

DEATH IN A THEATER

FIVE KILLED IN A CINCINNATI PLAYHOUSE.

Ceiling Falls in Robinson's Opera House and Wild Panic Follows—Frenzied Spectators Rush Frantically for the Exits—Children Injured.

Hugh Roof Truss Falls.

The falling of the ceiling in Robinson's opera house Friday evening gave Cincinnati a repetition of the horrible tragedy of '76, when the cry of fire in the opera house caused a stampede in the audience and over 100 persons were crushed to death. Friday evening the Holden Brothers Comedy Company was producing "Dangers of a Great City," and the curtain had just been rung up on the second act, when there was an ominous cracking heard all over the house. A moment later the house was in total darkness and 200 persons who had been seated in the orchestra chairs were submerged in a mass of plaster and fallen timbers. The list at the hospital shows five dead and twenty-six more or less seriously injured. In addition to these a large number, probably twenty-five or thirty, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home.

The ceiling of the theater was in the shape of a dome, which was formed by rafters rising from walls of the theater and joined in the center of the ceiling by a circular bar of iron. This bar was fastened to the roof of the house by iron rafters, the whole forming the inside shell of the theater. This whole mass was precipitated upon the heads of the 200 spectators. The preliminary cracking and a shower of loose plaster gave a short warning, being enough, however, to enable many to get under the seats and thus save themselves.

Trampled Upon in the Rush.

The gallery, balcony and dress circle were untouched, but the occupants of these, fearing that the worst was yet to come, rushed from the building, and many were crushed and trampled upon as they attempted to get out. Those who escaped severe injury in the orchestra made a rush for the stage, which soon became a mass of struggling humanity, entangled in the ropes and stays of the scenery, which had fallen upon the stage. The cries of those trying to escape and the moans and prayers of the injured were heartrending. The actors fled from the theater in their stage clothes and escaped injury.

All the lights in the theater were extinguished by the breaking of the main electric wire. In five minutes the patrol wagons and as many fire engines and ladder companies were surrounding the theater and a howling mob was rushing and interfering with the work of rescue.

The excitement was at its height and men were cursing and women screaming in their frantic endeavor to escape there came another crash. It was the entire ceiling tearing away from the rafters and tumbling down upon the masses of struggling humanity. It sounded like a terrible whirlwind. The noise was heard for a square around, and hundreds rushed to the front of the theater, but were met and driven back across the street by the streams of people rushing from the inside. Hundreds were crushed under foot.

Cause of the Disaster.

Among the first who entered the building after the dome had fallen was President George W. Rapp of the Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architects. "It was not that dome," said he, pointing to the huge heap in the center of the floor, "that caused the trouble. The fault lies with the roof trusses. The house has been built more than twenty-five years and the wood has shrunk until the bolts and nails afforded the smallest possible security. One of these trusses had rotted away from its fastenings; it has parted and thrown the two sections down, and they in their descent pulled the dome with them."

The damage to the structure was nothing at all to the stage, comparatively little to the gallery, which suffered most, almost nothing to the dress circle and much less than one would think from the debris scattered through the parquet where the main truss landed. The truss rested in the parquet very much in the shape of a capital letter "Y." The wonder is that so few were hurt and of the few hurt so many escaped with slight injuries.

FUMIGATING THE MAIL.

That Coming from Yellow Fever Districts Is All Disinfected.

All the mail from the fever-infected districts is perforated and disinfected by a corps of mail clerks. Armed with paddles studded with short, sharp nails they perforate all letters, papers and packages.



PADDLING LETTERS.

When the mail is thoroughly paddled the car is closed and the fumigating machine lighted. This is allowed to burn for an hour or so, and then the mail is fit to be distributed. The orders are explicit and photographs going through the Southern mails at this time are likely to turn up with the eyes missing.

The jury in the case of Valet Albert V. Sugden, charged with stealing jewelry and bric-a-brac from the house of Millionaire Richard T. Wilson in New York, brought in a verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the second degree and strongly recommended Sugden to the mercy of the court.

All the salt furnaces on both sides of the Ohio River near Point Pleasant, W. Va., are closed owing to the rise in the price of coal. They are compelled to pay \$2.24 per 100 bushels and say they cannot afford this.

WORLD'S YIELD OF GRAIN.

Deficiency in the Wheat Crop Will Be 50,000,000 Bushels.

