UNION,

This is the Sentence Pronounced Upon Three

of the Express Robbers. St. Louis dispatch: The probability that Fred Whitrock, the Adams express

drew a large number of people to the court jury filed in and took their seats.;

"Gentlemen, have you anything to report?" asked the court.
"We have three true bills to return," re-

sponded the foreman. The bills were handed to the judge, who, after, looking them over, dismissed the One of these was a joint indictjury. One of these was a joint indict-ment against Frederick Wittrock, Thomas Weaver and William W. Haight, charged with larceny from the railroad car. The indictments charging them with robbery in the first degree were prepared yesterday, but the form was changed to the above so that there might be no difficulty in holding Messenger Fotheringham, for an indictment pery in the first degree would be an admission of his innocence. At 2:15 the

at the bar. "If the court please," said Clover, state's attorney, "the defendants in this case desire to plead guilty to the charge in the indict-

prisoners were brought from their cells in

the "Hold Over" into court and arraigned

The clerk then asked the defendants if they heard the charges. They replied in the affirmative, and to the question as to whether they were guilty or not guilty, answered "Guilty." The state's attorney recommended that the extreme penalty of seven years in the penitentiary be meted out to Wittrock and Haight, and that Weaver be given five years. The judge then sentenced them in accordance with the recommendation. Wittrock and Haight took their sentences stoically, the former remarking, "We-have made our beds and must lie in them," but Weaver was evi-dently affected. He cannot reconcile himself to the idea of serving sentence when Kinney, Moriarity and others who rethe stolen money are part of

allowed to go at liberty.

After receiving their sentences the prisoners were taken back to the cells, where they will remain until to-morrow, when they will be taken to the penitentiary at

Jefferson City.

After Wittrock, Weaver and Haight were sentenced to-day and were taken to jail, they were observed to start at the sight of Fotheringham, who stood inside the cage. Wittrock walked up to Fotheringham shook hands with him said he had done him a great wrong, but hoped he bore him no hard feelings. Fotheringham assured him he did not, and the three entered into an earnest conversation regarding the events since the robbery.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Four persons were killed and thirtee wounded by a gas explosion at Portsmouth, England.

The money received from the Adams Express robbery lack \$12,000 of being the full amount stolen.

An exploiding boiler at Geneva, Pa., killed four men and injured many others.

William Stemmer, oilworks, Norristown,

Pa., failed for \$50,000.

Ferry and Freyciact combined to form a new cabinet for France.

Phil. Armour owns nearly all the cash pork in Chicago.

Mis Ida Griffins, of Council Bluffs, committed suicide from despondency.

Six hundred coal dock laborers at Bayonne, N. J., struck against a reduction of

Wages.

Montana's mining output for the year 1886 was about \$23,000,000. The national debt was reduced \$9,100,-

000, in December. W. K. Vanderbilt and C. Vanderbilt, sub-

scribed \$1,000 each to the Logan fund. The official count of the vote on the Minnesota election was made on the 5th. The publican), 107,064; A. A. Ames, (demo-could not be averted, he flashed his light in erat), 104,464; T. E. Childs, (prohibi- the face of Engineer Lem Eastman, tionist), 8,966. Mayor Ames was present, latter

as interested spectator of the proceedings,

had been asserted he would. He declines his life, crashing through the window of the to state his intention in this regard. A New York dispatch says: It is known for some weeks John Roach, the great ship builder, has been confined to his residence in gradually failing health. His dis- William Fredericks, to save himself. The case is epithlioma, and its development latter was engaged in shaking the lire and has been very similar to the case of Gen-eral Grant, the location of the caseer how. eral Grant, the location of the cancer, how- was fatal, as at that instant the crash ever, being on the roof of the mouth, in- came and the poor Fredericks was pinned

only by anodynes. A special from New Orleans says: The erange crop of Louisiana is all harvested and marketed. It is, as predicted, less than one-tenth of an average crop, and and the smoker into the express. In less oranges are retailing now at 30 to 50 cents a dozen, against 10 to 30 cents this time collision and before any organized effort at

last year, and scarce even at these figures. THE WIDOW'S MITE.

