterwards alluded to as "the proudest act of my life"—setting apart the 30th of May as a day in memory of the dead soldiers who lost their lives in the war—a day on which to decorate their graves and keep in mind their deeds.

This order was issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army in this city, May 5, 1868. Gen. N. P. Chipman, afterward Delegate in Congress from this District, was the adjutant general who countersigned the order. The third election of Gen. Logan to the position of Commander-in-Chief was at the National Encampment held in this city in 1870. In view of the prominence of Gen. Logan in Grand Army circles, it is likely that the Department of the Potomac will take some action. Nothing, however, will be done until to-day.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

An Incident in Logan's Life Which Will Be Remembered.

During April, 1879, this city was excited over an attempt to inveigle Senator Logan into a duel. Representative Lowe, of Alabama, whose wrath had been aroused by the Senator's speech on the Army bill, charged that Gen. Logan contemplated entering the Confederate service, and that he had raised three regiments for the Confederates. Gen. Logan replied that the statement was "a vindictive and malicious lie," as well as "false and slanderous." Representative Lowe was quick to ask if the latter words were applied to him, and he sent his message by his "friend," Charles Pelham. No notice was taken of the inquiry, and a second note was forwarded through the same channel. Finally, angered at Senator Logan's silence, Mr. Lowe wrote him a third note in which he called attention to the offensive language and the two notes, and concluded as follows:

You have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you thereby force me to the last alternative. I therefore demand that you name some time and place out of this District where another communication will presently reach you. My friend, Charles Pelham, esq., is authorized to act in the premises.
Respectfully, WM. M. LOWE.

Mr. Lowe then published a card characterizing Gen. Logan as "a man who knows how to insult but not how to satisfy a gentleman." To this card Senator Logan paid no attention and the matter dropped.

MR. BLAINE'S EULOGY.

He Pays a Warm Tribute to the Dead Senator's Military and Legislative Abilities—Never an Unkind Word Between Them.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 26.—A reporter of the Associated Press called at Mr. Blaine's residence soon after the intelligence of Gen. Logan's death reached this city. Mr. Blaine had left his chamber, and, although 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 degree prepared for it. He had heard only in the forenoon that Gen. Logan's condition was considered critical.

Mr. Blaine discussed Gen. Logan's characteristics freely. He had not known the General before the war and had met him for the first time when Gen. Logan came to Washington from his command in the field. "I think," said Mr. Blaine, "it was some time during the winter of 1863 that, by mere accident, I entered Mr. Lincoln's room just as Gen. Logan was leaving. The President introduced me to the General, and we had a brief talk."

"I remember," continued Mr. Blaine, "that after Gen. Logan had retired, the President eulogized him very highly, adding that 'It was very fortunate, when so many generals had fallen below expectation, to find that a few had gone far beyond expectation,' and in the latter class he gave Logan eminent rank."

"But I am not the one," said Mr. Blaine, "to speak of Gen. Logan's military rank. That can be far more fittingly done by his brother officers and by the thousands of veterans who are 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 Gen. Logan his military rank—the highest of the volunteer officers in the army of the Union."

"My close acquaintance with Gen. Logan," continued Mr. Blaine, "dates from his entrance upon his duties as Representative-at-Large from Illinois in the Fortieth Congress; he was elected to that post in 1866. From that time onward our relations came to be friendly

expression of unfeigned sorrow with the entire people of the State. May God give you strength and support in your irreparable loss. R. G. Oglesby, Henry D. Dement, C. R. Swigert, Jacob Gross, George Hunt.

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

It Causes Great Sorrow in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The news of Gen. Logan's death was received this afternoon with many expressions of sorrow. His intimate friends here were greatly surprised and shocked at his death, few of them having been aware until this morning that he was in a critical condition. Ex-United States District Attorney Richard S. Tuthill, one of Gen. Logan's personal friends, was summoned to Washington and departed this evening. Gen. Terry, Gen. Chetlaine and other soldiers who had served with Gen. Logan during the rebellion, spoke in a feeling manner of their dead comrade and leader, and exhibited intense emotion at his sudden demise. No one would speak of the political significance of the event.

Senator Hawley's Sorrow.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—On being informed of Gen. Logan's death, Senator Hawley said: "I am profoundly grieved. He was one of the bravest men physically and morally who ever lived. He was capable of any personal sacrifice in the fearless defense of what he thought right; was absolutely incorruptible, was intensely patriotic, and was a splendid soldier."

EUROPE CUT OFF.

The Land Lines Down and No Messages Can Be Transmitted.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

To the Editor:

No cable reports have been received at this office to-night. We learn that the land lines in England are down on account of storms, preventing transmission of reports.

The Wages of Brewers Reduced.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The beer brewers of this city will post a notice to-morrow reducing the wages of their employes from fifteen to twenty per cent. The latter held a meeting to-day and decided not to order a general strike, but to select one brewery, the proprietor of which will be visited and a demand made upon him for a restoration of the old rate of wages. In case of failure the employes of that particular brewery will be ordered to strike or a boycott will be instituted against it, probably both. The last step was not, however, finally decided upon. After one brewery is disposed of another is to be taken up, and so on until the list is gone through with and the wages of the men restored. The employes have been promised support by the National Beer Brewers' Union. They can expect no aid from the Knights of Labor, because their charter, as an assembly from that organization, has been revoked on account of disobedience to the Executive Board of the order.

The notice to be posted reads: "Notice to workingmen: The following scale of wages will go into effect on January 1, 1887:

"Heads of Departments, not less than $16 per week; workmen in cellars, fermenting rooms, kettles, malt millers and coopers, $15 per week; workmen in washhouse and firemen, $12 per week; apprentices and temporary help, $9 per week. All workingmen who are not members of the Knights of Labor are requested to join the same. Signed. The Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers Association."

London Stage Echoes.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The *Era* states that Minnie Palmer will probably return to play an engagement in London prior to her going to America. In October of next year she is to return here by way of Rio Janeiro. John R. Rogers, not unmindful of the interests of his star, has sent letters here stating that she has done the largest business ever heard of in Australia, and that the children cry for her.

The report that Gilbert and Sullivan would send a book of their new opera to various American managers for production there is authoritatively denied. A company will be sent over from here complete, as in the case of the "Mikado," and the opera will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre immediately upon its first representation here.

Virginians Watching a Balloon.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 26.—At half-past three o'clock p. m. yesterday the people of Petersburg had an opportunity for the first time in thirty years to see a real balloon going

HOW THEY WERE CAPTURED.