Following is an abstract of the monthly report of the Agricultural Department on the European crop situation, summarizing the reports of European correspondents to the Statistician Hyde:

Recent information, while it may in some cases modify the crop estimates for particular countries, does not essentially change the situation as regards the deficiency in the principal cereal crops of Europe. The outlook for wheat in the Australasian colonies continues good, but the prospects in Argentina are somewhat less bright, owing to drought and frosts. Accounts from India are quite favorable, both as to the Kharif crops harvested, or to be harvested this fall, and as to the seeding of the Rabi crop, to be harvested next spring, which latter includes the wheat crop.

The annual estimate of the world's wheat and rye crop issued by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture gives the following revised results for 1897, compared with 1896: Wheat production, importing countries, 800,771,000 bushels for 1897, 886,639,000 for 1896; exporting countries, 1897, 1,341,806,000; 1896, 1,452,902,000; total wheat production of both importing and exporting countries in 1897, 2,142,577,000; in 1896, 2,339,541,000; net deficit in 1897, 202,895,000; 1896, 130,534,000.

The world's rye crop is put down by the same authority as follows: 1897, 1,163,457,000 bushels; 1896, 1,203,185,000 bushels.

Against the net deficit of approximately 203,000,000 bushels of wheat estimated by the ministry, they estimate that there is a residue of from 145,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels out of former crops, leaving a round number from 68,000,000 down to 33,000,000 bushels as the quantity by which it would be necessary to curtail consumption if these estimates should prove to be correct. It is of course quite likely that under the influence of high prices consumption will be curtailed by more than this amount and that existing stocks will not be reduced to near the point of complete exhaustion.

Extremely pessimistic reports as to the extent of the crop failure in Europe have been circulated, but the liberal quantities coming forward for shipment have led dealers to receive such reports with incredulity. It is probable, however, that much of the Russian grain going to western European markets is out of the more ill-fated harvests of former years, and there is evidence tending to show that the crop of 1897 is at any rate considerably below the average.

The markets of Europe will apparently be inadequately supplied with good clear barley suitable for malting purposes, complaints on this score being common among growers in large parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries, including the province of Ontario, in Canada, in which such barley is usually an important product.

The European potato crop is apparently a short one, and the fruit crop is also deficient.

Consul Eugene Germain of Zurich, Switzerland, after an investigation of the European fruit prospect, expresses the opinion that there will be a good market for American apples and dried fruits this season if growers will be careful to put up choice stock only.

He says: "Nothing smaller than eighties in French prunes will pay to ship to Europe, and all other dried fruit must be uniform in size and attractively packed."

LONDON'S NEW MAYOR.

Something About the Successor of Sir George Faudel Phillips.

Horatio David Davies, the new Lord Mayor of London, was born in that city in 1842. He is a son of H. D. Davies of the ward of Bishopsgate, city of London, and was educated at Dulwich College. He has served as lieutenant colonel of the Third Middlesex artillery volunteers, was



HORATIO DAVID DAVIES.

sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1887 and was an alderman, representing Bishopsgate in 1889. Mr. Davies is a justice of the peace for the county of Kent. He unsuccessfully contested Rochester in 1889, was returned for the same borough in 1892, but was unseated on petition. At the last general election Mr. Davies defeated R. H. Cox, liberal, by 588 votes. He began life as an engraver's apprentice.

BASE-BALL

There will be at least seventy-five batsmen in the 300 class.

Deleahanty fell off amazingly in his batting the latter part of the season. St. Louis succeeded in finishing just about 25 games lower than any other club.

Indoor baseball will flourish again in Chicago this winter. Dahlen, Pfeffer, Loner, Griffith, Parker and Ryan are a few of the stars at this work.

Milwaukee has had a very profitable season. It is said the profits were \$25,000—a good tribute to the excellent management of "Connie" Mack.

McGraw and Collins are undoubtedly the finest third basemen in the business when it comes down to a question of fielding bunts, says the Baltimore Herald.

Young Callahan of Chicago has ripened into one of the finest all-round players in the country. In fact, it may well be doubted if he has an equal on the diamond in playing all nine positions.

Frank Donohue's victory in the last St. Louis game was worth \$300 to him. Chris Von der Abe held out that sort of reward to him. Every Brown played ball to save the sorrel-topped twirler, and save him they did.

