ington on the 26th. Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.-Senator Logan died at his home here a few minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon, surrounded by the members of his family and a great number of his political associates. His death adds another name to the already long mortality list of congressmen and prominent public men who have died dur

ing the last two years. Although the senator had been sick for some time, and his condition for the last day or two was known to be critical, death was not looked for so soon. Everybody hoped that with his robust constitution he would be able to recover. His case was regarded as hopeful by his physicians up to Priday night, but then it became apparent that he was sinking very rapidly. From that time on rheumatic fever affected the brain, and brought on frequent periods of stupor and unconsciousnesss. Yesterday his condition remained inchanged, but ac critical was his condition in the evening that Dr. Hamilton, one of his attending physicians, remained at his residence over night. Early in the night he grew weaker, and his entire family, together with Gen. Beale and Congressmen Symes and Hall, remained by his bedside all night. At intervals during the night the senator was conscious and seemed to rally. About midnight, during a conscious moment, his wife leaned over him and spoke to him. He murmured "Mary," and this was the last articulation that passed his lips, although he seemed to recognize some of those about his bedside as late as 5 o'clock this morning. He sank gradually, and at 2.57 this afternoon died without a struggle.

About two weeks ago Senator Logan was confind to his home with rheumatism, and later on this was followed by rheumatic fever, affecting his brain. The fever made terrible inroads upon the patient and early last week he was so reduced in flesh that his friends would hardly have recognized him. His suffering, up to within a day or was intense. Senator Logan complained of agonizing rheumatic pains while he occupied his sent in the senate the first two or three days of this session. His disease, which, at first, was acute inflammatory rheumatism, was not considered dangerous until rheumatic fever set in. Then his pulse ran so high, and the fever became so intense at times that he sank in stupors. Long before noon to-day, sena tors, congressmen and other political asso ciates and friends of the senator, apprised by the morning papers of his critical con dition, began to arrive at Calumet Place to make inquiry about the condition of their friend, and by the hour of his death probably 500 friends had come and gone only to learn that his case was hopeless. Senators Sherman, Voorhees and a score or more of congressmen were among the anxious in-

It is stated that the general's body wil no doubt be taken to Illinois for burial, but no definite arrangements for the funeral will be made until Mrs. Logan, who is and telegraphing to the sergeant-at-arms and to others at a distance.

Springfield (III.) special: 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 beneath the dome of the state house in this city. All seemed to agree that the loss to his party in Illinois is irreparable. Gov. Oglesby was early in receipt of a telegam 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 MANSION, )

SPRINGPIELD, December 26. To Mrs. Logan, Calumet Place, Washington, D. C .: In this hour of your deepest grief we offer you our heartfelt sympathy, and join in this expression of unfeigned sorow with the entire people of the state. May God give you strength and support in May God give your irreparable loss.
R. J. OGLEBY,

HENRY D. DEMENT, C. R. SARGENT, JACOB GROSS, GEORGE HUNT.

"I knew that Gen. Logan was ill, but I never dreamed that it would result in this,' said Gov. Oglesby. "It is so sudden it un-nerves me. He was one of the few really great men in the country to-day. stitution was so heroic, his chest so broad and his limbs so stout that until this hour never 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,"
Gen. John M. Palmer said: "The volun-

teer soldiery, more than any other class, will regret Gen. Logan's death. During his life he was the especial champion of the soldier. He stood pre-eminent in his party in was the acknowledged leader. The country will mourn because a

Gen. John A. McClernand, who has known Gen. Logan from boyhood, and who has en a warm personal friend, was much affected at the news, and spoke feelingly, paying a high tribute to the dead sol-

dier and stateaman. Washington special: A good deal of speculation has already been indulged in here as to Senator Logan's successor. 'The position there are those who believe that he will be elected.

Charles B. Farrell, the well known millionaire merchant of Chicago, is said to be the favorite. He was the hearty supporter of Gen. Logan in his last campaign for reelection, and is said to have the scalous support of all his political movements of

Representative Henderson, who has won so much distinction in and out of the state by his work for the Hennepin canal; Repreentative Payson, who has for many years been a prominent leader on the republican side of the house, especially in land forfeit-ures, and Representative Cannon, are mened as probable candidates.

