The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE Senate unanimously adopted a resolution, December 20, authorizing the acceptance of the tract of land at Highwood, Ill., donated by the Chicago Commercial Club for a military post. A bill was introduced for the extirpation of contagious diseases among cattle. It creates a commission of three, whose service shall end when the disease is eradicated, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the work proposed. Mr. Vest introduced a substitute for the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company, and stated that it simply provided for a naked incorporation of the company without any guarantee by the Government. It was made the special order for the second Tuesday in January. Among the petitions presented and referred in the Senate were several in favor of the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine. The House of Representatives refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing the duties on Sumatra tobacco. Bills were introduced to appropriate $100,000 for the erection of a monument to negro soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the rebellion, to forbid the sale of liquors within the limits of any soldiers' home, and to punish the passing of Confederate money. The Weaver resolution calling on Secretary Manning for certain information concerning canceled Treasury notes was adopted. Mr. Townshend introduced a resolution in the House that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to ascertain whether any National Banking Association in New York City has during the present month loaned its surplus funds to stock-jobbers without security, and merely upon receipt of interest on the same for the purpose of enabling the speculators to lock up and prevent the use of money in business transactions, and thereby produce a scarcity of money and greatly increase the rate of interest on loans.

MR. CULLOM called up the conference report on the interstate commerce bill in the Senate Dec. 21, and stated that he would defer calling for action on the matter until after the holidays. There were presented to the Senate a communication from the supervising architect of the Treasury showing the necessity of additional vaults for the storage of silver, and a petition from sixty ministers of the Nebraska Conference in favor of the Chinese indemnity bill. A bill appointing James B. Angel, of Michigan, member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution passed the Senate. The House of Representatives refused to consider a Presidential veto of a private pension bill.

A RESOLUTION instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into and report what specific reductions can be made in the customs duties and internal taxes that will reduce taxes to the necessary and economical expenses of the Government, without impairing the prosperity of home industries or the compensation of home labor, was taken up and adopted in the Senate Dec. 22. Senator Blair introduced a bill making comprehensive changes in the pension laws. The bill practically removes the limitation of the arrears of pension act and makes the fact of enlistment in the service of the United States evidence of physical soundness at the time of enlistment. It enlarges the classes of persons to be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws so as to include all who may have been disabled while actually engaged in the service of the United States, whether they were mustered or not. It also grants a pension to all female nurses in the late war who shall have arrived at the age of 50 years, and are without the means of comfortable support. It provides that there shall be two classes of pensionable disabilities—viz., specific and non-specific. Non-specific disability is defined as one the nature and degree of which cannot be determined without the aid of evidence or of medical examination. The pensionable disabilities are graded from one to twenty, according to the degree of injury received. In the House of Representatives, a bill relative to the construction and maintenance of telegraph lines by land-grant railroads was reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads by Mr. Warner, of Ohio. The object of the measure is to compel subsidized railroads to maintain their own telegraph lines. Both houses of Congress adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 4.

EASTERN.

Walter B. Duffy, of Rochester, N. Y., made an assignment to cover liabilities on indorsements aggregating $250,000. It is stated that his insolvency in no way affects the distilling company of which he is President.

A. J. McQuade, the convicted New York "boodle" Alderman, has been sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000. The last act in the drama, says a New York dispatch, seemed to have even more interest for the public than the scenes of the trial:

Chambers street and the approaches to the brown-stone Court-house of the General Sessions were thronged with hundreds of people. The large court-room was densely packed. The motion for a new trial was denied by Recorder Smythe. McQuade was ordered to stand up, and did so with his thumbs in his pantaloons pockets. The Recorder said in substance: "Arthur J. McQuade, you have been fairly and justly convicted of bribery. You were elected to perform a public duty and public trust. Instead of doing so you violated that trust. Your character as a business man, citizen, father, and husband is good. I have sympathy for your wife and family. You should have considered them before you did wrong. You did not add to the crime of which you have been convicted, as Jaehne, by taking the stand and committing perjury. I have reason to believe that you received as much money as Duffy did—$10,000. That money is not yours; it is not the property of your family. If it is left with them it will work the inevitable result of ill-gotten gain. I would advise you to give up and pay back to the city the money which you received, and I have no doubt it would work to your benefit. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in State's prison at hard labor for a term of seven years, and that you pay a fine of $5,000." During the sentence McQuade stood up, his arms folded across his bosom in the manner habitual to him. His chin was a little elevated, his head inclined a little to one side, and his brow knitted, the whole pose and the expression of the face being that of one listening to a voice difficult to hear. At its close he sat down, turned immediately, and, with a business-like air, entered into conversation with Gen. Tracy, as if he were discussing a bargain just consummated. After the sentence was given the audience dispersed, McQuade going out with his keepers and the faithful brother who had stood by his side throughout his trial.

In the Supreme Court of New York Judge Van Brunt pronounced null and void the assignment made last year by the jewelry house of Kossuth, Marx & Co., in Maiden lane, as a deliberate scheme to defraud creditors.

WESTERN.

Superintendent Whitehead, of the Milwaukee Humane Society, has officially condemned the special manner in which beeves are slaughtered when the meat is to be used by orthodox Jews, and hints that unless a more merciful mode is put into practice prosecutions will follow. The Hebrews are indignant over the matter.

Barbara Elizabeth Grund, aged 16, daughter of a well-known citizen of St. Louis, died from hydrophobia. She had been slightly bitten some time ago by a puppy two months old, but nothing was thought of the occurrence.

At Indianapolis United States Commissioner Van Buren sentenced Samuel E. Perkins to ninety days' imprisonment for contempt in refusing to testify in the election fraud cases.

Judge Sloan, of Milwaukee, sentenced Paul Grottkau to thirty days in jail for the publication of a poem reflecting upon the court.

A building to cost not less than half a million is to be erected at Sioux City, Iowa, in memory of the Rev. George C. Haddock who was murdered by the saloon conspirators. Valuable property, 90x150 feet, has been purchased for the purpose.

Leading citizens of Eaton, O., hung William Mussel, the murderer of David Christman:

All the details of the lynching were arranged at a meeting held in the City Hall, to which only trusted men were admitted, and which was made up of the heaviest tax-payers and best men of the place. Four of the Sheriff's friends, who had been detailed for that purpose, captured that official and held him prisoner in a wood-shed. The party then proceeded to the jail, battered in the door, and the leaders were soon in Mussel's cell. Mussel denied having killed Christman, and said: "If you are going to hang me be quick about it." Men were sent for some one to identify him, and this being done the rope was put on his neck and he was led to the electric-light tower, in the principal part of the town, where he was again given an opportunity to confess. He again declared his innocence, and asked that his body be buried, and that his coat and letters be given to his wife. The leader then gave the order to pull the rope. Just then a call for silence was made, and a hush fell over the crowd in expectation of a confession, but Mussel again said he was innocent. "Pull the rope!" was the order, and in an instant Mussel's body was dangling in the air. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delight by hand-clapping and cheers. The body was left hanging an hour, during which time hundreds of women and children gathered about to see it. It was then cut down and given to the undertaker.

By a boiler explosion at Cleveland one man was blown twenty-five feet, but, alighting on a snow-bank, escaped unhurt; a second was carried fifty feet and instantly killed, and three others were slightly injured.

Sneak-thieves purloined from the First National Bank of Milwaukee $2,000 in five-dollar bills. There is no clew to the thieves.

The private banking house of V. G. Hush & Co., of Minneapolis, has suspended, Mr. Hush having indorsed $300,000 to $400,000 for Jackson & Collins, owners of the Puritan Iron Mine.