The Story of the Search for Jim Cummings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—The following story of the hunt made by Pinkerton's detectives, from the time of the Express robbery to the date of the capture in Chicago on Friday last, is derived from sources which render its correctness unquestionable. Shortly after the robbery was committed the detectives went to work on the case, but were at sea as to the identity of the robber. There was not a clue and everything would have appeared perfectly in accord with Fotheringham's story had it not been that there were inaccuracies in his statement. When the *Globe-Democrat* received its first letter from Jim Cummings, dated St. Joseph, Mo., October 31, there was a clue, and a very substantial one it proved, when the detectives got down to working on it systematically. In that letter he said there was a package to be found at the check room of the Union depot and marked on [illegible] went [illegible] got that package and opening it found there were in it several shirts, a billy and several written songs, not at all in the hand-writing of the letter. There was also found a printed ballad sheet of the kind sold on the streets by the newsboys. That was examined and upon it was found the number of a house on Chestnut street. The words "Chestnut street" were exactly the same as the handwriting of the *Globe-Democrat* letter. A visit was paid the house by Pinkerton operatives—two of the very best. They were met at the door by a woman who was very sharp and immediately recognized who the men were. "I know who you are," said she. "You've come here to see about the two men who were rooming here." They told her they were. Next she went on to describe the two men, answering exactly to the descriptions of the parties wanted. The operatives went into the room and examined it at great pains

The first thing they ran against was a bottle of medicine, which was found to have on it the label of a druggist in the vicinity, and also the name of a well-known doctor. Druggist and doctor were both visited, and there they learned again the description of the man who had visited the doctor and druggist, the same man who had stopped at the house in question. The clothing found along the track was examined, and it was found it bore evidence of the contagious disease for which the medicine was prescribed by the doctor and filled by the druggist. This was established, and then the operatives seemed to be a little more at sea than ever.

The landlady said that on the Friday before October 20, the time of the robbery, one of the men, the smaller one, had gone to Kansas City on the St. Louis and San Francisco train and left the other behind. Saturday the man left behind came to her and said that if a letter should come for a man named Williams she was to hold it for him, as he was the man. The letter came and he said that it called him away unexpectedly to Kansas City too. He went away from the house the night of the robbery with a valise. It was the same one which Engineer Heffernan declared he saw in the hands of the man who threw it into Fothringham's car before Fothringham helped him in. Next the carpet was taken up and under the floor covering was found an express tag. On the tag there was a little green wax seal resembling the seals on the packages which were sent with the letter to the *Globe-Democrat*. This seal was examined and it was found that the articles to which it had been attached had been shipped some time before from Pacific to St. Louis. The books of the company were overhauled, and it was found that the articles which had been shipped were two valises. The valises were those of the men who had stopped at this house.

The landlady said she had not seen the small man from that day to the time she was questioned. This clue was followed, and it was learned almost positively that on the Friday night on which the smaller man left a man went over the route in Fotheringham's express car. The men were then traced to Kansas, and then again into Missouri, until through a letter of a week ago it was learned that the men wanted were in Kansas City. They were located about Independence. Williams, who is Cummings, has talked a great deal. The restaurant where the men had taken their meals was found, and the saloons at which they drank were visited. The detectives following closely upon the track of the two men, caught up with some people with whom Williams had been talking. In fact, they found one man who had mailed one of the Cummings letters and

MRS. CLEVELAND.

Joaquin Miller Gives His Impressions of the President's Wife.

I write this time from my restful little cabin on the hill here at our great National Capital. The sweet, half sad, yet ever glorious Indian summer is upon us; red, radiant, gorgeous with color. The sweeping boughs of the great oak trees at the door, and down the sloping hills are gold and fire. The yellow leaves lie thick along the strong gray grass, and now and then in the little lazy puffs of wind they rise up and rustle and run across the yard like things of life. The year is full. It could hardly hold another hour of delight; the season is full, and every moment is a kaleidoscope of color, incense and sweet tranquility of soul.

We miss the march of the seasons at the Golden Gate. These restful harvest moons are absent from our imperial Sierra by the awful shoreless seas. We have much more than all the world besides in California, but let us honestly concede that the Indian summer of the Atlantic States, the fifth season, as it were, the flour of the four, is denied us. Washington City is a forest now. The miles and miles of beautiful red mansions are now overhung with woods of gold. You feel the rustle of leaves under your feet as you approach the great wide doors of the White House. You catch glimpses of the army and navy edifice, the noblest in the world, through a forest of oak, ash, elms, poplar, maple and magnolia, as you look up or down the ample avenues. The massive and spacious "Interior Department," and other less pretentious structures, scattered about the broad city, gleaming and glistening in marble whiteness, do not seem as bold and audacious as of old. Their outlines are softened and made graceful by the million trees that have suddenly shot up over the vast and beautiful Federal City. Over all these mighty structures as well as the thousand sweet homes the yellow boughs to-day in the warm Indian summer hold complete dominion. But above the city, above the trees, above the world of waving yellow leaves, the lofty dome of the mighty Capitol lifts its hugh and rounded shoulders up as if to hold the still blue heavens high in space; a beautiful city, a beautiful season, a beautiful, beautiful world.

I read the greatness, the grandeur of Gen. Washington in the wide scope of this city. I am always suspicious of a fame that is born of the accidents of battle. But the fame of Washington lies deep in the foundation stones of his Capital. He was the first man to build a new city in the new world. All other cities had been copies of the pent up trading towns of old. The Father of his country believed in the future of the Republic. He gave it a Capital with streets, edifices, and public squares proportionate to its possibilities.

Now, I must confess that I have either grown too old or have seen too many women of distinction to be carried away by any first lady's position. I always want to ask, as in Boston, "What has she done?" and so it was not without prejudice, born may be of those most beautiful and ever-present photographs, that I met our first lady in the White House yesterday.

I went there along with those nearest and dearest to me, in response to a simple letter of invitation to call. It was a note in answer to a letter of mine, asking the honor for others.

I was never more pleasantly surprised and delighted by any one little woman in my life; and it was not what she said or did, but rather what she did not say or do. A detail would be out of place, and idle, but "immediate and unconditional surrender" to this silent and sympathetic little lady are the only fit terms I can apply to the situation. A tall and slender brunette, simply dressed, with a low, soft voice, most gracious manner, and the sweetest of all sweet young faces; all these, in brief, are a few of the graces of our good and beautiful "First Lady."

The President is plain, but Mrs. Cleveland is certainly not only the most beautiful woman we have ever had in the White House, but one of the most beautiful ever born. The ubiquitous and pretty pictures are pretty enough, but they give no suggestion of her supreme beauty of presence and matchless manner, the clear complexion and pearly teeth.

It requires no prophet to point out that this new alliance; this bringing in of the gentler half of the Republic's great national heart, will be more potent for good than an army with banners.

May this, our last First Lady, remain mistress of the great white mansion down yonder, at the other end of the wide and woody street, so long as it may please her to stay. But whatever her fortune or desire, may it be a long, long time before she leans a pallid face against the window pane, like Martha Washington, looking desolately away over the great river.