Chicogo dispotch: William Penn Nixon, treasurer of the Logan fund, sent to Mrs. Logan to-night \$6,500 as the result of the first day's collections in the city for a \$100,000 tribute. A number of other subscriptions are promised. Chicago sub-scribers prefer to make their remittances direct to Mrs. Logan. The names have Ex-Congressm in C. B. Farwell received \$7,000 to day to apply on the \$30,000 fund to pay off the debts of Gen. Logan.

Washington special: The Mrs. Logan fund to-night in subscriptions paid to Geo. charge of the dead. The Commercial corre-C. Lemon, the treasurer of the funds, foots spondent gives seventeen as the number who were killed, and says that out of fifteen up \$21.000, and with the subscriptions romised from Chicago and the west nounting to fully \$10,000 mure. Geo. C. man today received from Morton, Bijes New York \$1,000 for the Logan Small subscriptions, aggregating \$625, were also received. Capt. Lemon is expecting several large aubscriptions from Chicago.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

A Railroad Accident in Ohio Attended With Great Loss of Life.

Tiffin (O.) dispatch: The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad which left New York at about 9 o'clock yesterday for Chicago with five conches and four sleepers, all well filled with passengers, collided with the eastern bound freight several miles east of this city about 4 this morning. The passenger train was fifty minutes late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Passing Republic, a small starobber, and his confederates, would be tion, like a flash, they rushed along a curve brought into the criminal court to-day, a mile west of that town when suddenly the engineer saw the freight train under full room, anxious to catch a glimpse of the headway within a hundred yards of him. famous highwayman. At 11 o'clock the He at once applied the brake and reversed grand jury, which was at that hour ex- his engine, but it did no good, and the next pected to be ready to present their indict- instant the crash came, telescoping the ments, announced that they were not contes and piling them upon each other. ready to report. An adiament was not only to the horrible scene, fire broke out taken to give the number time to consider in the smoking car and soon spread to the one cases, and two subsequent adjourn- other cars. Many people were killed outments were taken, the last one until 2 p. right, while others were wedged in among m. for the same purpose. At a late hour, the broken cars and slowly consumed in when Judge Normille took his seat, the the flames. The screams of the wounded court room was crowded, the spectators and dying fore heartrending, but no asfilling the aisles and doorways. The grand sistance could be given until a farmer awakened by the crash came and with other neighbors worked like herces to save the perishing. The ground was covered with snow. The collision occurred one mile from town and nearly half a mile from any dwelling and at 2 o'clock in the morning. It is related of one Bradley, a prominent Knight of Labor, from Wash ngton, who, while the flames were bursting from the ear windows, which had been broken in the crash of the collision, that he by some means put out his hand and threw s watch and pocket book to those whom he could see on the outside. He was pen-ned in on the inside and was being rousted alive, but those who saw him were unable to render him any relief. They could hear the frenzied and horror stricken man as he madly endeavored to burst the barrier that held him in his fiery prison. The

> consisted simply of two thigh bones which were found in the debris of the car. The engineer and fireman of the freight reversed their engine and jumped for the snow bank. The engineer of the express reversed his engine and sprang to the left. The fireman endeavored to get out to the right, but, being overcome with fright, fell close to his crushed engine and was badly burned, but not beyond recognition. His body has been placed in a neat casket and is now at the undertaker's at Republic, awaiting the arrival of his relatives.

charred remains of the express messenger

Though only nine bodies have been re-covered from the burning wreck, there must have been many more that perished, as the tally of those who escaped and those wounded is far short of the number of the persons known to have been on the train. Saveral watches found in the ruins may serve to identify some of the victims. lowing is a list of the killed: Joseph Post-lethwaite, of Belton, Wentzel county, W. Va., and his two sons, Spencer and Henry Postlethwaite; W. Scott Pierce, express messenger, Newburg, W. Va.; Frank Irwin. lineman, Blackhand, O.; J. M. Frances, lineman, Blackhand, O.; William Fredericks, fireman, Washington, D. C.; M. H. Parks, officer of Knights of Labor, Washington,

There are nine distinct bodies that are burned to crisp and a mass of charred remains until nothing but pieces of the skull and bones are left. How many persons these represent will never be known. The railroad officials claim there were but ten persons killed, six of whom were passengers and the other four employes. Only one person escaped from the smoker unkurt and his name is unknown.