Elliott's jewelry store, on Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, was robbed of $8,000 worth of diamonds in a most audacious manner:

A cutter drawn by two horses drew up in front of the store at 11:30 o'clock at night and two of the three men who were in it jumped to the ground. One of them had a heavy oak bar in his hands, and he ran to the door of the jewelry store and slipped it through the handles of the outer doors, thereby preventing it being opened from within. An electric light was burning in the store and a quantity of diamonds and other jewelry were displayed just within the big show-window. The second man who alighted from the cutter had a small ax in his hand, and as soon as his partner had fastened the door he smashed it into the big window, shattering it to pieces. The two men made one grab apiece at the diamonds within, and, leaping back into the cutter, were driven at a clipping pace up the street. The crash of the glass drew a hundred persons to the spot in a moment, and many of them saw the two men as they were driven away. Two clerks inside at once yelled for the door to be opened, and when this was done they covered up the window, and sent for the police. When the proprietor arrived he found that diamonds to the value of about $8,000 had been taken by the daring robbers. There was one large solitaire, valued at $2,000, and a tray of small settings, estimated to contain at least $3,000 worth. The bold robbers escaped, for it was done so quickly that no one suspected them until they were well away, with the driver of the cutter lashing the horses into a gallop, and they were out of sight before anyone fully realized just what had happened. The men were all very nicely dressed, but were slouch hats.

A desperate attempt was made by five burglars at Medina, Ohio, to rob the County Treasurer's safe, containing $30,000, but they were frightened off. They had seized, bound and gagged the Marshal, and worked on the safe three hours.

Denman Thompson, better known to the theater-going public as "Uncle Joshua Whitcomb," on account of his having for over ten years been identified with the play and character of that name, is now in the second season of his new play, "The Old Homestead," which is a continuation of "Joshua Whitcomb," and promises to prove as great a success and have as long a run as its predecessor. He is this week playing at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago.

SOUTHERN.

A Toccoa (Ga.) special says: "The reported burning of Frank Sanders, the murderer of the five members of the Swilling family, proved to be incorrect, as he was returned to jail that day by the mob. This morning, however, a party of one hundred and twenty-five men surrounded the Carnesville jail, battered down the door, and took Sanders to a convenient tree in sight and swung him up. It has developed since that Mrs. Rachael Baty was an accomplice in the crime, and that it was the design of herself and Sanders to get married with the money thus gained. The woman is in jail, and there are fears that she will be taken out to-night and lynched by the same parties."

Dispatches from Arkansas report that colored people from South Carolina are arriving in large numbers, and all of them readily find employment.

Twenty-eight residences and two business-houses were destroyed by fire at Galveston, Texas. Loss, $120,000; insurance, $75,300.

John T. Morris, a Baltimore reporter, has been sent to jail for three weeks for contempt of court in refusing to give the grand jury the source of certain information regarding an indictment.

Judge Peckham, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that the repeal of the Broadway charter was constitutional, and that the mortgages are a lien on the property.

Near Newtown, Conn., William Warner shot and killed a young married woman named Mary Lynch, with whom he was intimate. He then left the premises, but returned in the morning and shot himself, his body being found lying across that of his victim. Jealousy led to the double tragedy.

A remarkable development of petroleum in Smith County, Tennessee, is reported.

WASHINGTON.

The United States Supreme Court has granted a motion to advance the important bank-tax case of the Mercantile National Bank against the City of New York, involving the legality of taxes assessed upon the shares of national banks in that city to the amount of $2,000,000. The case is set for argument on the first day after the next February recess.

President Cleveland has made the following appointments:

W. A. Walker, of Wisconsin, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; D. H. Risley, of California, to be United States Marshal of the Southern District of California. Postmasters—Cairo, Ill., Alexander H. Irvin; Decatur, Ill., Samuel S. Jack; Edwardsville, Ill., James B. Dale; Fulton, Ill., William O. Greene; Atlanta, Ill., Richard T. Gill; Barry, Ill., William F. White; Winona, Ill., Reginald F. Beecher; Paris, Ill., Thomas E. Garner; West Plains, Mo., Lemuel G. Ellen; Wellington, Kan., Edith Love; Brazil, Ind., John D. Sourwine; Hartford City, Ind., Charles U. Timmunds; Hastings, Minn., Michael McHugh; Sauk Center, Minn., Uriel M. Tobey; Williamson, Mich., William P. Ainslee; White Pigeon, Mich., Samuel R. Robinson; Lowell, Mich., John M. Mathewson; Black River Falls, Wis., George W. Levis; Belfast, Me., Henry L. Kilgore; Annapolis, Md., Richard Welsh; Valdosta, Ga., Willis Lang; Bardstown, Ky., Mary McAtee; Calvert, Tex., B. F. Church; East Liverpool, Ohio, Robert O. Abraham; Lorain, Ohio, C. S. Vorwerk; Mandan, Dakota, Joseph Hager; Seattle, Washington Territory, M. Lyon; Paris, Texas, C. B. Pegues.