The yellow leaves are rustling and racing in flocks about my cabin door and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORIENTAL COUNCIL, NO. 312, ROYAL Arcanum. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1886, at 7 p. m. All members invited to attend. By order of the Council, GEO. H. COOPER' Sec. de26-1t

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY. An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Center Market, on TUESDAY NEXT, December 28, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the final consideration of the form of the proposed improvement six per cent. bonds and of the draft of the deed of trust to secure the same; also for the consideration of any other subject within the powers of the corporation.
S. W. CURRIDEN, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1886. de25-4t

PURE OLD TRIMBLE RYE AND Henry Clay Sour Mash Whiskies at SELIGSON'S Wholesale Liquor Store, 1200 Penna. ave. n. w.
P. S.—All goods delivered free of charge.
No liquors by the glass. de22-2w

PRICE-LIST OF PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

Sweet Catawba	90 cts per gallon
Dry	80 "
Zinfandel Claret	$1 00 "
Angelica (very sweet)	1 75 "
Port Wine from $1 50 Upward.	
Sherry Wine from $1 50 "	
Brandy	4 00 "

All goods delivered free of charge.
H. A. SELIGSON,
Wholesale Wine and Liquors,
1200 Penna. ave. n. w.
P. S.—No liquors by the glass. de22-2w

FRENCH WINES, BRANDIES, ETC., imported directly without passing through the trade. Clarets from $4 up; also native wines. California claret, 80 cents per gallon; Zinfandel, $3 per dozen. ROUX & ST. ETIENNE, 1747 Pennsylvania avenue. de19-d&S

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIREmen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown will meet at this office on MONDAY, January 3, 1887, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors for the ensuing year.
C. W. HOWARD,
de21-dt.ja3 Secretary.

W. S. TAPPAN, JEWELER, 604 NINTH street northwest, has just received a large lot of fine Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, &c., for the Holidays. Call early and secure bargains. de16-2w

USE VANNON'S INDIAN VEGETABLE BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all troubles caused by a disordered stomach. BOGERT'S VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc. For sale by all druggists.
STOTT, CROMWELL & CO., Prop's,
408 Pennsylvania avenue n. w.

BURNS & SON, SOUTH CAPITOL AND D sts. s. w.—Marble, Granite and Brownstone Works; Italian and American Tiling. Ohio and North River Flagging a specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to. Telephone call, 564-4.

JAMES GREER ZACHRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C.
Practices in all the Courts and Departments.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—THE formula for non-official preparations in general use in the District of Columbia, prepared by a joint committee of the Medical Society of the D. C., and the National College of Pharmacy, can be obtained at JOHN R. MAJOR'S, Seventh and H streets northwest. Price, $1. je19-tf

BEST OF ALL.
ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORER
Stops the hair falling out; creates a new growth in two weeks of good healthy hair on bald heads; is recommended by physicians as perfectly harmless; cures dandruff, itching, eczema, dry tetter and all diseases of the scalp; no lead, grease or sulphur. Call at 1115 Penn. ave., next door to Palais Royal, for proof. MRS. DR. J. SEMMES, Dermatologist.

REMOVAL.—MR. JOHN E. REUBSAM, inventor and manufacturer of the Home Gymnasium and Muscle Beater, has removed his office to the northeast corner of Seventh and E streets northwest, where he will be pleased to see his frends and also give free instruction to all in the use of his invention for the restoration of health. de7-1mo

LITHOGRAPHING,
ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING
BONDS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES,
PORTRAITS, MAPS, PLANS,
LETTER-HEADINGS, ETC
A. G. GEDNEY,
Take Elevator. POST BUILDING,
TENTH AND D STREETS

EDWARD L. DENT & CO.
MECHANICAL AND STEAM-HEATING ENGINEERS, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING AND VENTILATION, ELEVATORS, ETC.
Agents for Duplex Steam Heater, Nonpareil Steam-Heater, Rutzler & Blake's Steam-Heating Specialties, L. S. Graves & Son's Passenger and Freight Elevators. No. 1413 G street northwest.

LASKEY'S LOAN OFFICE,
NO. 361 PENNA. AVE. N. W.
Money loaned on gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel.
Old gold and silver bought. oc3d&S

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY,
ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1886.
The next meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1887, at 10 a. m. L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
de18,22,25ja1,3,4,5 President.

EASY FEET AND DAILY WALKS BEing requisite to health, the highest medical, surgical, judicial, military and naval dignitaries of this country, representatives of leading foreign governments and thousands of other well-known personages visit Dr. White's establishment, 1416 Penn. ave., for relief from and avoidance of Corns, Bunions, Diseased Nails and other foot ailments: established in Washington in 1861; fee, $1 a sitting.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
No. 902 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.
Policy holders are hereby notified to renew their insurance on or before the last Monday in December, 1886, for the year 1887. The rate of interest on all renewals will be one (1) per cent. on the premium notes. Please attend to your renewals before the last few days, and thus avoid the crowd.
de6-dt27 J. WESLEY BOTELER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Washington Market Company will be held at the office of the company in Center Market, in the City of Washington, at 12 O'CLOCK ON THE FIRST MONDAY, BEING THE 3D DAY OF JANUARY, 1887, for the choice of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and to act on any other subject within the powers of the corporation.
S. W. CURRIDEN, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1886. d22-d10t

IMPORTED COGNAC, RHEINWEIN, Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira and French Liquers at lowest rates.
H. A. SELIGSON,
Wholesale Wine Merchant,
1200 Penna. ave. n.w.
P. S.—All goods delivered free of charge.
No liquors by the glass. de22-2w

W. F. MORSE,
PUBLISHER'S AGENT,
Sole agent in city for following books:
Gen. Grant's "Personal Memoirs," Gen. Fremont's "Memoirs," Gen. Logan's "Great Conspiracy," Admiral Porter's "Naval History," Hon. S. S. Cox's "Three Decades," Hon. J. G. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," Farrow's "Military Encyclopædia," "Child's Bible," "Gaskell's Atlas," William Cullen Bryant's "Shakespeare," "Picturesque Washington," etc. Address 622 F street n.w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the Virginia Marble Company that an assessment of $14 per share has been called for at a regular meeting of the stockholders of said company, to be paid on or before the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1887, to B. F. Carter, jr., treasurer of said company, at Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va. WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
CHAS. P. JANNEY, Secretary. President.
December 13, 1886. de15-wed9t

MME. PAYN,
HIGH-CLASS
MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST,
de16-3m 945 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. N.W.

JAMES M. GREEN, FORMERLY WITH LEWIS JOHNSON & CO., may be found at Washington Safe Deposit Company, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Insurance, Loans and Claims.

AUCTION SALES.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE[illegible]NITURE, CONSISTING IN PA[illegible]LOR FURNITURE, WALNUT [illegible] STAINED AND COTTAGE BE[illegible] FURNITURE, WALNUT WARDROBES, WOVEN WIRE AND OTHER SPRING BEDS, SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS, HAIR AND SHUCK MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS AND PILLOWS, M. T. TABLES, STOVES, TOILET WARE, BEDDING, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE AND UTENSILS, ETC., ETC., AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY morning, December 27, 1886, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire furniture contained in house 930 E street northwest, consisting of eleven rooms, the property of a gentleman leaving the city, and partly mentioned above, and to which we invite the attention of the public. DUNCANSON BROS.,
de25-27 Auctioneers.