Mr. Farwell has had long experience in egislative affairs, having served his state an responsible positions and for several oppositions to his reputation as a fo cible and effective speaker. General Logan was a man of fine presence, rendered striking by his jet black hair and strongly marked features. He posyears, until the close of the Forty-seventh congress, was a member of the lower house. Mr. Farwell was succeeded by George K.

GENERAL LOGAN'S CAREER.

His Private, Political and Military Record Set Forth. Following is a brief sketch of the life and public services of Gen. John A. Logan, who died at his home in Washington on the



John Atexander Logan, soldier and states man, was born in Jackson county, Ill., February 9, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, who came from Ireland to Illinois in 1823, served several terms in the state legislature. His mother was Elizabeth Jenkins, a Tennesseeun. He was indebted for his early education to his father, and to such schools as were maintained for short periods in the new settlements. When the war with Mexico occurred, he voiunteered as a private, but was soon chosen a lieutenant in the First Illinois infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and for some time was adjutant of his regiment. After his return from Mexico he began the study of law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins. In 1849 he was elected clerk of Jackson county. In 1852 he graduated at the Louisville university, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profes-sion. His popular ty and success led to his election to the state legislature in the fall of that year, and in the year following as prosecuting attorney for the Third judicial district—a position he held till 1857. He was elected a member of the legislature again in 1853, and was re-elected again in 1856 and 1857. He was a presidential elector in 1856 on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket. In 1858 he was elected a representaticket. In 1858 he was elected a representa-tive from Illinois in the Thirty-sixth congress, as a Douglas Democrat, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh congress in 1820. In the presidential campaign of that year he carnestly advocated the election of Stephen A. Doug-las, but on the first intimation of coming trouble from the South he and not besitate to declare that, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." In July, 1861, during the extra session of con-gress called by President Lincoln fired by the enthusiasm of the hour, he left his seat overtook the troops that were marching out of Wash ngton to meet the enemy, and fought with distinguished bravery in the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment at the disastrous battle of Buil Run, being among the last congress. In a letter declining, he says: have entered the field to die, if need be, teenth Army corps, under General

to leave the field. Returning home the latter part of August, he resigned his seat in Con-gress, believing he could serve his country better in the field than in its legislative halls. He organized the Thirty-first Illinois infantry and was appointed its colonel Sep-tember 13th. His first encounter with the loc was at Belmont, in November, where he led a successful beyonette charge and had a horse shot under him. He led his regwill be made until Mrs. Logan, who is wholly prostrated, can be consulted. Sen ator Cullom, who was at the dying man's side continuously from last evening, was requested to temporarily take charge of matters. He sent at once for the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who upon his arrival half an hour later entered upon the usual preliminary arrangements for the functional sergeant of the senate, who upon the usual preliminary arrangements for the luneral by summoning an undertaker and telegraphing to the sergeant-at-arms. In the summer of 1862 his constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established. During General Grant's northern Mississippi campaign General Logan communded the Thiri division of the Seven-Pherson, exhibiting a skill and brav-ers which led to his promotion as major gen-eral of volunteers, datang from November 26, 1862. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hilb. In the siege of Viessburg he commanded McPherson's center, and on the 25th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the captured city, and he was made its military governor. He succeeded General Sher-man in the command of the Fifteenth Army corps in November, 1861. In May, 1864, he joined General Sherman's army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia; led the preparing for its march that the design, led the advance of the army of the Tennessee in the fight at Resaca, repulsed Hardee's veteran's at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw mountain. At Atlanta, July 22d, where General McPherson fell in the hottest of the fight, General Sherman says, in his report of that battle: "General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the army of the Tennessee through this deserate battle with the same success and ability that characterized him in the command of a corps or division." After the fall of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, he went home and took a prominent part in the presidential campaign of that year. He rejoined his troops, who had accompained General Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," at Savannah, and remained in active service with Sherman's army till the surrender of the confederate forces under General Joseph E. Jonnston, April 26, 1865. On May 23 he was appointed to the command of the army of the Tennessee, but, as soon as active service in he field was over, he resigned his commission, stating that he did not wish to draw pay when not on active duty. He was appointed minister to Mexico by President Johnson, but declined. In 1806 he was elected representative from Illinois to the Fortieth congress as a Republican, and served as one of the management of the server and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the Forty-first congress and did good service as chairman of committee on military affairs, in scenning the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the tion of the army. He was re-elected to the Forty-scenal congress, but before that body convened be was chosen by the Himos legislature a renator of the United States for the ferm beginning March 4, 1871. He succeded Vice-Prestient Wilson as chalman of the schate committee on military affairs at the beginning of the third a salon of the Forty second congress. December 2, 1872. After the expiration of his term of servacancy will inadoubtedly be filled by a republican, as the legislature of Illinois is now republican by a reliable majority, and will soon be in regular session. Gov. Oglesby would, it is believed, be his successor were he not in the executive chair of the state, and even though he occupies that position there are those who believe that alive his most important speeches were: "On Reconstruction," July 12, 1867; "On the Impeachment of President Johnson," February 22, 1868; "Principles of the Democratic Par ty," July 26, 1808; on a resolution introduced by General B. F. Butler protesting against the counting of the electoral vote of Georgia, February 12, 1869; "Removing the Capital," February 12, 1869; "Removing the Capital," January 22, 1870. In the senate his most note: speeches have been; 'Vindidication of President Grant against the Attack of Charle Sumuer," June 3, 1872; a reply to Senator Gordon on the "Ku-klux in Louisiana," Jan-uary 13, 1875; "On the Equalization of Bounties of Soldiers, Sallors, and Marines of the Late War for the Union," March 2 1875; "On