PULSE of the PRESS

Discipline at Fort Sheridan.

And yet Weyler is called a brute.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Captain Lovering would make a star coach for a professional football team.—Omaha World-Herald.

The military post of Fort Sheridan seems to be in urgent need of a civic federation.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Dragging a man by a rope tied to his heels does not seem to be the best method of enforcing army discipline.—Dubuque Herald.

The organization of a "Society for the Civilization of United States Army Officers" seems a need of the hour.—Des Moines Leader.

The only remarkable thing in connection with the latest sensation at Fort Sheridan is that nobody was killed.—Washington Post.

Even the brutal Weyler will have the right to point the finger of scorn at the American people and call them hypocrites if they permit such outrages.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Perhaps that private soldier who was dragged by the heels at Fort Sheridan was merely being put in training for a military football team at that post.—Springfield, Ill., Journal.

We hope the story of the maltreatment of the private soldier in the regular army at Chicago has been exaggerated. If it is literally true, we have no reason to cry out against the brutality of German officers.—Buffalo Express.

The cruelties practiced upon Private Hammond will heal, but from the "roastings" the brutish captain and his friend, the colonel, will get, there will be no recovery. And they deserve all they will get.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The rack and the thumbscrew should be made a part of the equipment of Fort Sheridan. Dragging a man by the heels and prodding him with a sword is too awkward a method of enforcing discipline and inculcating sentiments of loyalty.—Minneapolis Times.

The officer who approves this outrage expresses himself as perfectly satisfied. The victim was insubordinate. He refused to perform some allotted labor, therefore he was treated with a savagery that would not be dreamed of for a day in Turkey.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

There can be no state of affairs that justifies such cruelty. Other possibilities can be provided for insubordinate soldiers. To persist in such practices is to reduce soldiers to the level of brutes and to make their officers bloodthirsty tyrants of the Weyler type.—Buffalo Courier-Record.

Col. Hall is quoted as saying that there is nothing improper or inhuman in punishing contumacious privates by dragging them by the heels for 600 yards or so. The colonel has not volunteered to demonstrate the harmlessness of the practice in his own person, however.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The report of that outrage to Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan reads as if it might have happened in military Germany or barbarous Turkey. But that an American citizen should be subjected to such humiliation and that an American officer could stoop so low as to enforce such edicts, passes all understanding.—Peoria Journal.

The old idea that a commander must be a terror to inspire obedience and secure good discipline has largely disappeared, and it is demonstrated at every post in the country to-day that the more considerate and self-controlled method of handling the regulars counts immeasurably for the good of the service.—Detroit Free Press.

Gen. Miles found the soldiers of the European armies well drilled machines, but he did not find among them the brightness and alertness to "catch on" that characterizes the American soldier. And yet some of Gen. Miles' officers act as if they regarded the American private soldier as no better than a beast.—Minneapolis Tribune.

This and That.

A few grasshoppers are flying around in southwest Kansas, just to warn the farmers not to get too gay.—Kansas City Star.

Before Spain scoffs at our fighting resources will she kindly consider the football teams which are now being mobilized?—Chicago Record.

Sugar Trust stock bobs up and down in its own sweet way. The chances are that the insiders continue to get most of the sweetness.—Boston Globe.

It speaks well for the American farmer that the only kind of fun he has with which this country is familiar is a freight car famine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Klondike fiddlers receive as much as \$50 per night at dances, but this is nothing compared with what Wall street gamblers earn for see-sawing stocks.—Buffalo Times.

Another American warship has been sent to Hawaii and there is much speculation as to whether it will sink in the harbor or climb up on the island.—Chicago News.

The President has long been known as a courageous man, but in appointing a postmaster in his own town he has increased his reputation for courage.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Weyler has cabled a request for one hundred and thirteen more administrative officials in Cuba. He would have been wiser to have cabled for one new head.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Two would-be murderers lost their lives at the hands of their intended victim, in Arkansas county, six miles south of De Witt, Ark. John Gray and John Burton are dead and Robert White is in the hands of Sheriff Smith of Arkansas county, charged with the killing.

Rosie Pelletier, the pretty French-Canadian bride of Eli Sirois of Lambert Lake, Me., who, on her wedding night in August two years ago, was abducted by Peter Bubeer, a jealous rival for her hand, and spirited away into the forests, has at last been found.