U. S. MARSHALL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale for cash in front of the Court House doors of said District on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., all LEWIS C. MAIN'S right, title, claim and interest in and to lot No. "A," in Chrutchett's sub-division of Square No. 755, situate on E street, northeast, in the City of Washington, D. C., together with all and singular the improvements thereon. Seized and levied on as the property of Lewis C. Main, and will be sold to satisfy execution No. 26,767, in favor of J. Parker Jordan. A. A. WILSON,
December 10, 1886. U. S. Marshal, D. C.
dec11-d

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, in front of the Court-House doors of said District, on THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of December, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., all the defendant's right, title, claim and interest in and to the rear part of lot No. 6, in square No. 814, beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, thence west along the south line of said lot 31 feet, thence north 16 feet, thence east 31 feet, and thence south 16 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the improvements thereon, in the City of Washington, D. C., seized and levied on as the property of Horatio R. Maryman, and will be sold to satisfy execution No. 17104, in favor of Laura A. Jenkins, use William Worley.
A. A. WILSON,
U. S. Marshal, D. C.
December 10, 1886. de11-d

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
723 14TH ST. N. W.,
and all other principal cities. Recognized as superior to all other similar institutions.
Unexcelled advantages for learning CONVERSATION. Best of native teachers. Fee extremely low. New terms now for ladies, gentlemen and children. oct3-Stf

THE FRENCH SYSTEM OF SOUND SCHOOL Will Open the first Monday in January at 1014 17TH ST. N. W.
Time, money and labor saved by this system of learning the French language. It is entirely new and original; perfectly simple and natural; founded upon a good pronunciation and practical conversation.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes of all grades for adults and children. Terms reasonable. First lesson free.
French System of Sound. The Student's Help.
Copyrighted 1886 by
MLLE. V. PRUD'HOMME.
For sale at Free's, Brentano's, Ballantyne's and at the School.

MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 313 SIXTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., Opens OCTOBER 15. Provides a practically useful business education. Terms: Life scholarship, $40; boarding, stationery, &c., 12 weeks' course, $75. For circular (free) address Martyn's Commercial College. se6-m.w.f.6mo

SPENCERIAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE BURNED OUT DEC. 5. WILL REOPEN MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, IN COMMODIOUS HALLS, NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER 7TH AND D STREETS. Established 1864. More than 10,000 students have been trained in this College. Services of its graduates always in

those whom he has wronged; and to say that truthfully is the highest compliment that can be bestowed on any man. The other evening he cordially gave his hand to Fry.

It is a very tall feather in the cap of Pinkerton if he has really, as now seems probable, captured the impudent and dangerous burglars who stole $50,000 from the San Francisco Express. And the bewildered messenger, who has been kept a prisoner under suspicion of having robbed himself, will feel a throb of relief at the capture of "Jim Cummings."

Death of Senator Logan.

The sudden death of Gen. John A. Logan has dropped with saddening effect upon this Christmas cycle. It removes one more from that small remaining company of statesmen who saw the war for the Union begin and end, and were conspicuous in the prosecution of it; and of this bevy of veterans Gen. Logan would, by either the inexpert or the trained observer, have been selected as the one most likely to live. Of powerful frame, of iron build, of rugged health, of buoyant spirits, and amid happy surroundings, it seemed as if he must yet have a good score of years that he could fairly call his own.

For a quarter of a century Gen. Logan has been one of the foremost figures in American public life. Before the war his sympathies were warmly with the South and even when Sumter was assailed he faltered, angry at the precipitancy of the South, but feeling that the North had been guilty of aggressions and was not without blame. It is said that even after his first company was raised he felt that the war was an act of folly and declared vigorously that "both sides ought to be licked."

After he put on his sword he never hesitated, and from that moment he pressed to the front of the battle, and made a personal record which placed him at the head of the citizen soldiery of the land. Terry and Hawley similarly rose from the ranks as private soldiers to command as Major Generals, and Terry was transferred in high rank to the regular army, but neither of them attained Logan's position at the head of a corps and army, and neither of them won so completely the confidence of the great Commander or of President Lincoln.

In civic honors Logan made his way as swiftly as in the army, borne on by the same nerve and audacity, the same intuitive knowledge of men and the same supreme confidence in himself. He was a ready but not an eloquent speaker, rude and energetic in appeal, his metaphors rough-hewn and his rhetoric careless, but his whole theme swept by a tremendous vigor that sometimes rose to eloquence. He knew all the personal and political methods by which men win adherents, and in forecasting political events he seemed to have the gift of prescience.

Another thing must be said for him: In an era when corruption was rife, and when many of the strongest men of both parties were broken down and blasted by public exposure or an ignorant denunciation which was equally fatal, Logan escaped all the long years untouched even by suspicion. He was a firm and sincere friend and a frank, straight-forward and outspoken enemy, and, if he was sometimes narrow in his prejudices, he was never hypocritical and never pretended to be what he was not.

He had long ceased to be an admirer of Mr. Blaine, his colleague in the Presidential contest, but he was the leader of a large section of the Repub-

year's and redate it.

That vacant chair! That vacant chair!
I lingered sadly musing there,
And thought how late a sentient form
Had pressed the crimson cushion warm;
Now empty and untenanted,
And yet it thrilled me not with dread.
Nay, pleasure rather—glad and free
Its broad arms seemed to beckon me.
I sat me down, and thought a space
Of him so lately in my place;
Upon the velvet bank I laid
My head, serene and unafraid.
Ah, treacherous tranquility!
We feel secure when storms are nigh!
Across my face that barber swope
His brush, and filled my mouth with soap!

THE PRESIDENT AGAIN SICK.

But it is Not Serious and Causes No Alarm.

The President is again confined to his room by an attack from his old enemy, the rheumatism. Gen. Logan's death from the same complaint was used as a peg on which to hang exaggerated rumors regarding the President's condition, and several imaginative correspondents last night sent to their papers dispatches representing the President to be a very sick man. But these stories are pure fiction. It can be stated on the very best authority that the President's condition is neither alarming nor serious, that the rheumatic pains are confined solely to one knee, that the present attack was brought on by the President leaving his bed too soon and working too hard last week, and that the case readily yields to treatment. He suffered from the same complaint while in Albany and always quickly recovered. The President will probably keep in his room to-day and to-morrow, but he will not be confined to his bed.

It had been the intention of the President and Mrs. Cleveland to have had a quiet family party at dinner at Oak View on Christmas Day, but the President's rheumatism kept him at the White House. The party at Oak View consisted of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, and their two children and Marshal, Mrs. and Miss Wilson.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Exercises at St. Paul's Lutheran Church Last Night.

The Sunday school of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church celebrated its anniversary last night. The church was prettily decorated. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars, after which the pastor of the church, Dr. Dormed, made a brief address, followed by an address from Mr. Adams, the superintendent of the Sunday school. Reports of the year's work were read and that of the secretary showed that the receips from collections and other sources amounted to $775, nearly $200 in excess of last year.