the Power of the Government to enforce

United States Laws," June 28, 1879. On the 7th of June 1880, he delivered an able and eloquent speech on the "Fitz John Porter Case," which added great

sessed in a high degree those traits of character which win success—a strong personal mag-netism, undagnted courage, and untiring in-dustry. November 27 18.5 he was married to Miss Mary S. Cunningham, a daughter of Captain Conningham, register of the land office at Shawnectown, 11 She is a lady of super or education and rare so lai qualities, who has taken a deep interest in her husband's career, and has done much to aid in his advancement by her genfal intercourse with his supporters, and the care with which she has attended to

his large correspondence.

The general public is familiar with the important events in the last few years of General Logan's life. He did able service in the senate, and was one of the most prominent presidential candidates in 1884. When Mr. Blaine received the Republican nominate Mr. Logan was given second place on the ticket. His term as senator expired in 1885 but he was re-elected and returned to his seat to assume as prominent a position as ever. During the last few years of his life he have devoted some attention to literary pursuits. and met with considerable encourag ment. A man of strong feelings himself, he possessed many warm friends and had many bitter focs. Whether friend or for, however everyone recognized him as one of the very prominent public men of this country.

# CAPTURE OF CUMMINGS.

# The Gang Who Robbed the Express Company

Overhauled. Chicago dispatch: Two local papers pub-'shed this morning accounts of the arrest sere yesterday of Jim Cummings (who has long been generally believed to be the leadmg perpetrator of the St. Louis & Sap Francisco express robbery last October), and two of his accomplices. According to the accounts referred to the men were arrested in a house of questionable repute and upwards of \$20,000 in money was captured with them. The men are said to have been shadowed for some time on account of their lavish display of money and swaggering gait and appearance, which warranted the assumption that they were railroad brakemen.

The Inter-Ocean will say to-morrow morning that these accounts have no foundation in fact except that three men were arrested for small offenses, neither of whom was Jim Comings, nor was in any way con nected with the express robbery. The find-ing of the money was also denied. The local authorities are extremely reticent regarding the express robbery, but it is un-derstood that startling developments may

be expected in a few days.