It is stated in the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers that the inmates have been well fed, clothed, and housed, and have no complaints to make.

Commissioner Atkins of the Indian Office has decided to allow the Indian supply warehouse to remain in New York, but will hereafter at each annual spring letting receive and open bids in St. Louis for furnishing subsistence to the Indians.

Justice James rendered a decision in the Equity Court at Washington, in the suit of J. Harris Rogers against Attorney General Garland to dissolve the partnership known as the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. The Justice maintained the demurrer of the other defendants, Senator Harris, Commissioners Atkins and Johnson, and dismissed the bill without going into the merits of the case.

The first comptroller of the treasury has decided that General Mosby can not be given the fees he returned as consul at Hong Kong, amounting to $5,000.

Edmund Jussen, consul general at Vienna, informs the state department that a lucrative business awaits any electric lighting company prepared to extend the necessary credit to its customers.

POLITICAL.

The latest bulletin about Blaine's future intentions is sent out from Washington by the agent of the Associated Press, who presumably speaks by the card:

Mr. Blaine will not return to Washington this winter. He expects to remain in Augusta until spring at least. He finds the quiet and seclusion of that place very restful to him, after the long years of political excitement at the national capital. Moreover, he is gathering material for a history of the war of 1812. The data are nearly all in hand, and it is probable the opening chapters will be written immediately after the holidays. Mr. Blaine will go to Europe next autumn. He will be the guest of distinguished people in Great Britain and on the continent, and will spend the major portion of his time in France, Germany, and Ireland. It is expected by his friends that his presence in Ireland will create a great furor. The effect of this upon the Irish race in America, it is thought, will be to add greatly to Mr. Blaine's popularity with them. In Germany he is expected to make friends, but his piece de resistance will be his visit to Ireland. The present programme is for him to return to the United States about sixty days prior to the meeting of the next Republican convention.

Touching the question of the tariff revision and the Treasury surplus, a Washington dispatch says:

One of the high officers of the Treasury says he has no doubt of an extra session unless this Congress shall deal with the surplus question. He added that the President would not permit the people's money to go on accumulating in the Treasury without any legal way of again putting it into general circulation until the subject could be reached by the next Congress at its regular session next year. This official expressed the opinion that the President would convene the Fiftieth Congress within thirty days after March 4 should nothing be done in the way of relief for the Treasury by that time. He pointed out the evils that would attend a regularly increasing surplus, and remarked that the President could put the responsibility for continued neglect to provide against these dangers upon Congress; that he would call an extra session and in a plain, straightforward message admonish that Congress do its duty.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Master Workman Powderly's order, prohibiting Knights of Labor assemblies to contribute funds in aid of the condemned Chicago anarchists, has caused no little excitement among Knights who are tinctured with socialism, and many of them avow an intention to withdraw from the order.

At a meeting of the Boilermakers' International Union at Reading, Pa., it was reported that a San Francisco firm, who are to build cruisers for the Government, intended to import labor from Europe, and a protest will be sent to the Navy Department and all Congressmen touching the matter.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

As the New York Central Sleeping-car Company runs coaches in twenty-six States and Territories, it is proposed to change its name to the Wagner Palace-car Company.

A. L. Hopkins is to be manager of the New York and New England Road.

At the rate of one mile per day the Mexican International Road is pushing southward to a connection with the Mexican Central at Laredo. It is claimed that the distance from Chicago to the Mexican capital will next summer be thereby lessened six hundred miles.