Christmas Services at McKendree Church.

At McKendree Church yesterday was given up to Christmas services. In the morning several essays and addresses were made, concluding with a brief sermon by the pastor, Mr. Richardson. In the evening an essay on Christmas was read by A. O. Layton, a Christmas anthem was sung by Louis Smith, and recitations were given by several others. The church was handsomely decorated, and the music by the choir was of unusual excellence.

Shot at His Wife and Hit His Mother.

George Hughes, a colored man, living on Delaware avenue, near M street, northeast, had a quarrel with his wife yesterday and attempted to shoot her with a pistol. The bullet, however, missed its mark and lodged in the leg of his mother-in-law, who was standing near. Hughes was arrested.

The Elks Will be There.

Last spring, when the Elks were given a benefit, "The Little Tycoon" company came here from Philadelphia and gave their services. In return for this courtesy the Elks will to-night attend the performance at Albaugh's in a body.

A Washingtonian Dies in Dublin.

Joseph Walsh, formerly of this city, died in Dublin, Ireland, on December 11 last, after a long and painful illness.

The Hungry Parson.

From Texas Siftings.

Widow Flapjack—"I'm glad, Parson, that steps are being taken to prevent the extermination of the American singing birds." Parson Surplus (who has been invited to dinner)—"So am I, Widow Flapjack, but at the same time I am grateful to Providence that chickens don't know how to sing." "Bring on the fried chicken, Betsy," said the Widow Flapjack.

considered critical.

Mr. Blaine discussed Gen. Logan's characteristics freely. He had not known the General before the war and had met him for the first time when Gen. Logan came to Washington from his command in the field. "I think," said Mr. Blaine, "it was some time during the winter of 1863 that, by mere accident, I entered Mr. Lincoln's room just as Gen. Logan was leaving. The President introduced me to the General, and we had a brief talk."

"I remember," continued Mr. Blaine, "that after Gen. Logan had retired, the President eulogized him very highly, adding that 'it was very fortunate, when so many generals had fallen below expectation, to find that a few had gone far beyond expectation,' and in the latter class he gave Logan eminent rank."

"But I am not the one," said Mr. Blaine, "to speak of Gen. Logan's military rank. That can be far more fittingly done by his brother officers and by the thousands of veterans who are 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 Gen. Logan his military rank—the highest of the volunteer officers in the army of the Union."

"My close acquaintance with Gen. Logan," continued Mr. Blaine, "dates from his entrance upon his duties as Representative-at-Large from Illinois in the Fortieth Congress; he was elected to that post in 1866. 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 Gen. Logan as "a man of immense force in a legislative body." "His will," said Mr. Blaine, "was unbending, his courage, both moral 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 mind any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he leaded a charge of his enthusiastic troops."

"In debate," said Mr. Blaine, "Gen. Logan was aggressive and effective. His last prepared and strongest-sustained argument was the speech he made in the Senate during the Forty-sixth Congress, against the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army. The speech occupied, if I remember aright, a part of three days, and was marvelously sustained throughout. Gen. Logan had great feeling in that case and had put a vast deal of study in it. Gen. Logan was a most indefatigable worker," said Mr. Blaine. "His close relations with the volunteer soldiery of the country involved an immense correspondence and an immense labor in addition to the labor imposed upon him as a leading Senator from such a large State as Illinois. He was a punctual, faithful man, and but for his constitution of iron he could not have gone through all the work that was put upon him."

"Gen. Logan's loss to the Republican party," said Mr. Blaine, "is beyond computation. His personal following in the party was very great, and among the veterans he had almost the solid body. As a party leader Gen. Logan was singularly direct, manly and candid. His personal energy and political power were strikingly shown in his contest for Senator, perhaps the most memorable of the kind ever waged in the United States."

"The shock of his death is so sudden, the sorrow it brings so keen," said Mr. Blaine, "that no full analysis of this remarkable man can be given at this time. Full tribute will in due time be paid to his character and services. I have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that while there have been more illustrious military leaders in the United States, and more illustrious leaders in legislative halls, there has, I think, been no man in the country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as Gen. Logan."

How the News Was Received in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—The words, "Logan is dead," passed from lip to lip here to-day among the departed Senator's many friends. It was recalled that many of his greatest political battles had been fought beneath the dome of the State House in this city. All seemed to agree that the loss to his party in Illinois was irreparable. Gov. Oglesby was early in receipt of a telegram from Senator Cullom. He immediately called Secretary of State Dement, Attorney-General Hunt and Auditor Swigert to the Executive Mansion, and the following was dispatched to Washington:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 26.

To Mrs. John A. Logan, Calumet Place, Washington:

In this hour of your deepest grief we offer you our heartfelt sympathy, and join in this

account of disobedience to the Executive Board of the order.

The notice to be posted reads: "Notice to workingmen: The following scale of wages will go into effect on January 1, 1887:

"Heads of Departments, not less than $16 per week; workmen in cellars, fermenting rooms, kettles, malt millers and coopers, $15 per week; workmen in washhouse and firemen, $12 per week; apprentices and temporary help, $9 per week. All workingmen who are not members of the Knights of Labor are requested to join the same. Signed. The Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers Association."

London Stage Echoes.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The *Era* states that Minnie Palmer will probably return to play an engagement in London prior to her going to America. In October of next year she is to return here by way of Rio Janeiro. John R. Rogers, not unmindful of the interests of his star, has sent letters here stating that she has done the largest business ever heard of in Australia, and that the children cry for her.

The report that Gilbert and Sullivan would send a book of their new opera to various American managers for production there is authoritatively denied. A company will be sent over from here complete, as in the case of the "Mikado," and the opera will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre immediately upon its first representation here.

Virginians Watching a Balloon.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 26.—At half-past three o'clock p. m. yesterday the people of Petersburg had an opportunity for the first time in thirty years to see a real balloon going through the air. In the air ship was Prof. King the Philadelphia aeronaut, and a friend, of Manchester, Va. The ascension was made in Richmond at half past two. The general belief here is that a landing was made at Matoaca, in Chesterfield County, several miles west of Petersburg.

Bad for the Town.

SANDWICH, Mass., Dec. 26.—During the absence of the manager of the Sandwich Glass Works, yesterday, the members of the Glass Workers' Union, employed there, struck because James Black, a workman was docked one hour's pay. The cutters also struck. The men left the pots full of glass. The works are almost the sole employment of the town, and the weekly pay-roll is $2,500.

The Susquehanna Rising.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 26.—The ice in the Susquehanna River broke up at 6 o'clock this evening and started to run out. Since then the water has been rising rapidly, and is now eight feet above low water mark. The break-up was totally unexpected and it is feared that the ice, which is very heavy, will jam, which would cause a flood between here and Northumberland.

A Brute's Work.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 26.—John Blute sometime during the night kicked and beat his wife to death. When the officers went to the house they found the woman's body on the floor entirely nude, and the man sitting beside it unconcernedly smoking a pipe. Four children were in the room crying. Blute pretends not to know how his wife was killed.