Up to a late hour the information from detective sources was of a decidedly meagre nature, but conveyed the impression that the officers believed themselves to have captured the train robbers. The trio are still in close custody here, and the papers publishing the reports of the arrest maintain stoutly that the statements given are substantially correct, their authority is stated by them to be equivalent to direct information from the officers making the arrest. It is now reported, from sources responsible for the first accounts, that the amount captured on the robbers is \$5,000, not \$20,000, as first stated. The latest assertions concerning the case are to the effect that the men themse'ves were not shadowed, their whereabouts being unknown, but a notorious woman who was intimate with the suspected Commings was traced here from St. Louis, and has for about ten days been kept under constant espionage to this city. This plan was re-warded by the appearance of Commings and his comrades. The man Commings is said to be not the noted desperado bearing that name, but another whose career has attracted less attention. All arts known to detectives were in use throughout the night and during Christmas morning and afternoon to force one or another of the three men to reveal their secrets. To-night it is confidently asserted in some quarters that from one of the robbers has, at last,

Kansas City dispatch: Oscar Cook, a cooper, was arrested in a gambling house in the northeast part of the city this afternoon on suspicion of complicity in the Cumming express robbery near St. Louis two months ago. Pinkerton detectives, it is said, have been been been for six weeks shadowing Cook, Th difficers are reticent, and the nature of Cook's alleged connection with the robbery is not known. It is re-ported that "Commings," so called, was arrested yesterday at Chicago, and that he and Cook were once on intimate terms while living in Leavenworth, Kas. Cook is about twenty five years of age and has a wife here, having lived here two years. He has been idle for about four months, yet has been spending money quite often of late. The supposition is that if the above reports of the robbery are true, Cummings may have given him money, though he had no actual participation in the robbers. A copy of a St. Louis paper, containing a account of the robbery, was found in Cook's trunk. He was taken to St. Louis. St. Louis dispatch: Since the capture in Chicago on Fri-lay of three of the supposed perpetrators of the St. Louis & San Francisco express robbery, the history of Pink erton's work on the case from the date of the robbery to that of these arrests has been obtained from sources which renders its correctness unquestionable. Fatheringham was the first person suspected, his story containing many inaccuracies. The first really useful clue was Cummings ter to the Globe-Democrat, dated October 31, and telling of a package to be found at the union depot. Among the contents of this package was a bit of paper giving the number of the house on Chesnut street The detectives visited the house, and learned that two men roomed there a short time before. The room was examined and a bottle of medicine found. Upon examination the clothing found near the track after the robbery was discovered to bear evidences of a contagious disease, for which the medicine was found. A man was discovered who said he had maded one of Commings' letters and been told by him that Fatheringham was in the scheins to rob the ear, but committed himself in his testimony. These and other class enabled the detectives to trace the two men to various places, and finally to Kansas City, where arrangements were made to arrest them. The plan miscarried, but when the news came from Chirago of the arrest there the detective at encomptured Owar Cook, who is believed to be implied to in the case.

PROSPECTS OF DISRUPTION. Philadelphia dispatch: Unless word is received from the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day granting the demands of the assemblies of the machine constructors for local trades a charter, nearly four thousand knights in this city and thousands in other parts of the country will withdraw from the order. Twenty-one assemblies throughout the country notified the general executive boar that unless the trades charter is granted they will leave the order and most of those in this city have given notice that unless the demand is accorded to to-day they will withdraw. The machinists claim as a right under the constitution of the order that they shall be allowed to direct the business pertaining to their own interests. Three members of the general committee are in favor of granting these de mands, but Powderly, with a majority of the board, is opposed to the scheme, and it is not likely that any word will be received by the dissatisfied assemblies to day. Some of the mach nists' assemb have decided to wait until the first of the new year, and if a national charter is not granted them by that time they will the lead of the Philadelphia assemblies and over 50,000 knights will sever their relations with the order.

# THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

#### Some Points on the Secenty Year Funaing Bill.

The New York World's Washington special says: "Several attempts have been made to engage the president in the important matter of saving the interest of the government as creditor of the Pacific railroads. The lobby in layor of the lunding bill make most of the support they have from the administration. They say the president and the entire cabinet favor the measure. One of the arguments which is used in administration and congressional circles is that the Pacific railroads are bankrupt and that unless some means are adopted to extend the debt, the govern ment will secure nothing. A thorough rali-roud expert, who has had a number of in-terviews with the president upon this sub-ject, said to-day: "There is no doubt that the government could recover its debt under existing laws. The Central Pacific, I am willing to admit, has so wrecked its road and transferred its property that it found a considerable portion of the express fie is amply able to pay. The poverty of the Union Pacific is urged for a reason for Whitrock after the robbery, and alterward extending its debt by the government for divide the money, and mailed the "Jim seventy years. The facts are that this Cummings" letters. The detectives have road carned in its worst year \$4,540,000 above interest on its first bonds and new equipment. From 1874 to 1884 it has oid out in dividends to its stockholders \$27,897,270. It has invested over \$3, 800,000 in stocks and bonds of some nine teen branch lines, which do not earn interest on their bonds by some \$1,238,000 annually. It has paid some \$5,000 000 alone for the Denver & South Park railroad, which does not earn operating exuses by \$16,000. It has paid regularly 6 per cent on its first mortgage bonds and 7 and 8 per cent on such as are subsequent to the mortgage. It has anticipated \$8. 000,000 bonds not due till 1889, and now proposes to anticipate \$14,483,000 sinking fund loans not due till 1894, and while it has been so generous to, stockholders and inferior bondholders, it has been too poor to pay even the moiety of annual per cent due on the government mortgage.

### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Senator Logan's physicians pronounce acute rheumatism the cause of death. His first attack was about two weeks ago, when he took a heavy cold, which resulted in rheumatism. This disease is heriditary, his mother and brother having died from it. At the time of his attack his nerves were in a bad condition, and he was unfit. both physically and mentally, to battle with that disease. There was no idea however, that the attack would prove fatal, until a change for the worse was noticed last Friday. Rheumatic fever and nervous prostration developed, and he lay unconcious many hours before his death.

Representative Springer says that he intends to secure, if possible, the passage by the present congress of his bill to provide an enabling act for the admission of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Washington territory. He thinks the idea of admitting all at once will prevent opposition on party grounds, as they will be equally divided politically, as the new states will have no voice in the presidential election in 1888.

The usual annual count of \$40,000,000 worth of internal revenue stamps was commenced at the treasury department on the 27th. About fifty employes are at work on the job, and if they are diligent will finish their task in a week or swo.

In the appeal of Louis Eggert from a decision of the commissioner of the general land office July 15, 1885, confirming the decision of the local land office rejecting the application to make timber culture entry in the Niobrara district, Secretary Lamar has affirmed the action heretofore taken, on the ground that the land is located within the limits of the Santee Sloux Indian reservation, and therefore not open to settlement. The secretary also affirmed an adverse decision in the cases of F. W. an adverse decision in the cases of F. W. Wischenforf and Karl Witt, of the same district, on the same terms.

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

# MOUNTAIN time has been adopted west of Long Pine.

Eminent Spaniards in Paris. "Save us from our friends," French minis ters might well say of the Spanish guests who protest their admiration of Paris in language of questionable taste. For surely never did guests repay hospitality in more dangerous fashion. There is, in the first place, Senor Ruiz de Zorilla, who is so fond of Paris that he persists in remaing here, although the author tiles of his unt we land mildly suggest that his position as leader of the revolution and awayed antagonist of the powers that be render his stay in the capital of a friendly state somewhat awkward from a diplomat supprests to his friendly bosts that Alsace and Lurraine ought no longer be in the possess of Germans, mar Trieste in that of Austr white England should at once hand over a Channel islands to France, Malia to the It the Greeks. Senor Castelar who has been president of the Symoish rejublic, outher know that Regland pays at annual tribute thrists for Cayras, and that, whatever it wishes might be she should have no right give up the takand to the singdom of Greek Parlind as England has a far greater claim over Glura to than over Ceprus and would be more justified in g ving over the former to the Greeks than the latter. Now, France is perfectly eight in proclaim og the inviolability of her dominious und in declaring boldly that so long as Senor Zori la respects the laws of the country he shall be undisturbed. She is right, too, in extending to Senor Castelar the hospita its due to the exchief of a friendly power. in expressing for him the admiration which his eloquence commands. But the Spanish tion that Alssee and Lorraine are now in Ger man hands nor is he justified in declaiming against states with which France is on amica

General Grant's Harvard LL.D. General Grant was dubbed LL.D. by Harvard, and during the champaign of 1872 some one published a burlesque in the form of a minu.e little volume, about as big as a postage
stamp in which were printed some of the short
speeches of the silent mon, under the title
"The Literary Remnius of Uiysses S. Grant,
Disclor of Laws." I showed a copy to the
general afterward. He had never heard of it and was very much amused by the little vol-ume. After reading it through, as he could do in five minutes, he turned to me with a simile and said: "That is very good; you must gi e it to me; I want to show it to Mrs.