Leslie P. Farmer has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Erie Road.

Bradford Dunham has resigned the general management of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The transcontinental freight and passenger business, for which six roads are now competing, will scarcely amount to $10,000,000 this year.

FOREIGN.

Father Fahy, the priest who early in September was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to give bail for good behavior, has been unconditionally released from the Galway Jail.

A family of eight persons were as-phyxiated in County Tipperary, Ireland. Five children were dead when found. The parents and other child cannot survive.

C. S. Parnell is confined to his room in a London hotel, and is prohibited by his physicians from taking part in political discussions.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League acknowledges the receipt of $25,000 from the United States within the past fortnight.

At a banquet in Paris De Lesseps said that 137,000,000 francs were still needed to complete the Panama Canal.

All Europe seems to be preparing for war. A cablegram from Paris says:

Uneasiness is felt here over the rapidity with which the Government is working to place the armament of France in the completest condition possible. The state manufactories of arms and ammunition are all being worked to their utmost capacity. It is reported from Rome that Italy is arming. Advices from Berlin say that Germany is increasing her troops in Alsace-Lorraine. Advices from Prague say that Russian agents there and in other parts of Bohemia are engaging gun-makers for Russian factories, which have urgent contracts to fill. The Spanish Senate has approved the credit for $15,000,000 for naval armament.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League John Dillon said he would continue to carry out the plan of campaign in defiance of the Government.

The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill from the British Cabinet has caused a sensation in the tight little isle. The desire to increase the expense of the Admiralty and War Offices, to which Lord Randolph was opposed, indicates, it is believed, that the Government is of the opinion that a European war is imminent, and that extra naval and military preparations on the part of England are required to make her influence felt on the Continent.

Messrs. Dillon, Sheehy, Harris, and O'Brien appeared in court at Loughrea, Ireland, and formally justified their charges of assault and battery against Police Inspector Davis, who was responsible for their arrest. The court decided that the charges against the four gentlemen for their conduct at Loughrea were insufficient to justify their prosecution, and they were therefore discharged. The presiding magistrate was John P. Nolan, Nationalist member of Parliament.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The recent theft of $50,000 from an Adams express car on the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, for which Messenger Fotheringham is now in arrest, has been traced out by the Pinkerton agency. "Jim" Cummings and two of his accomplices were last week captured in Chicago and taken to St. Louis. The tracks of Cummings had been very closely followed up by Robert Pinkerton ever since the robbery, says a Chicago dispatch.

It was discovered some weeks ago that he was infatuated with a frail woman of St. Louis who was preparing to move to Chicago. Her movements were closely watched, and she was soon located at a house on Halsted street near Madison. Shortly after Jim Cummings wrote his last letter to St. Louis three strange men arrived in Chicago and took up their residence at the same house as the woman from St. Louis. They were rough-looking fellows with the swaggering gait peculiar to brakemen. They kept very quiet during the first week of their stay in the city, but after that began to frequent gambling houses and other notorious resorts.

At one resort "Jim" displayed his money quite freely and indulged in queer methods of getting rid of it. Several times he opened his pocketbook and threw a $20 bill on the floor, and directing that every person residing in or employed in the house should be given $1. All the small bills in the house had to be kept in active circulation to make change. On one occasion when he threw a $20 note on the floor the proprietor picked it up. This caused him to remark, "Why do you keep dogs and bark yourself? What are your servants for?" A short time afterward he held a glass of wine before him and said: "Some people fear death. I don't. I would just as lief put a pistol to my head and die right here as drink this glass of wine." He drank the wine, however. Becoming more reckless with his money one of his partners took the red pocketbook away from him. Then he proceeded to unbelt and was about to take some money out of the old stocking that encircled his waist, but stopped when the pocketbook was handed back to him. Turning to a bystander he remarked: "If you knew who I am you wouldn't speak to me; you would leave me." The answer was: "O, I guess not; but where did you get so much money?" He laughed heartily and replied, "O, I stopped a train down here." Then, as if realizing that he had made a serious slip of the tongue, he suddenly became quite sober and lost all his volubility. The lavish manner in which they spent their money attracted the attention of occupants of the house where they were living. The information in the possession of the Pinkerton agency caused an unusually sharp lookout to be kept on the house on Halsted street. Things seeming ripe for a capture, a body of detectives made a descent upon the house and found Jim Cummings and the St. Louis woman in bed. A package of $5,000 was found in Cummings' vest pocket, and was identified as part of the proceeds of the express-car robbery. The two other accomplices of Cummings were also arrested.