Cleveland dispatch: At 1 o'clock the east-bound freight train in charge of Con ductor Fletcher, pulled out of this city, having received orders to sidetrack at the Scipplo siding to allow the east-bound express to pass. After the passenger train had gone the conductor being special orders, exercised his own judgment, and determined that inasmuch as he had half an hour to make the switch at Republie, a little more than five miles distant, before the arrival of the fast express from the east, due at that point at 2 o'clock, he pulled out. The night was bitter cold, and much difficulty was experienced in keeping up steam in the engine. Finally at a point half a mile west of Republic the came to a standstill, being unable to move further. Just here was made the horrible mistake which resulted in the loss of many lives and the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property. Although the conductor must have known that he was encroaching dangerously near the time of the express, he did not send out a signal until his train had come to a standstill. and be found it impossible to move any further. He then started forward with a lantern himself. At this point there is a sharp curve, and Conductor Fletcher had not proceeded more than the length of of twenty cars when he saw the headlight of the approaching express rounding the curve not more than forty rods distant, and running at the lightning speed of sixty result on governor was: A. R. McGill, (rewith the knowledge that a frightful accident at the same time saw th light of the freight engine, and giving a wild shrick of whistles for brakes, but he made so attempt to be sworn in, as versed his engine and jumped for cab, carrying glass and sash with him, and alighted in a heavy snow drift. He escaped

dent to his physicians that there was no hope of his recovery. Mr. Roach is now of the two trains reared into the The enginer of the two trains reared into the air failing gradually. His agony is relieved like a pair of enraged living monsters and then settled down upon the track driven into each other until their cylinders touched. The force of impact immed the baggage car into the tender of the fast train, the express car into the baggage, than five minutes from the moment the rescue could be made, the fire of overturned stoves communicated to the woodwork and the flames leaped high in the air, their roar mingling with the cres of angush of imprisoned victims, to whom death in its most terrible form was a horrid presence. The trainmen and uninjured passengers were powerless and could do nothing to rescue the sufferers.

Cincinnati dispatch: The Commercial Gazette's Tiffin special reports a diversity of opinion regarding the real cause of accident. Reports agree that there was carelessness on the part of the railroad employes, but whether the blame should attach to the freight or passanger crew is a matter of conjecture. A thorough investigation will be made. Coroners have taken passengers in the amoker but one escaped.

A NEHRASKA MAN SAVED. Chicago disputch: The only train arriving here with survivors of the Baltimore & Ohio wreck did not get in until 1 o'clock at Washington, who has been collecting sp c this morning. Frest Botzold, a lumber dealer at Rushville, Nell, was one of the conflate at sixty in the Yellowstone divide four men who e-caped from the ill-fated I a done hundred in Texas.

smoking car. Betzold found his legs fastened between two seats By the greatest exertions he dragged them out and crawled from the car. A passenger who was unable to free himself, seized Betzold and nearly prevented his escape. Betzold could do nothing for the imprisoned man, who sunk back and was burned to death.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS.

Which Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, Has

on the Calendar. Washington dispatch: Senator Manderson has on the cal-ndar two important bills which are being largely discussed among the lawyers and certainly seem to merit their attention as well as that of and is titled: "A bill requiring transcripts of judgments obtained in United States ours to be filed with county officers have

Be it enacted by the senate and house of epresentatives of the United States of indement entered in any circuit, district as to threaten the overthrow of the ruling or other court of the United States shall ment debtor in any preamized county in any state or Urritory until the judgment creditor, his assigns, executors, administrators or other legal representatives shall have filed a certified transcript of such judgment with the clerk of the district or circuit court or other officer having in charge the judgment records of the county wherein the real estate sought to be subjected to the judgment so rendered is suitable.