Sexton Accepts the Challenge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—William Sexton has accepted Richard Roche's challenge for Schaeffer for a fourteen-inch balk line match. Schaeffer to concede a discount of 33⅓ per cent for $1,000 anywhere. Sexton also challenges Schaeffer to play cushion caroms, in New York, for $1,000 even money.

A Murderer Escapes.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 26.—Young Gregg, who was shot by Aukaubauer at Ballitzin's Saturday, died this afternoon. The murderer was arrested Saturday night, and two officers started to take him to jail at Ebensburg, but he managed to make his escape on the way, and has not been seen since.

Disastrous Freight Wreck.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred last night on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad near Lima, O. Three locomotives and twenty-five cars were wrecked, and Engineer Henry Edwards, of Huntington, Ind., was killed.

Thermometric Readings.

Following are observations of temperature made at the Chief Signal Office for Sunday, December 26, 1886: 3 a. m., 27.0; 7 a. m., 25.0; 11 a. m., 27.0; 3 p. m., 30.0; 7 p. m., 29.0; 10 p. m., 25.0; 11 p. m., 24.0. Mean temperature, 26.0; maximum, 31.0; minimum, 23.0; mean relative humidity, 87.0; total precipitation, .03 inches.

Summary for December—Mean temperature, 36.0; average precipitation, 3.02 inches; highest temperature, 73.0, occurred in 1873; lowest temperature, 13.0 below zero, occurred in 1880.

The Weather To-Day.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair weather' variable winds, nearly stationary temperature.

WE were about to give you a well-known quotation, but are unable to remember it—though lost to cite (it's) to memory dear. Druggists will supply the quotation and one of "Pomeroy's Petroline Poroused Plasters" for 25 cents.

threw it into Fothringham's car before Fothringham helped him in. Next the carpet was taken up and under the floor covering was found an express tag. On the tag there was a little green wax seal resembling the seals on the packages which were sent with the letter to the *Globe-Democrat*. This seal was examined and it was found that the articles to which it had been attached had been shipped some time before from Pacific to St. Louis. The books of the company were overhauled, and it was found that the articles which had been shipped were two valises. The valises were those of the men who had stopped at this house.

The landlady said she had not seen the small man from that day to the time she was questioned. This clue was followed, and it was learned almost positively that on the Friday night on which the smaller man left a man went over the route in Fotheringham's express car. The men were then traced to Kansas, and then again into Missouri, until through a letter of a week ago it was learned that the men wanted were in Kansas City. They were located about Independence. Williams, who is Cummings, has talked a great deal. The restaurant where the men had taken their meals was found, and the saloons at which they drank were visited. The detectives following closely upon the track of the two men, caught up with some people with whom Williams had been talking. In fact, they found one man who had mailed one of the Cummings letters and told them that Williams had told him that Fotheringham was a "chump." In telling his story he had, he said, presented but one letter to him and that was the letter which had been forged and purported to come from Route Agent Barrett, of the Adams Express Company. They had met together and had put up a scheme whereby Frotheingham was to say he had received two letters, one from Barrett and one from Mr. Damsel. In his hurry he had not prevented the letter of Damsel, and therefore Fotheringham had mixed himself up on the story. The Damsel letter, it was understood, had been given to completely turn away suspicion that Fotheringham was connected with the robbery.

When it was discovered the men were in Kansas City, warrants were applied for and they were issued. Pinkerton's men located the man, who is dubbed in the indictment Richard Roe, and had a photograph of him. The druggist, the doctor, the Engineer Heffernan, the landlady, and several others were in Kansas City, and Sunday morning Roe was to turn up, but he did not. He was again to appear in Kansas City on Wednesday last, but he did not appear, and it was evident the game had been flushed. The detectives thought there had been a leak somewhere, and the matter dropped until the news of the Chicago arrest was received, when the detectives went and caught the man known as Oscar Cook. The real name of Cook is not known. He was surprised at his capture. The man Wittro, who is supposed to be in custody in Chicago, is well known in Kansas. He answered the description of Cummings in every respect, except that he is dark and Williams light.

He was at one time book-keeper for a Leavenworth firm and was a well-informed man, capable of writing the Cummings letter. He married the keeper of a disreputable house.

William A. Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, being interviewed to-night, said that Oscar Cook was the actual name of the man arrested in Kansas City under that name last night for complicity in the St. Louis and San Francisco express robbery,

The Woes of Gentle Juliet.

From the St. Louis Spectator.

I hear from reliable sources that the parents of Miss Margaret Mather have been creating a sensation without the necessity of being "under the management of J. M. Hill." It is reported that the famous Juliet recently visited her father and mother in Detroit, Mich., making a brief but troublesome stay. The father, John Finlayson, is a ship carpenter, and the family live in very humble circumstances at No. 149 Brandt street. During her visit home Miss Mather is said to have given her mother money to buy household goods, but the old ship carpenter declares that Mrs. Finlayson quietly used the money to go to Chicago, where another daughter is living. Mr. Finlayson says he went to work as usual last Saturday morning, but when he returned at night much of his furniture was gone, and from his neighbors he learned that his wife had told them she was going to move East. The Finlaysons have been living inharmoniously for some time past, and the fair Juliet has her hands full keeping the peace between the rival parents.

Sympathy.

From Harper's Bazar.

Miss Clara (with a sigh)—"Do you know, Mr. Featherly, that for some unknown reason I feel very blue to-night?" Mr. Featherly (anxious to say the proper thing, but somewhat a loss)—"Well—er—Miss Clara, blue, you know, is very becoming to your complexion."

in my life; and it was not what she said or did, but rather what she did not say or do. A detail would be out of place, and idle, but "immediate and unconditional surrender" to this silent and sympathetic little lady are the only fit terms I can apply to the situation. A tall and slender brunette, simply dressed, with a low, soft voice, most gracious manner, and the sweetest of all sweet young faces; all these, in brief, are a few of the graces of our good and beautiful "First Lady."

The President is plain, but Mrs. Cleveland is certainly not only the most beautiful woman we have ever had in the White House, but one of the most beautiful ever born. The ubiquitous and pretty pictures are pretty enough, but they give no suggestion of her supreme beauty of presence and matchless manner, the clear complexion and pearly teeth.

It requires no prophet to point out that this new alliance; this bringing in of the gentler half of the Republic's great national heart, will be more potent for good than an army with banners.

May this, our last First Lady, remain mistress of the great white mansion down yonder, at the other end of the wide and woody street, so long as it may please her to stay. But whatever her fortune or desire, may it be a long, long time before she leans a pallid face against the window pane, like Martha Washington, looking desolately away over the great river.

The yellow leaves are rustling and racing in flocks about my cabin door and over yonder in the russet grass. Great flocks of crows are blowing away towards the South. The evening wind is growing strong and chill with a sense of frost in the autumn air. There is discontent and stir in the leaves under foot and overhead. The very birds of the air are moving on, and I too must now rise up and set my face for my work by the great sea in the West.