Schock, the bicyclist, beat the record at Minneapolis, making 1,405 miles in 142 hours. The best previous record was 1,404 miles and 3 laps in 144 hours.

Burglars raided the jewelry store of Julius Krueger at Galena, Ill., carrying off $2,650 in cash, and watches, diamonds, etc., valued at $3,500.

Sarah M. Victor, for several years an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary on a life sentence for poisoning her brother to obtain insurance, was pardoned by Governor Foraker, because of her ill-health.

The leading candidates in the race for the United States Senatorship from Minnesota are Senator McMillan, the present incumbent, and ex-Governor Cushman K. Davis.

In his annual report, Surgeon Gen-eral Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, reports that no epidemic diseases have been imported into the United States during the last year.

The recent order of Secretary Whit-ney directing the commandants of the navy-yards to substitute marines in the place of watchmen and shipkeepers where it can be done to advantage will, it is stated, result in a saving to the Government of between $55,000 and $60,000 per annum.

A movement is on foot in New York among the Knights of Labor to depose Powderly and McGuire. The members object to their dictatorship, and especially the late order assessing them twenty-five cents each, when it was entirely unnecessary.

The British ironclad Sultan dragged her anchor in the river Tagus at Lisbon, and drifted against the French steamer Ville de Victoria, sinking the latter, with forty of her passengers and crew.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89	@ .90
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .90½
CORN—No. 2	.47½	@ .48½
OATS—White	.37	@ .41
PORK—Mess	11.75	@12.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.25
Good Shipping	3.75	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.26	@ .28
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.12¼	@ .12¾
Full Cream, new	.12¾	@ .13½
EGGS—Fresh	.23	@ .25
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.46	@ .50
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.54	@ .56
PORK—Mess	11.00	@11.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—Cash	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—Mixed	.35	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	11.25	@11.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80½	@ .81½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
PORK—Mess	11.50	@ 12.00
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.91	@ .91½
CORN—No. 3 Yellow	.43	@ .44
CATTLE	4.25	@ 5.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .34
OATS	.29	@ .29½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.25
Fair	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00

DEATH OF GEN. LOGAN.

End of the Busy and Brilliant Life of the Illinois Senator.

The Gallant Soldier Passes Away Painlessly After a Fortnight's Illness.

The Last Sad Scenes—A Biographical Sketch of the Deceased Statesman.

[Washington special.]

Gen. John A. Logan, United States Senator from Illinois, died at his residence in this city on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, after an illness of only a fortnight.

Gen. Logan appeared in the Senate for the last time on Friday, Dec. 10. On Sunday he kept the privacy of his room, rheumatism making its first approaches. He grew rapidly worse. Dr. Baxter prescribed the remedies that had before been efficacious, and before the week ended there was every indication that the disease had been counteracted. Then a slight cold was contracted, and the rheumatic torture returned with greater acuteness. The suffering Senator was unable to turn in his bed. He had lost control of his limbs. Fever developed, and a sequence of the complications was delirium. This subsided for a time and a semi-comatose condition ensued. He was treated with alcohol baths—an heroic remedy, whose employment when discovered