Sec. 2. That such transcript filed as aforesaid shall be transcribed the officer aloresaid into a record to be called "The United States Judgment Lien Record for -county. - state," to which

record shall be kept an index of each case entered in alphabetical order, under the name both of the plaintiff and defendant, and the officer with whom the said transcript is filed shall forthwith notify the clerk of the court in which said judgment was rendered of the date of the firing of matter how much the capitalists resorted said transcript in said county and state, giving the title of the case and the date of the rendition of said judgment; and the clerk of the United States court where such judgment was rendered shall keep an index, in alphabetical order, under the name of both plaintiff and defendant, showing the county or counties where said transcripts have been filed, and the date of said filings. Sec. 3. That the clerk of the United States court from which said transcript is procured shall be entitled to the same fees for a certified transcript of said judgment as is now provided by law for similar ser-

Sec. 4. That the clerk or other officer of the county with whom the said transcript is filed shall be entitled, for the services rendered, to the same compensation as is allowed by state or territorial law for sim-

that services, Sec. 5. That the party procuring said transcript and having it filed and recorded shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs incident thereto, and shall take the receipt of the county official for the expense of filing and recording said transcript, and file such receipt with the clerk of the court from which the said transcript was taken which amount so paid, as evidenced by said receipt, together with the amount originally paid the clerk of the United States court for said transcript, shall be taxed as increased costs in the case.

Sec. 6. That when a judgment, or any part thereof, is satisfied of record in the court where the same was rendered, the clerk of said court, under the seal of said court, shall certify the same to the proper officer of the county or counties where the transcript has been filed, which shall be entered of record across the entry of such recorded judgment, and he attested by the officer making said entry, and to the extent of such satisfaction shall release the lien. Sec. 7. That all laws in conflict with

this act are hereby repealed. The second is senate file No. 140 and has been reported back from the judiciary com mittee and is now No. 1889 on the calendar. It is titled "A bill to provide that judge of the United States circuit and district courts shall reduce their instructions to uries in writing in all sizes wherein, by the laws thereof, state judges are required so

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That in all states, wherein by the laws thereof sudges of courts of record are required to reduce charges and instructions to juries to writing, judges of the district and circuit courts of the United States shall con form to such practice, and in such states no instructions shall be given to the jury by the court, or modified, except in writing and such written instructions shall be taker by the jury on their retirement, return with their verdict, and retained with the files and be a part of the record in such case.

THE CAPTURED "CUMMINGS."

He Relates How He Managed to "Do Up"

the Express Company. St. Louis special: Robert Pinkerton arrived this morning, having in charge Fred Wittrock, the express robber, who was transferred at once to the four courts and looked up. To a reporter Wittrock related his story of the robbery substantially as follows: "I boarded the train at the depot, and presented the letters to Fotheringham, I was on the train when it was stopped by the rock on the track, but it was not a good place to get off. I left it at a crossing this side of Pacific, and walked eight or ten miles across the country to the Missouri river, where I had a skiff in waiting. I reached the river before daylight and came down about eight miles to a sandbar. ate my breaklast on the sandbar, and thout moon the next day passed St. Charles. I left the boat below St. Charles and walked across the country about ten miles to St. Peters, where I took the train to Louisana. Mo. I arrived there about midnight and eft the next afternoon, going to Kansa-City. I stayed at Kansas City live or six weeks. I did not stop at Cook's. I was haid up with rheu-City. I stayed at matism, caught while in the boat and on the sandbars. About Dec. 3, I started outh, and went to Savannah, Ga., and loafed around there a couple of weeks. I went through Vicksburg and Atlanta. Then

came back to Chicago, and was arrested. Wittrock was very self-passessed. He de-clares Fotheringham is perfectly innocent, and says that he, Wittrock, did not care to get so much money as he did; \$12,000 was all he really wanted.

Weaver and Haight, of the gang were also brought in and locked up this morning.

Mr. Pinkerton was feeling particularly happy, at i was very pleasant to reporters. He says there may yet be two more arrests in Leavenworth, and that all persons connected with the robbery would be prosecu-ted to the end. As to Fotheringham, he declined to state his opinion, but said the guilt or innoceace of the messenger would be settled shortly. It is generally thought that a compromise is sought with Fother

ugham to avoid a future damage suit. W. T. Hornaday, of the national museum

DOWN ON POWDERLY.