W. O. Downs of Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in New York. He was an old friend of President Grant, a schoolmate of Senator J. K. Jones and an associate of Geo. M. Pullman. He was a radical free silver man and stumped for Bryan.

THE FORT SHERIDAN OUTRAGE.

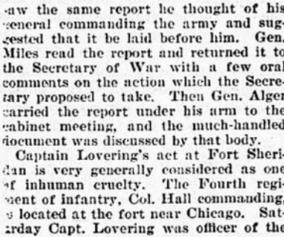
Inhuman Cruelty Perpetrated Upon an Enlisted Man.

There has been as much solemn pondering at Washington over the Lovering-Zammund outrage at Fort Sheridan as if the captain's life hung in the balance.

When Maj. Gen. Brooke's report from his chief aide-camp's point of view was received by the Secretary of War that official considered it well and wrote out his recommendations to lay before the President. The adjutant general also examined the report.

When the President saw the same report he thought of his general commanding the army and suggested that it be laid before him. Gen. Miles read the report and returned it to the Secretary of War with a few oral comments on the action which the Secretary proposed to take. Then Gen. Alger carried the report under his arm to the cabinet meeting, and the much-handled document was discussed by that body.

Captain Lovering's act at Fort Sheridan is very generally considered as one of inhuman cruelty. The Fourth regiment of infantry, Col. Hall commanding, is located at the fort near Chicago. Saturday Capt. Lovering was officer of the



DRAGGING PRIVATE HAMMOND TO COURT

day. Among the prisoners confined in the guard house was private Hammond. Hammond is not connected with the Fort Sheridan command. He is stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., and a few weeks ago asked for leave of absence to visit his mother, who lives in Chicago. It was denied him and he left without permission. There is a rule which makes it desertion for a soldier to be absent from his post longer than nine days without permission. Hammond came to Chicago, and on the ninth day surrendered himself at Fort Sheridan, and asked the officers to notify the Plattsburg Post. He was placed in the guard house to await the reply.

The following morning he was notified by the officer of the day, Capt. Lov-PRIVATE HAMMOND.

ering, to report for work. He refused on the ground that he was not a regular prisoner. Capt. Lovering sent four men to take him out of the guard house. Hammond lay down and refused to move. Lovering then directed the men to cross his legs and tie them with a stout rope. This was done and then, under direction of the captain, the men dragged Hammond out of the guard house. Down the steps of the guard house Hammond was bumped.

The four soldiers soon became sick of their task. They hesitated when they had crossed the road and got outside the stone side walk. The captain would have no delay. He prodded the prisoner several times so that in pity the four soldiers buried on with their terrible task. None of them had ever seen a soldier treated in such a brutal way and they obeyed through fear of similar punishment. Hammond's face was distorted with pain and blood was oozing from several wounds as he was dragged along up the stairway to the summary court. There a light punishment was meted out to him. It is said that Lovering prodded Hammond with his sword as he was dragged along the road.

STRANGLED BY BURGLARS.

Farmer Adam Hoffman Is Murdered Near Brimfield, Ind.

Adam Hoffman, a wealthy bachelor farmer, living near Brimfield, Ind., was murdered by two men, whose intention it was to rob him. Hoffman sold a large amount of wheat and stock the past week and it is asserted that the men, thinking he had the money at his home, committed the crime while seeking the money.

At midnight a farm hand living with Hoffman was awakened by a noise in an adjoining room, which sounded like the tramping of men. The boy quickly crawled under the bed and shortly after the men entered, a lighted match was thrust under the bed and the boy was discovered. He was ordered from his hiding place at the point of a revolver and placed on the bed, bound hand and foot and securely gagged. He was warned that if he attempted to give an alarm he would be killed.

The men next went to the old man's room. Hoffman was ordered to pass over his money. He denied that he had any money in the house, saying that he never kept money there. The men began to threaten and choke him to force him to disclose to them his hiding place. His hands were firmly bound together and tied to his legs; his feet were likewise bound and then fastened to the bed. It is thought the men continued the choking until life was extinct. The men then searched the house from cellar to roof, but failed to find any money.

News of Minor Notes.

Danis S. Lamont has been elected president of the Northern Pacific Express Company.

Rev. Dr. Neveill Salbright, professor of Biblical and historical theology in the Hitt school of theology, died at Denver after a brief illness.