THE AMERICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Favorite System in the Gas Electric Amalgamation—A Prominent Gas Man to be Treasurer.

The *New York Graphic* in its financial article Thursday said: The gas companies generally thoughout the United States are preparing to adopt the electric lights as part and parcel of their regular business. The American Electric Manufacturing Company of this city is the pioneer in advocating the new departure, and will, therefore, derive the full benefit of the alliance.

The gas business is the largest commercial industry in the world with the exception of railroads. There are now over $500,000,000 invested in gas works in this country alone, and all gas companies which have been at all well managed have made their stockholders rich. The new departure in going into electric lighting will make bigger dividends for gas stockholders and will place the electric light company, which secures the benefit of this business, on the same solid basis as the gas industry has grown to be.

The American Electric Company is fortunate in making this alliance. Its President originated the plan, and has for years been earnestly at work to accomplish it instead of fighting the gas companies, as all other electric light companies have done.

The American Company is doing a prosperous and rapidly increasing business. It is said to be earning ten per cent. upon its capital stock, and it is understood from reliable authority that the company is now able, and will next month begin the payment of regular quarterly dividends, besides carrying a very handsome amount each quarter to a surplus account for increasing the business. The company's manufacturing facilities have been considerably increased from time to time, and apparatus is now being turned out in much greater quantities than at first, but the accumulation of orders ahead is also increasing much faster than they can be supplied.

The rapid increase in business now renders it necessary for the company to acquire new and greatly enlarged factory facilities, for which purpose the company will dispose of $500,000 of its treasury stock. From all the information we can gather regarding the business and its future prosperity we believe the stock to be one of the most desirable on this market as a safe and profitable investment.

Mr. H. E. Irvine has resigned his position as treasurer to accept the Presidency of the American Electric Construction Company, which was organized for the purpose of building central lighting stations under the American system, in this State and elsewhere, which is now doing a large and prosperous business.

Col. W. A. Steadman, Treasurer and General Manager of the Newport, R. I., Gas Company, has been elected a Director and Treasurer of this company in place of Mr. Irvine, resigned. Col. Steadman assumes the duties of his office on January 1.

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Money loaned on gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel.
Old gold and silver bought. oc3d&S

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY,
ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1886.
The next meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1887, at 10 a. m. L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
de18,22,25ja1,3,4,5 President.

EASY FEET AND DAILY WALKS BEing requisite to health, the highest medical, surgical, judicial, military and naval dignitaries of this country, representatives of leading foreign governments and thousands of other well-known personages visit Dr. White's establishment, 1416 Penn. ave., for relief from and avoidance of Corns, Bunions, Diseased Nails and other foot ailments: established in Washington in 1861; fee, $1 a sitting.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
No. 902 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.
Policy holders are hereby notified to renew their insurance on or before the last Monday in December, 1886, for the year 1887. The rate of interest on all renewals will be one (1) per cent. on the premium notes. Please attend to your renewals before the last few days, and thus avoid the crowd.
de6-dt27 J. WESLEY BOTELER, Secretary.

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Moth-proof carpet lining, builders' parchment paper, new and cheap; charcoal, lime, cements, &c. d8&W

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JOHN B. LARNER, Counsel.
P. S. RIDDELLE, M. D., Medical Director.
JOHN H. HEIZER, General Agent.
GEO. J. EASTERDAY, Assistant Cashier.
THE NATIONAL LIFE AND MATURITY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1215 F street northwest,
Issues Maturity Policies payable in cash at the expiration of five and ten years and Life Insurance Policies guaranteed in amount and with absolute limit of cost. Parties familiar with life insurance are invited to examine the plan. Those in search of information can always obtain it at the office of the Association.
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POSTOFFICE NOTICE.—SHOULD BE read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time. Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending January 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 a. m. for Nassau, N. P., per s. s. Lizzie Henderson, from Tampa; at 4 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Wyoming, via Queenstown (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Wyoming"); at 11 a. m. for St. Domingo, Cape Hayti and Turks Island, per s. s. Samana; at 1 p. m. for St. Domingo, Cape Hayti and Turks Island, per s. s. Geo. W. Clyde.

WEDNESDAY—At 5.30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Aller, via Southampton and Bremen; at 10 a. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas and Barbados, and for Para, Maranham and Ceara, Brazil, per s. s. Coban; at 3 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per s. s. Wanderer, from New Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 a. m. for Hayti, per s. s. Alpes; at 1 p. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 3 p. m. for Costa Rica, per s. s. Foxhall, from New Orleans; at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 a. m. for Central America and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. City of Para, via Aspinwall (letters for Guatemala and Mexico must be directed "per City of Para"); at 1 p. m. for Para, Pernambuco and Ceara, per s. s. Amazonese.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 a. m. for Venezuela and Curacoa, per s. s. Caracas; at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Gallia, via Queenstown (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal must be directed "per Gallia"); at 6:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Noordland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 7:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 8 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Circassia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 8 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per s. s. Schiedam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Schiedam"); at 9 a. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Edith Godden.

Mails for the Sandwich Islands per s. s. Australia (from San Francisco), close here December *29 at 7 p. m. Mails for China and Japan per s. s. Belgic (from San Francisco) close here January *4 at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Alameda, (from San Francisco), close here January *8 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of s. s. Eider, with British mails for Australia). Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco) close here January *24 at 7 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m.

*The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.
HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster,
Postoffice, New York, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1886.

U. S. Marshal, D. C.
December 10, 1886. de11-d

EDUCATIONAL.

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723 14TH ST. N. W.,
and all other principal cities. Recognized as superior to all other similar institutions.
Unexcelled advantages for learning CONVERSATION. Best of native teachers. Fee extremely low. New terms now for ladies, gentlemen and children. oct3-Stf

THE FRENCH SYSTEM OF SOUND SCHOOL
Will Open the first Monday in January at
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Time, money and labor saved by this system of learning the French language. It is entirely new and original; perfectly simple and natural; founded upon a good pronunciation and practical conversation.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes of all grades for adults and children. Terms reasonable. First lesson free.
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For sale at Free's, Brentano's, Ballantyne's and at the School.

MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
313 SIXTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Opens OCTOBER 15. Provides a practically useful business education. Terms: Life scholarship, $40; boarding, stationery, &c., 12 weeks' course, $75. For circular (free) address Martyn's Commercial College. se6-m.w.f.6mo

SPENCERIAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE BURNED OUT DEC. 5. WILL REOPEN MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, IN COMMODIOUS HALLS, NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER 7TH AND D STREETS. Established 1864. More than 10,000 students have been trained in this College. Services of its graduates always in demand. A practical business education that qualifies young men and women to support themselves and successfully perform the active duties of life. Thorough instruction given in Rapid Writing, the English Language, Correspondence, Rapid Calculations, Bookkeeping, Business Practice, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Stenography and Type-Writing. Regular day and evening sessions at 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. A full corps of teachers. Tuition fees, day sessions—Regular business course, one year, $70, payable $10 on entering and balance in monthly installments of $10 each; a year scholarship, in full on entering, $60; tuition per quarter of ten weeks, $20, paid on entering. Night sessions—Year scholarship, $50 on entering; 3 months, $18, payable $6 on entering and balance in monthly installments of $6 each, or $16 in full on entering. Illustrated circular sent free on application.
HENRY C. SPENCER, Principal
MRS. SARA A. SPENCER, Vice-Principal.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL,
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The next session will begin TUESDAY, February 1, 1887. Board and tuition, $80 in advance for each session of five monts. Military drill. Boys from ten years. Commandant graduate of the V. M. Institute. Catalogues sent on application to
WM. T. BRISCOE,
de10-eo2mo Secretary to Board.

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Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Litle Girls.
MISS ANNA ELLIS, Principal.
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STEAMBOAT LINES.

DAILY LINE TO NORFOLK AND FORT MONROE. Steamer GEORGE LEARY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p. m. from Seventh-street wharf. steamer JANE MOSELEY, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at same hour, from Sixth-street wharf. First-class fare, $2; round-trip, $3. Return tickets good on either steamer. The LEARY stops at Piney Point and Cornfield Harbor each trip. The MOSELEY stops at Piney Point each trip. The LEARY connects with Boston and Providence steamers. Both steamers connect with Ariel for Richmond, Old Dominion Line for New York and with all other railroad and steamboat lines at Norfolk. Secure rooms and tickets at 1351 and 619 Penna. ave. and office Knox express, 603 Penna. ave., who will also check baggage at hotels and private residences. LEARY'S Telephone Call, 745-3. MOSELEY'S Telephone Call, 94. je27-d&S.

MT. VERNON. MT. VERNON. MT. VERNON.
STEAMER W. W. CORCORAN
Leaves Seventh-street wharf daily (except Sunday)
FOR MT. VERNON
At 10 o'clock a. m.; returning, reaches Washington about 3:30 p. m.
L. L. BLAKE, Capta[illegible]

THE GREEK SLAVE CIGARETTE[illegible] made of the finest tobacco; give them [illegible]
BARBOUR & HAMILTON.

11 A 103

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

[*Continued from first page.*]

became his. For some years he was an ordinary laborer and prospector. Afterward he located valuable claims, and by this means and by purchase he became the owner of large mining interests and a large employer, having at one time as many as 2,000 men at work in his mines alone and operating quartz mills that crushed 1,000 tons of ore per day.

From that day to his death he was the owner of large mining interests and extensive tracts of land and was engaged not only in mining, but in stock raising and farming. He was considered one of the best judges of mining prospects in the whole West. "He would look at a mine and size up its value more accurately than any man I ever saw," said an old miner who knew him. The increase of his wealth was steady and rapid and for some years past his income has been something like $1,000 per day. He had been for a long time chief partner in the big mining firm of Hearst, Haggin, Levis & Co. He owned about 40,000 acres of land in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and a ranch of 160,000 acres of grazing land in old Mexico, stocked with a very large herd of cattle. He was also interested in a large tract of land near Vera Cruz and in railroad building in Mexico. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at $20,000,000.

He owned a magnificent residence in this city at 1400 New Hampshire avenue northwest, where his death occurred. The library of this residence is finished in mahogany, and all the furnishings are exceedingly rich and in the best taste. They were chosen by Mrs. Hearst, and include an Indian cabinet made of Indian woods, the work of which is as finely cut out as so much old lace.

Mr. Hearst's political life began in 1865, when he was elected to the California legislature, and served one term. In 1882 he was a candidate before the Democratic State convention at San Jose, Cal., for the nomination for governor, but was defeated by Gen. George Stoneman. The latter was elected governor, and when, by the death of Senator John F. Miller, in 1885, the power of appointing a Senator was given to him, he appointed his opponent for the gubernatorial nomination to the position. Mr. Hearst was re-elected in 1887 by the California legislature, which was then Democratic, and his term would have expired in 1893. His death gives the Republicans, in their turn, the same advantage which the death of Senator Miller gave the Democrats. The governor and legislature of California are now both Republican, and a member of that party will undoubtedly be chosen to fill out the unexpired term.

As a Senator, Mr. Hearst was still the same brusque and rugged old miner, with little respect for form, and having neither the gift nor disposition for speech. It is said that once while the Senate was in executive session, with Senator Sherman in the chair, Mr. Hearst suddenly became interested in something that was going on, and called out to the chairman: "Say! Say! Here! Hold on, Sherman, till I can come up there and explain it." His speeches were few and far between, and a verbatim report of almost any of them could be put on a page of foolscap in ordinary long hand. His voice was weak, and he was a man of action rather than of words. He had little taste for economic questions.

After a year or two, attendance at the Senate grew irksome to Mr. Hearst, and he was away a good deal of the time. He became interested in racing, and put a large sum of money into a racing stable. On being reproached by his son for giving his attention to racing and for putting so much money into it, the Senator is reported to have said: "Well, you are spending a good deal on your newspaper. That is your fad. Now racing is my fad. I have worked hard in my day, and think I am entitled to enjoy life now." He had been a familiar figure at race tracks for two or three years. He did not know, however, the names of all his own horses. He was in the habit of buying from Senator Stanford the right to race some of the latter's horses, entering them under his own name. One day a race was reported as having been won by one of Senator Hearst's horses and he, not knowing the names of all the horses in his stables, went about the Senate chamber boasting of it, whereas it afterward turned out that it was one of Senator Stanford's animals that had won the race. Mr. Hearst paid $15,000 a year to a certain jockey and allowed him to ride other horses when not riding for himself. He expended in other ways on his stable sums that seemed almost fabulous. His horses, however, were not generally successful, though he was very proud of them and took a deep interest in them.

Senator Hearst left but one child, William R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*. Young Hearst graduated at Harvard four years ago, and is now about twenty-six years of age. Upon his son's graduation from college the Senator turned over to him the *Examiner*, which he had purchased shortly before, and furnished him the money to make a great newspaper out of it. Young Hearst went into the work with the energy of youth and the advantage of unlimited capital to draw on. He set a very rapid pace for the San Francisco newspapers, and revolutionized journalism in that city. A large sum of money, however, supposed to be something like $350,000, was put in before the paper reached the paying basis upon which it now rests.

Mrs. Hearst, who survives the Senator, has become very popular in Washington. She is a handsome woman, well educated, of easy manners, and excellent taste. Since the family came to this city they have lived in the highest style. The Senator believed in enjoying life, and used his money liberally.

Mr. Hearst was in person tall and slender, with blue eyes and long gray beard. He was a good type of the old California pioneer. He was warm hearted, impulsive and generous, and popular with his associates in the Senate. He had a great many warm friends. He was upright in business; keen-eyed and cool-headed. His successful management of his large interests showed that he had excellent executive ability.

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10C

Movements of Warships