The Socialists Not Pleased With His Avoiced

New York disputch: The socialists in this city are highly indignant with the opinions General Master Workman Powderly has of them. S. E. Shevitch, editor of the Volks-Zeitung, the socialist organ of this city, said to-day that he could not conceive how a man like Mr. Powderly, who himself had been a member of the social labor party, and who thoroughly understands the principles of that body, could write such a letter as that. The socialist party, Mr. Shevitch added, did not believe in the employment of force as others. The first is senate file No. 140 an offensive measure for the solution of the labor question, although many of its members believed that a physical struggle was only a question of time. The party ing charge of judgment records in certain itself believed in employing force only as a defensive measure, and Mr. Powderly being himself a member, must have understood this. The party believed in educating and America in congress assembled, That no the social stic movement gained such power classes the latter would undoubtedly resort be a lien apon the real estate of the judge to force to put down the socialists, and then the struggle would come.

Mr. Shevitch said that Mr. Pawlerly remarked that he hid no respect for these who flaunt the accuract red flag. He knew very well that the socialists were the first among the workingness who took the initiative in the labor movement, and that they were the only ones, who consistently refused to vote for either of the two political parties. Mr. Powderly knew that some of the most active men in the New York labor compaign and his most ordent supporters and admirers in the Knights of by socialists, and to-day there was not a prominent man in the labor movement who was not a socialist in principle if he was not directly affiliated with the party. They all believed in the abolition of the wage system and in the ownership of all means of production by the general government. With regard to that part of Mr. Powderly's letter in which he refers to the blood thirsty tendencies of socialists and anarchists, Mr. Shevitch remarked that no to force and shot down the strikers, as in Milwaukee and St. Louis, he, Mr. Powderly, said nothing, but as soon as force was resorted to by the laboring men Mr. Powderly would at once come out with a screed. It is worth nothing that Mr. Shevitch once quoted in the Volks Zeitumg a speech of Mr. Powderly's about the shooting of strikers, in which he said that if that kind of thing continued it would be necessary for labor unions to get Gatling guns to defend themselves.

A WRECK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield (Mass.) dispatch: The Modoc bassenger train on the B. & A. railroad from Aibany, which should have arrived at 5 o'clock, was badly wrecked at West Springfield. It is thought that the train collided with a freight train. One passenger and one sleeper were burned and several people were badly injured, but none were

reported killed. The axle of one of the cars on the express broke and threw the remainder of the train against the freight train passing on the track next to it, which threw the engine of the freight train off the track. Two passengers were reported killed, one being burned to death, and ten or more seriously injured. Fourteen first-class Chicago and western mail nouches and seventy-three pouches of second-class matter were burned. These contained much registered motter.

It is now learned that but one was killed. About a dozen others were injured, but not

The charred remains of a man was found in the wreck at noon to-day while clearing away the debris.

THE TEXAS DROUGHT.

Fort Worth (Tex.) dispatch: The Fort Worth Gazette published to-day the official report of the convention of county judges in the drought district of Texas, held at Albany, in this state. Twenty-one counties were represented in the convention. total number of people in those counties now in need of food, clothing and fact is duced at 30,000, while thousands more are without seed to plant during the coming winter. An appeal is made to the state and national legislatures, and to the country at herge to furnish at once \$500,000 to relieve immediate wanta.

AN UNGRATEFUL STAB.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30.-Theodore Richards, manager of a back line in this city, was fatally stabled shortly after 10 o'clock this morning by Nick Burns, a one-armed man. Burns was drunk and Richards was seeing him home in a carriage. When Burns' house was reached Richards helped Burns out of the back, and just as he did so Burns stabbed him with a five inch clasp knife. The men were friends, and there is no apparent motive for the crime. Richards is dying to-night.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Washington special: Senator Allison, in answer to a request for his views on the inter-state commerce bill, says: "I think the bill will pass as it stands. There is some misconceptions as to the long and short haul clause. Chancey M. Depan's criticism shows that he has not read the bill carefully. It cannot be construed so as to apply to a pro rate. It only says that the aggregate charge over short distances shall not be more than for the longer. When the Boston & Albany, New. York Central, and Lake Shore, for instance, combine and fix a through rate from Boston to Chicago they cannot charge more between Boston and Buffalo than the aggregate charge. That gives a wide latitude. It allows a charge of as much for fifty miles as 500, though no more There is no such cause for alarm as some have imagined. The only question seems to be whether the long and short haul clause might not make a difference between the neighboring and distant markets. It might result in combinations of long lines on through freights and an advance in rates. The bill prohibits pooling, but its details and features are such that it practically establishes, if it is well enforced, a rigid pool arrangement. I preferred the Cultom bill's disposal of the feature, but I shall vote for this. Senators Sherman, Platt and Aldrich think the bill will be recommended.