# DETECTIVE PINKERTON'S STORY.

## He Enlightens the Public With Reference to His Capture of the Robbers.

Chicago dispatch: Complete details of the chase after the Adams express robbers, who rifled the safe on the St. Louis & San Francisco road on the night of October 25 of \$55,000 to \$60,000, were first related by the officials of the Pinkerton National Detective agency to night to a representative of the Associated Press. The agency has succeeded in arresting five men, namely Frederick Whitrock, who is the author of red pockstbook found on his person. the Jim Cummings letters, and who is claimed to be the man who perpetrated the robbery; W. W. Haight, an ex-employe of the express company, who is supposed to have aided in planning the robbery from who was with Whitrock before and after the robbery; Edward Kinney, a brotherin-law of Whitrock, upon whose person was turned up about \$15,000, and estimate that from \$40,000 to \$45,000 is still unaccounted for.

The story of the robbery is too well known to need repitition. The case was

immediately given to the Pinkerton agency. which sent operatives in all directions, and wagon roads running from Pac fic Junction towarp the Missouri river were traversed, but only a meagre trace was found of any-one, and the officials, when they returned to St. Louis, were completely at sea. In the meantime a letter was addressed by "Jim Commings" to the Globe Democrat, of St. Louis, based on which the Pinkerton's claim to have compassed the arrest and fixed the crime of all participants in the crime. In the meantime, however, detectives had obtained the names of all persons who had been discharged, or had voluntarily left the employ of the express company during the year preceding the robbery, and found among the former, W. W. Haight, who had been discharged nine months preceding for the suspected theft of packages. This man had been a m s-senger on the 'Frisco road from St. Louis to Vinita, Indian territory, covering the same run which was made by Fothering-ham. The detectives found that he and Fotheringham had known each other in Kansas City, but that there had been no intimacy. Haight was traced to Kansas City, and from there to Leavenworth, where his father was an inmate of the Home for Disabled Soldiers. From Leavenworth it was found that Haight had come to Chicago, where he had been employed at an express driver and also as driver of a laundry wagon for Tom Weaver, already mentioned as one of the prisoners and also worked for Fred Whitrock, the mysterious Jim Cummings, who was oper ating a coal yard at the corner of Lincoln and West Luke streets in this city. Haight left the city October 27, two days

after the robbery, stating that he was going to Florida. His wife followed some ing to Florida. days later. They had been very poor but showed evidences of sudden affluence immediately after the robbery. An investi-gation by detectives in Chicago showed that Whitrock had also came from Leavenworth, and as he was absent from the city he could not be questioned concerning Haight. When inquiry was pursued concerning Whitrock, it was found that he corresponded very closely to the descrip-tion given of the mysterious "Jim Commings." Further cautious inquiries showed that Whitrock had left on October 12, in company with Tom Weaver, the of affairs at the moment the repular and the proceeds as follows: 733 West Lake street, and within a few doors of Whitrock's coal yard. Pinker-ton's narrative is here almost a repetition of that received from St. Louis last night, telling of Jim Cummings' first letter and the discovery of a package at the depot, from which a Chestnut street house number was discovered in a letter written to exculpate Fotheringham, the saying that the package referred to contained letter heads of the express company similar to the one on which the forged let ter was written and shown to Fothering her two roomers corresponded to Whit-rock and Weaver. They had come to her house October 18, and Weaver departed on the night of October 22, saying he was going to Kansas City. Whitrock left on the evening of October 25, explaining that he intended to go to Kansas City also, Mrs. Berry was able to give a very close description of both men. On scarching the rooms they had occupied, two red stamps were found which corresponded to labels placed on two valises shipped to St. Louis from St. Charles, when, as detailed in Jin Cummings' first letter, the writer had en gaged a skiff in which to fly down the