by friends first suggested his dangerous condition and the feebleness of his system. But such baths had been used in the previous attack, and thus the intimation they conveyed was modified again.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 25, Drs. Baxter and Hamilton called in Dr. Lincoln. The result of their examination for the first time warranted a change in the current of popular impression as to Gen. Logan's illness. It was felt that the chances were against his rallying, and that his life would fade out. The watchers by his side last night were Surgeon General Hamilton, Representative Symes, General Beale, and the family. They began their faithful vigils with the flush of a new hope. At 9 o'clock the patient rallied wonderfully, until the improvement seemed substantial and indicative that the crisis had been passed, and ultimate recovery might be indulged as a hope not too sanguine. But after midnight he relapsed into the unconscious condition which has marked his malady. The doctors' instructions were to arouse him from his lethargy at least every fifteen minutes. He was thus aroused and given medicine and nourishment. During the hours of his apparent change for better he had regained the use of his limbs and readily turned himself in bed. He was not allowed to talk, but did articulate distinctly a few phrases.

At about two o'clock the doctor again sought to wake him into consciousness by merely speaking to him. Finding it impossible, Mr Symes spoke to him in his usual loud and rather gruff voice. Gen. Logan responded to the call, opened his eyes, and gave a look of recognition. Then there flitted over his face an expression that was seemingly to be translated that he comprehended that his end was near and that the doctor sought to inform him of the fact. To this silent self-translation of an idea that had not been conveyed to him, Gen. Logan said: "I have very little to say; if the time has come, let it be that way." This was the last of the clear and certainly the longest of all of the sentences the dying man spoke.

At 3 o'clock the doctor bent over the prostrate form and could detect no beating of the heart. Respiration had apparently ceased, and the family hurried toward the bed, believing that death had stalked in unawares. But presently life was again perceptible, but there was no subsequent rally. All through the morning hours the patient lay in unbroken coma, except for one grateful moment of slight consciousness during which the devoted wife gained a glance of recognition. All the morning it was hopeless, without a ray to dispel the gloom. There was nothing in the afternoon hours to bring encouragement.

At 2:57, unconscious and painless, the heroic sufferer died. Just before the last spark of life flickered out the Rev. J. P. Newman had concluded a prayer at the bedside.

The approach of dissolution was plainly foreseen at noon. There were present in the room when death came Mrs. Logan, her daughter, Mrs. Tucker and Maj. Tucker, and the only son, Manning Logan, Gen. Beale, Senator Cullom and daughter, Gen. Henderson of Illinois, Representative Thomas, Dr. Powell, an old Chicago friend, Gen. Green B. Raum, Daniel Shepard, a former secretary and intimate friend, the Rev. J. P. Newman, Miss Mary Brady, and Messrs. Taylor and Hall, private secretaries of the dead Senator.

The death chamber is at the southeast corner of the second floor of Calumet place, the quaint and cozy home whose comforts have been so often told. From its windows the day's aspect was bleak, and when the bulletins of death had been posted down in the city and people began calling to condole, the snow commenced laying its bleaker mantle over the hillside home. Carriages came rolling up the heights in uninterrupted succession. Within an hour after the sad news had become known, prominent men, with their wives, were crowding the lower apartments of the residence, conversing in hushed tones of the traits of the dead, the grief brought upon a loving family, and the loss the country had suffered in the latest addition to the remarkable necrology of 1886.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A Career Crowded with Incident.

John Alexander Logan, soldier and statesman, was born in Jackson County, Illinois, Feb. 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 Tennesseean. 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 volunteered 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 profession. His popularity 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 in 1856 and 1857. He was a Presidential elector in 1856 on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 he was elected a Representative from Illinois in the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Douglas Democrat, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860. In the Presidential campaign of that year he earnestly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas, but on the first intimation of coming trouble with the South he did not hesitate 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 Congress called by President Lincoln, fired by the enthusiasm of the hour, he left his seat, overtook the troops that were marching out of Washington to meet the enemy, and fought with distinguished bravery in the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, being among the last to leave the field. Returning home the latter part of August, he resigned his seat in Congress, believing he could serve his country better in the field than in the legislative halls. He organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and was appointed Colonel September 13. His first encounter with the foe was at Belmont, in November, when he led a successful bayonet charge, and had a horse shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, while gallantly leading the assault, he was dangerously wounded, which incapacitated him for active service for some time. Reporting again for duty to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, he was, March 5, 1862, made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth, and subsequently was given the command at Jackson, Tenn., with instructions to guard the railroad communications. In the summer of 1862, his constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to Congress. In a letter declining, he said: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for 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 commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, exhibiting a skill and bravery which led to his promotion as Major General of Volunteers, dating from Nov. 29, 1862. He participated in the battles of Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill. In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's center, and on June 25 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 Gen. Sheridan in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps in November, 1863. In May, 1864, he joined Gen. Sherman's army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia, led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the fight at Resaca, repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Mountain. At Atlanta, July 22, where Gen. McPherson fell in the hottest of the fight, Gen. Sherman says, in his report of that battle: "Gen. Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division."