triadstone as a Tory,

He (Mr. Gladstone) was then, I must remind ny readers, a high tory, and used moreover to riticise my passion for the turf-to chaff me, I may say so without irreverence, for the interest I took in a pursuit quite uninterest-ing to him. One day I was steadily computing the odds for the Derby as they stood in a morning newspaper. He leant over my shoulder to look at the lot of horses named. Now, it happened that the duke of Grafton owned a colt called Hampden, who figured in the aforesaid list, "Well," cried Mr. Gladstone, reading off the odds, "Hampslen, at any rate, I see, is in his proper place between Zeal and Lussey," for such in truth, was the position for such in truth, was the position ecupied by the four-footed namesoke But, O! ve Schnadhorsts lustrious rebel. and Caucuses, what an utterance to fail from the lips of the idealized liberal and coming recenerator of mankind) - Sir Francis Doyle's

FUNERAL OF SENATOR LOGAN.

Burial Service Read Within the Hall Where His Latest Work Was Done

Washington dispatch: The sleet storm of last evening gave place this morning to a heavy fog. The two inches of thawing enow and ice which covered the ground made marching and all outdoor exercises a thing to be dreaded. However, great countries. The report contains tabulated crowds made their way from early morning toward the capitol to view the remains of the dead statesman while lying in state. The time was too short to give an opportunity to all to pass. At 11 o'clock the age yearly price of grain at the various doors were closed to the general public, grain centres of the United States for a while two ranks of Grand Army men filed ; series of years, and show the difference in in on either side of the bier and the lid of the casket was screwed down. A belated delegation of friends from Chicago arrived represent in a measure the freight and the from Chicago a few minutes later, and the tendency of the rates of freight charges. It casket was reopened to enable them to is shown, for example that the difference in take a last look at the body.

senate chamber. The hall of the senate 21 cents per bushel in 1873, to 10 cents was tastefully, though not elaborately draped and the chair of the dead senator was covered with crape. The clerk's desk was almost hidden with Joral embleas, flanked on the right and left respectively by a high anchor of white, and an immense representation and ladge of the Fifteenth army corps. Two or three hundred additional chairs were arranged in rows for the accommodation of those who had been invited to attend.

Senators came in singly and in pairs, and took the seats assigned to the left of the presiding officer's desk, leaving the three front rows vacant. At a quarter before 12 o'clock, elad in their silien robes of office, entered Chief Justice Waite, Associate Jus-Labor order were socialists. The labor tices Bradley, Gray, Field and Mathews, movement had been principally organized together with the officers of the suprement court, and took seats assigned to the right of the presiding officer's desk. Behind them came members of the bouse of representatives, headed by the officers of that body, and were conflicted to their seats in the rear of the chamber. Members of the diplomatic corps were seated upon the right, and behind them came the representatives of administration—Secretarys Bayard, Endicott, Whitney and Attorney General Garland—who were placed in the front row upon the right. The president was not able to be present. The chair assigned for him was left vacant. The galleries were thoroughly filled. The stats reserved for the family of the president were occupied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Vilus, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lamont.

At 12 o'clock a hush fell over the assemblage and as the procession of mourners entered the door of the chamber, every occupent of a seat upon the floor rose to his feet. Mrs. Logan, heavily veiled, was sup-ported by her son. Maj. and Mrs. Tucker and their son, Logan Tucker, Cornelius and James V. Logan, irrothers of the general; Miss Andrews, afflancee of John Logan, pr. and Mary Brady, a cherished friend of the family and for years a member of the household, composed the mouraing processsion. They were shown to seats upon the left front.