When these facts had all been gathered, a close watch was placed on Weaver in Chi eago, and the coal yard of Whitrock, which was being managed by Kinney. Operatives were also sent to Leavenworth, Whitrock's mother and sister, both very respectable people, were residing. It was found that Haight's wife and child were with Haight's mother in Leavenworth, and that Haight's wife was in correspondence with Haight, who was located at Nashville, Tenn. Haight was discovered to have gone extensively into the roofing business at Nashville, and he was kept under close watch. About five weeks ugo a daughter and son of Mrs. Berry, of St. Louis, came to Chicago and identified Weaver as one of the men who had been a roomer at their The detectives then decided that they would not molest Weaver, but would

await the return of Whitrock. An invest! gates about this time showed that Oscar Cook, formerly residing at Leavenworth with close friends of Whitrock's, had gone to Kansas City, where he was found work-ing as a couper in the East Bottoms, at a boarding house kept by a nomin named Coy. The story was current here that Cook had won a large amount of money in a lottery, but this iden was soon excluded, It was discovered that Cook had made say eral tr ps away from the city, and his jour-neys were always, followed by the appearentone of 'Jim Commings' The Pinkerton operative finally became a bosom friend of Cook's, visiting gambling rooms with him, and continued to shadov im until his arrest last Saturday.

In the meantime the shadow on Whitrock's house was maintained without result, until last Tuesday night. On that night the Pinkerton men found another "shadow," whom they did not know. They saw him enter No. 10, Lincoln street, the residence of Whitrock, and afterward a large man, who corresponded to the description of Whitrock, also entered the house. In the meantime the brother-ip-

taw had gone to Quincy, where he received a telegram announcing the return of Fred Whitrock to Chicago. A Pinkerton oper-Whitrock to Chicago. A Pinkerton operative had followed Kinney and managed to see these telegrams, which were signed by Rose Whitrock, wife of the man the letectives were seeking so hard to find. The Pinkerton officers in Chicago were warmed and it only tended to confirm their ewn suspicious. The Whitrock house was closely shadowed, until Friday morning and it was feared that Whitrock had escaped. In the meantime Kinney re-turned to Chicago and he and Weave, were seen to continuously enter Whitrock's house, the blinds of which were constantly Grant, who does not realize what a famous house, the blinds of which were constant man I am getting to be."—Ch cago Area. | drawn, but a light could be seen fuside.

On Friday morning the mysterious "Shadow" came out of the Whitrock house as did also Kinney, and after making a Whitrock appeared. The careful survey. Whitrock appeared. The men went south on Lincoln street, showing evident niarm all the while, and finally en-tered a liquor store and restaurant kept by an Italian on Madison street, near Lin-coln street. Robert A. Pinkerton and two operatives shadowed the place until Kiney went out, when they entered and arrested Whitrock after a sharp struggle. The latter attempted to draw revolvers. wo of which were found on his person. He protested against the indignity, but was searched, and \$110 was taken from a "shadow" was searched, and \$4,500 was found on his person. The "shadow" urned out to be a young man named Geo. W. Paraham, whom Whitrock met in Sa-vannah, Ga. He explained that be had ome north with Whitrock and had shad-well the latter's house, as Whitrock had explained that he had shot a man in Chicago is a row and wished to excape arrest. He was afterward released when he had exdained to the satisfaction of the detectives. hat he had no knowledge of nor connecion with the affair.

When Kinney re-appeared he was searched and \$1,000 in loose money was found on his person, while in a belt around his waist and found \$4,000 additional. These men were ironed and taken to the Pinkerton ugency in a close carriage. A search of the Whitrock house resulted in miling a skirt on Mrs. Whitrock into which \$1,900 was sewn in \$50 notes. A bunch of money, \$450 in all, was also found on her rerson, together with a 4-karat diamond. Weaver was arrested in the coal and about the same time, and in the basement of his house was found \$3,000 in ome fruit jurs. The arrest of Cook and Haight was then ordered by telegraph. The detectives state that Cook astributed the money after the robbery and was the go-between. They charge Haight with out-ining the robbery, and also adding in the orgery of the letter presented to Fotheringham. Whitrock appears to have been the only man on the train concerned in the obbery, unless Fotheringham was his accomplice. The Pinkertons will not give my expression of their views as to the guilt or innocence of Fotheringham.