After the fall of Atlanta, Sept. 1, 1864, he went home and took a prominent part in the Presidential campaign of that year. He rejoined his troops, who accompanied General Sherman in 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. Johnston, April 26, 1865. On May 28, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, but as soon as active service in the 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 1866 he was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, and served as one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, and did good service as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, but before that body convened he was chosen by the Illinois Legislature a Senator of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1871. He succeeded Vice President Wilson as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at the beginning of the Forty-second Congress, Dec. 2, 1872. After the expiration of his term of service, March 3, 1877, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago. He was again returned to the United States Senate, and took his seat on the convening of that body in extra session, March 18, 1879. He was re-elected in 1885, his term of service not expiring until March 3, 1891.

Both in the House and Senate he maintained his reputation for brilliancy and success gained in the field. While a Representative his most important speeches were: "On Reconstruction," July 12, 1867; "On the Impeachment of President Johnson," February 22, 1868; "Principles of the Democratic Party," July 16, 1868; on a resolution introduced by General B. F. Butler protesting against counting the electoral vote of Georgia, February 12, 1869; "Removing the Capital," January 22, 1870. In the Senate his most noted speeches have been: "Vindication of President Grant Against the Attack of Charles Sumner," June 3, 1872; a reply to Senator Gordon on the "Kuklux in Louisiana," Jan 13, 1875; "On the Equalization of Bounties of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines," March 2, 1875; "On the Power of the Government to Enforce United States Laws," June 28, 1879. On June 6, 1880, he delivered an able and eloquent speech on the "Fitz John Porter Case," which has added greatly to his reputation as a forcible and effective speaker.

In the Presidential canvass of 1880 he favored the nomination of General Grant, but did most effective service for General Garfield in the campaign.

In 1884 he was presented by his State as a candidate for President. On the nomination of Blaine he was made the candidate for Vice President by unanimous vote.

General Logan was a man of fine presence, rendered striking by his jet black hair and strongly marked features. He possessed in a high degree those traits of character which win success—a strong personal magnetism, undaunted courage, and untiring industry.

Nov. 27, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary S. Cunningham, a daughter of Captain Cunningham, Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown, Ill. She is a lady of superior education and rare social qualities, who has taken a deep interest in her husband's career, and has done much to aid in his advancement by her genial intercourse with his supporters, and the care with which she has attended to his large correspondence.

HIS HOME LIFE.

The General's Devotion to His Family—Logan a Poor Man.

[From the Chicago Daily News.]

Gen. Logan's home life was always attractive, and his political campaigns were conducted from the family circle. His wife and his daughter, to whom he was always devoted and toward whom he always showed the most affectionate demonstrations, were his confidantes in political matters, and always participated actively in his campaigns. For fifteen years, and until he purchased his new home on Columbia Heights, he always lived in the same boarding house on Twelfth street and occupied the same rooms—a modest parlor and bedroom. The new house cost him $16,000. He bought it of a syndicate interested in suburban property, who gave him a price much less than it was worth, as they knew that his residence there would attract people to the neighborhood. He gave his notes for $15,000, payable in five annual installments, and borrowed $1,000 from Don Cameron to make the cash payment. The house is fully worth $25,000 and perhaps more.

The General was always poor. He was never successful in business enterprises, and has lived on his salary. His honesty in leg