Following the moorners came the funeral process on, headed by Rev. Dr. Newman, the officiating clergyman; Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the senate; Bishop Andrews of the M. E. church, and Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia. The honorary pall bearers were Gen. Sherman, Roscoe Conkling. Senator Stanford, Postmoster General Vilas, Gen. Lucus Fairchild, C. H. Andrews, Col. Grant. Dr. McMillan and Gen. John C. Black. They were sushes of black with shoulder knots of white and black robbons. They formed in two lines as they came within the bar, between which passed the pall bearers of the G. A. R., bearing the casket. The congressional committee wore sushes of white. The honorary pull bearers and committee were conducted to seats on the left of the center. Senator Sherman and Speaker Carlisle occupied chairs at the president's desk. The solemn services were begun by the reading of the Ninetieth Psalm by Bishop Audrews. Dr. Butler read as burial service a portion of fifteenth chapter of Corinthians. Prayer was offered by Dr. Tiffany and the funeral sermon was delivered by Dr. Newman.

At the close of the funeral oration the benediction was said and then at the word of Mr. Sherman the funeral procession filed out of the senate chamber.

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

The scene was very impressive. rounding the casket stood members of the entimet. senators and representatives army officers and gray haired veterans of war with uncovered heads, while in low but distinct voice the chaplain read the When he finimple but solemn service. shed Rev. Dr. Newman stepped forward and in an impressive manner delivered the Lord's prayer and concluded with the benediction. The band began to play softly is the pall bearers stepped forward and

bore the casket into the vault. After the ceremonies at the tomb were Deputy Sergeant at Arms Christie called upon General Hunt, governor of the soldiers' home, and suggested the propriety of having a goard of honor over the re mains. General Hunt at once called for volunteers from the residents at the home and in a short time a number of veterans responded to the invitation. The volunresponded to the invitation. or guard will be maintained day and and night, in two hour watches, until a guard duty by the secretary of war.

THE RICHES OF MONTANA.

Butte (M. T.) special: The product of this territory in the precious metals for the year just past will reach \$23,000,000, divided as follows: Gold, \$3,500,000; silver, \$13,500,000. The copper and lead products of the territory can only be estimated, as they do not pass through the assay and express offices, and there is no way of seeing the statistics, and although the depreciation in the copper market has probably operated in decrease the output, it is safe to say that copped and lead have added to our mineral production on a conservative estimate \$7,000,000, which would make the gross mineral output of the territory for the year at least \$23,000,000. In the output Silver Bow county takes the lead with a production of \$5.164,984 in silver which was shipped through the Pacific Express company at Butte while about \$2,000,000 worth of bullion was shipped in the copper malte of which no correct estimate can be made.

WOUNDED BY A PRINCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 29.-A duel was fought here yesterday between Prince Augustin Iturbide and Senor Carcedo, both of whom are members of the jockey club. The weapons The prince wounded his antagonist in the

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

A Detailed and Comprehensive Statement of Committee Investigations.

Washington special: Senator Aldrich made public to-night the report of the senate committee on transportation rates to the sea board on the subject of railroad freights in the United States and foreign statements of the progress in production and transportation in the principal countries of the world. Efforts were made by the committee to group together the averprice per bushel at various points between these geographical sections, which would the prices of corn between Atlantic ports At 12:10 the casket was conveyed to the and the lakes have steadily declined from per bushel; between Atlantic ports and Western river ports from 19 cents in 1873, to 11 cents in 1883. An attempt was made by the committee