One hundred carpenters employed at the Trans-Mississippi exposition grounds struck work at Omaha. The men ask that the carpenters' union be recognized and that skilled labor alone be employed in the carpenter work.

RIGHT MADE MIGHT.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF THE REBELLION.

Not Because the South Lacked Resources and Men, but Because It Was a Conflict for Justice, Humanity, and Christian Civilization.

Grave Errors Corrected.

In the Century Magazine for February, 1897, were published contributions by five Southern men, all officers of rank in the Confederate army, discussing the causes of the failure of the rebellion. One of these writers, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, claims that the "South was overpowered by the superior numbers and resources of the North." He also asserts that from first to last the South had not over 600,000 soldiers in her army with which to meet more than 2,600,000 men in the Union army. General Lee's statement is based on an estimate made by the adjutant general of the Confederate States soon after the war, an estimate which has been copied and repeated for more than thirty years.

It is much to be regretted that this creates the impression that the rebellion failed, not because it was at war with justice, humanity, and Christian civilization and therefore ought not to succeed, but because it was a contest of physical resources in which the North had nearly five times as many men as the South and yet almost failed to maintain her cause against the South. It may be profitable to study the problem for a little while.

There were fifteen slave States, of which eleven rebelled. Western Virginia, having but few slaves, was strongly opposed to secession, and in 1863 became an independent State. In the following calculations the eleven States that joined the rebellion are treated as giving their strength to the Confederate cause. Delaware is counted among the loyal States, though furnishing some men to the South. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia are treated as "border States" whose people were divided in sentiment. The exact number of men furnished by the border States to the Confederate army is unknown, but it is safe to assign at least one-third of their military strength to the South. The enlistments from the free States aggregated 61 2/3 per cent. of the men of military age, while the border States gave but 37 1/2 per cent. of their strength to the Union army.

In the following estimates the totals are taken from the census of 1860, but the ratios of male citizens of various ages to the whole number are those of the census of 1890. Greater accuracy is thus secured. The male population is therefore taken as 51 per cent. of the whole, and 40 per cent. of males are regarded of military age. White troops only are considered, as the South had no others.

According to 1860 census the white male population of the eleven seceding States, plus one-third of that of the border States, was 3,043,168, with 1,232,806 men of military age—that is, 18 to 44, inclusive. Boys of 13 and men of 45 in 1860 would be 17 and 49 respectively in 1864 and therefore subject to the last conscription. Hence there must be added to the military strength of 1860 all boys enrolled in the census from 13 to 18 years of age and men from 45 to 49, making 11.4 per cent. of the white male population. We have, then, 1,584,340 men subject to the conscription, exclusive of 175,000 to be enrolled in the military reserves, who are, in justice, to be included as a part of the military population. That this is a conservative estimate is shown by the fact that a Richmond estimate in 1864 gave the available white military strength of the South in 1860 as 1,299,700, and those who had become 17 years of age during the war as 331,650, making 1,630,350, or 46,000 more than the above figures.

The white male population of the free States and Territories, plus two-thirds of that of the border States, was, in 1860, 10,648,478, with 4,259,301 men of military age. From this number must be deducted men who were 44 in 1860 and hence past military age in 1861; and there must be added 883,823 boys from 14 to 17 in 1860, who became of military age during the war.

These corrections being made, we have a grand total of 5,060,156 men as the available military strength of the North.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the Southern military strength could be drawn upon much more fully than the Northern, because the four million negro slaves in the South did most of the agricultural and mechanical work of that region. In fact, if every white man from 16 to 56 had been drafted into the army, the grain, cotton and rice fields would have been planted, tilled and harvested regularly, and all mechanical pursuits carried on.

But in the North entirely different conditions existed. Every able-bodied man taken from the farms and shops meant the abandonment of just so much productive industry. It became possible for the North and West to send so large a part of their men only because of the better machinery with which the people did their work, and the extent to which white women went into the fields, stores, and mills to perform the tasks their husbands, sons, brothers laid down.

The free States furnished enlistments equal to 61 1/2 per cent. of their available military strength. If the slave States furnished only the same proportion to the secession cause, the Confederate army must have numbered 964,000 men, or more than a half more than Gen. Lee claims.

Just how large a per cent. of available men the South actually sent into the field may never be known. Official

statements show that Alabama and North Carolina furnished 132,000 and 125,000 respectively. This was 81 per cent. of their military strength. If the other States supported their cause as well as these two, there were at least 1,283,000 men in the Confederate armies.