### COMMISSIONER COLEMAN.

#### His Reply to the House Resolution Bearing Upon the Cattle Malady

Chairman Hatch of the house committee on agriculture has received from Commissioner Coleman a reply to the resolution offered a few days ago by Representative Swinburne of New York, in which the commissioner sets forth comprehensively the difficulties met in the attempt to extirpate or to control the pleuro-pneumonia scourge in the present state of law, and with machinery previously made for more heroic methods, with additional arguments and statement of facts. The resolution seems to question the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia, declaring in its preamble that since the submission of the last report, it has been learned that the contagion did not exist where that report said it did, and calls for full information as to the ownership and locality of the infected herds, the number of animals which have perished and the

steps taken to stamp out the contagion. The commissioner at the outset declares that some of the statements attributed to his report were not contained in it, and proceeded to show that the summary of the chief of the bureau of animal industry, of discoveries made during the past two years was erroneously assumed by Swinburne to be a statement of the condition of affairs at the moment the report was

"In reference to that part of the pre-amble which states that it has been learned since making the report does not exist in the localities where it was reported to exist, I would respectfully say that my information is not in accordance with this statement. If by localities in-dividual premises are meant, then the statement may be admitted to be correct. for with pleuro-pneumonia as with other contagious diseases, some herds are continually being rescued from contagion while others are coming under its influence. If, however, we use the word localities in the sense of state or countles, I see no reason to believe that, with the exception of Kentucky and Illinois, there has been any material changes. As to the proportion of the 1,737 affected animals which recovered and the proportion which died, and as to the proportion of those exposed which afterwards became affected. I have no information. Inspection was made to obtain the facts as to the extent of the disease, and it was impossible with a few exceptions under existing law to help the infected herds under supervision or obtain any facts as to the subsequent history of the herds. The publication of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia is herds without the adoption of prompt measures for suppressing it, caused so much damage to owners that in many cases they not only refused to give information, but will prevent examination of animals at subequent visits."

The commissioner then says that the only way to learn the fate of animals in such herds is to watch the place or pre-ises and maintain it day and night. I 450 herds this would require at least 900 men, a force it was clearly impossible for the department to employ even if expenditures were nuthorized. As to the quarantine of infected herds, the report refers to the state of the laws, which is not such as to enable the department to enforce the regulations, there being nothing to prevent the removal of that part of an infected herd which has not yet shown symptoms of disease, from one state loto any other state. The commissioner recommends coupling that his department be given sufficiently that his department be given sufficiently that he was a support of the commissioner recommendation of the commis cient authority to overcome this difficulty, or that the work of conficating the plugue be let to the state authorities. port enlarges upon the difficulties in the way of effectively quaractioning herds on necount of the loss entailed upon owners by the suspicion that rosts upon their pro-duction. In order to overcome such difficulties it would be necessary to place a sufficient guard over every infected premises as to prevent the men or animals, liable to carry the contagion, from ming-ling with the outside world. The commissioner concludes that such a quarantine would be so expensive and so intolerable to the citizens of this country as to make its maintenance impossible. He therefore recommended that whenever an infected herd is discovered all the exposed animals be slaughtered, the premises thoroughly disinfected and the owner compensated for the loss to which he is subject for the pro-

The report gives the history of pleuro-pneumonia in Kentucky, and illustrates his opinion with incidents showing the inpossibility of making effective quarantine. and representing the slaughter of diseased and exposed animals and the disinfecting of the premises to be the only way of extirpating the plague. Thereport concludes with figures giving the proportion of slaughtered animals that were more or less affected by pieuro-pneumonia from November 28 to December 16, 2,271 animals slaughtered, of which number 1,031 were found to be affected. Another table shows that in addition to this, 232 small herds, numbering in all 1,071 animals, placed in quarantine in Chicago from Octo-ber 13 to November 30, all being in private herds in stables, and the greater part of which were quarantined because of excommons about the city.