to ascertain the rates of freight from the principal intermediate points of the sea-board, and also from intermediate points to the principal cities of various states. The investigation was conducted in the hope of ascertaining facts in regard to the difference between the rates charget for long hauls and short hauls, and to throw light upon the vexed question of a long and a short had. In relation to this inquiry, thick the above summary is constructed mny bereied on (and the committee has been careful in selecting returns that apor local freight are evidently levied on the somewhat general principle of what traffic will bear. In Massachusetts, where terminals are taken into consideration, the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat is more nearly equitable miles, instead of being rel-atively less, is relatively greater. In Massuchusetts, in 1883, it costs 4 6 cents to transport a bushel of wheatforty six miles; it costs in Counce tent for transporting the same sixty-two miles, 7 cents; in Pennsyltions may not have been the same. Further west, they find that in Kansas t costs 4.2 cents per bushel for transporting a bushel of wheat forty-six miles, and in Massachu-setts, for the same service, thirty-six miles, than in any other state represented in the summary. Still, they find the anomaly of a lesser rate for thirty-six miles than for fifteen mises. In Pennsylvania local rates are higher than in Massachusetts. In Ohio, the rate is about the same on sixty as on ninety miles, while the long hauf of 216, 2.2 cents, while California pays 5.2 per hundred for fifty miles.

Turning from the United States to for-

ign countries, the committee shows the production and the consumption of cereals in Europe, and brings out the fact that the increase of population has been relatively auch greater in the great grain countries than in the grain buying countries. The united kingdom appears to have purchased about two-thirds of all the wheat in the United States exported during the period, and, therefore, special attention has been given to England's supply of wheat. For this purpose a table was prepared, giving a summary of the wheat imported into the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-hand from various countries during the per-iod from 1836 to 1842, inclusive, and the decades from 1843 to 1882, showing the total importations of wheat and the proportions furnished by United States, Russia, Germany, British North America, France, Denmark and all In commenting on this other countries. table the committee says:

"A clance at the summary not only shows the rapidity of the agricultural growth of the United States and its importance as a food exporting country, but that have occurred in Europe. In the first period the United States supplied less than I per cent of the wheat imported into the united kingdom. In the last per od it supplied nearly 54 per cent. From less the 1,000,000 bushels it increased, by a series of leaps and bounds, to about 503,000,-300 bushels. Excepting the rapid growth of imports of wheat from India, which does not appear in this table, India being classified under tall the countries," there is no instance in the economic history of a growth so rapid.

"The imports from Germany have decreased from the second period actually, as well as relatively the percentage of de eroase has been stendy, sink ng from 53 to 33 per cent, next to 24 and 18 and lastly to 6 per cent. The cry-tal zation of the German cupire, the rap d increase of popuction, the change from an agricultural condition to that of diversified industry, all suggest themselves as reasons for this decrease. In Garmany the population is overtaking the food producing capacity of the country."

TROUBLE AMONG WORKINGMEN.

New York special: The Tribunesays: The defection of the brewers from District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor causes consternation in that district. Every effort was made to precent them from taking any such action, but they were so enraged at the action of the knights in Philadelphia that all pleadings were in vain. By trades unionists the defection is regarded as the beginning of the distntogration of the knights, and they are consequently much pleased with it. A man well known in labor circles said yesterday in speaking of the affair: The knights have fallen into the hands of a lot of unscrupuous, ambitious men, who are bent on using the organization for their own advancement, no matter what the effect will be on force of regular soldiers is detailed for the labor movement. The general executive board has never won a strike but by their unwarranted interference have lost everal that otherwise would have been won. The working pumple do not propose to be bossed by these men. There is only one way by which the order can be maintained, and that is by special session which will pursue live action, doing away with the despetic methods now in vogue and which will adopt a fair policy towards trade unions."

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 .- Dr. Peters presided tonight at a noisy meeting which was held to protest against the action of the majority in reichstag on the army bill. Three thousand persons were present. A number of socialists disturbed the meeting, dissent from the sentiments expressed by the speakers.

Finally police entered the hall and a turnult

followed, the infuriated people assai ing the socialists, several of whom were arrested. When quiet was restored resolutions supporting the government were adopted. Sim lar meetings were held at Leipsic and other

NEARLY A HALF MILLION. Rapid City (D. T) special: Saturday's

Journal published a resume of the building done in this city during twelve mouths and shows a total of \$358,000 expended in new buildings during the time Adding to this the expanditure for the new waves shoulder, but not dangerously.

The duct took place at the San Lorenzo school of artillers and has excited much comment, both gentlemen being of the biglest social standing. The prince is well known in provements during 1886 renches the handwork of \$457,000.