Most writers give the total death losses of the Confederate armies as nearly if not quite equal to those of the Union armies. Beyond doubt they were relatively greater than those of the North. Hospital and medical supplies, and every resource to care for the sick and wounded, were less abundant in the Confederate than in the Union camps, and their men were less comfortably fed and clad.

Gen. Emory Upton, who was sent by the United States Government to inspect and report upon the military systems of Europe and Asia, in his official report to the War Department, estimated the total Union loss, white and colored, at 304,400, the Confederate loss at 200,000 to 250,000; that is, from two-thirds to five-sixths of the Union losses. But exact figures published by the War Department, 1885, after Upton's estimates were made (see Mitchell's "Life of Gen. Upton, and Battles and Lettanders of the War," vol. iv., page 767), give the Union death loss as 300,222, of whom 323,345 were white soldiers. As this official total exceeds Upton's estimate by 56,000, his higher estimate of 250,000 for the Confederate death loss may be taken as a very conservative one and entirely within the facts. The Union loss given is 12.4-10 of total white enlistments. At the same ratio of deaths to total Confederate enlistments, Upton's estimate would give 1,229,000 as the strength of the Confederate army.

Finally, when the United States census of 1890 was taken, an attempt was made to find the number of surviving soldiers of both Union and Confederate armies with the following results: There were then living 980,374 white Union soldiers and sailors, or 43.2-10 per cent. of those who survived the war. At the same time there were living 432,020 Confederate soldiers and sailors. If we suppose as large a proportion of Confederate survivors of the war to be living in 1890 as of Union soldiers, there must have been 1,000,000 Confederates living at the close of the war. Adding 250,000 dead gives us 1,250,000 for the Confederate army.

Looked at from whatever point of view we may, but one sound conclusion can be reached. The Confederate army numbered at least a million and a quarter of men subject to orders by the Richmond government, and the true number is more likely to have been much above than at all under these figures. This is exclusive of the militia reserves, and of men above 50 and under 17 who served in the ranks.

The writer of this paper had served almost one year in the Union army before his seventeenth birthday, and there were thousands of such lads in both armies.

Two old Confederates were once overheard discussing this question. After advancing the usual arguments about superior numbers, etc., they turned to a third Confederate, who sat listening to their talk, and asked his opinion. He said: "We fought four long years and did all that men could do to succeed, but we failed because God Almighty was against us, and we might as well acknowledge it." His answer deserves the thoughtful consideration of all who would know and wisely teach the philosophy of history.—Prof. Albert Loughbridge, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Black Jack at Bull Run.

John A. Logan's first military service in the war of 1861-65 was performed at the battle of Bull Run, in which he participated as a private soldier. He was in Washington at the time the southern troops began to concentrate at Manassas Junction, and seizing a gun he hastened to the front, against the protests of his political associates. Up to that time Logan had been a Douglas Democrat, being elected to Congress from Illinois in 1856 as a representative of that party. He was advised to keep aloof from actual conflict, but the martial spirit was strong within him and he decided to take up arms for the Union. Having served with distinction in the Mexican war he was told by prominent Democrats that if he must fight he ought to have a commission as a colonel at least.

"Pride, if nothing else, ought to keep you out of this thing, Logan," was the way in which his associates argued. "A man of your experience ought to be recognized by the government, and so long as the authorities don't see fit to give you a command you're foolish to take up arms for it."

"Pride be d-d," was the hot rejoinder. "This is no time to talk or quibble about rank. There will be fighting enough pretty soon to keep all hands busy, and if I'm not badly mistaken there will be vacancies enough for all the officers that can be found. I'll take my chances with a gun until then."

So Logan went to the front and fought at the battle of Bull Run. He left Washington in a hurry, without uniform, and wearing an ancient and battered hat of the "stovepipe" pattern, in which he faced the rebels and did his fighting. After the battle he came back to Illinois and raised the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry Regiment. After that his rise was rapid and the close of hostilities found him wearing the insignia of a major general and with a record for bravery and military dash unexcelled on either side.

Survivors of Bull Run say the sight of Logan in his battered stovepipe hat and black frock coat taking part in the battle was ludicrous enough to overcome the gravity of the situation, and some of the Union soldiers forgot to fight in their amazement.