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Perrysburg Journal.
JOB PRINTING
POSTERS, CARDS, HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS, PROGRAMMES, LETTER-HEADS, DODGERS, NOTE-HEADS, ENVELOPES, ETC., ETC.
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Pamphlets, Lawyers' Briefs, and all kinds of Job Printing, in plain black or in colors, executed equally as well as in the city offices, and prices as reasonable.
Particular attention given to Cut Work.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

DOMESTIC.

ONLY thirty-five applications from as many cities had been received at the Post-office Department up to the 28th for the free delivery system in cities entitled to the same under the recent law of Congress. Unless application is made by the cities entitled to it the service will not be established.

THE rake and handle factory of O. Collins & Co., at Garrettsville, O., burned on the 28th. Loss $8,000, with only $1,000 insurance. This is the third time Mr. Collins has been burned out in this business.

REV. CLAYTON KELSO, a Presbyterian minister, committed suicide at Macon, Mo., on the 28th ult. by hanging himself. He had just returned from the funeral of his sister and it is supposed that excessive grief over her death unbalanced his mind.

A PREMATURE explosion of powder occurred in Lawrence, Brown & Co.'s colliery at Frackville, Schuylkill County, Pa., on the 29th ult. Thomas Fisher was burned to death, Richard Penn badly burned and Harry McCormick was hurled quite a distance and had an arm broken. Three Italians were frightfully burned and scalded.

CINCINNATI and Milwaukee brewers are raising funds for brewer Arensdorf, under arrest at Sioux City, Ia., for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Haddock. They say he has been singled out as a victim by temperance fanatics.

MRS. EDWIN STANFORD, aged nineteen, a young married woman of Stanford's Corners, N. Y., was burned to death on the 28th ult. She was alone in the house, and it is supposed her clothes caught fire from the kitchen stove.

A REWARD of $2,000 is offered in Grenada, Miss., for the apprehension of George Gardner, who a few nights ago assassinated Walter Dement in the public square of that city.

R. L. MILLER and his son have been indicted by the grand jury of Tazewell County, Va., for having set fire to their hotel at Pocahontas last October, thereby causing the death of George and Charles Barber, two worthy young men of Pocahontas.

THE Alliance accommodation on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne railroad jumped the track near Darlington, O., on the 29th ult., wrecking two passenger coaches and the baggage car. Four passengers and two employes received painful but not serious injuries and a number of others were slightly hurt.

AN infant child of Mrs. Mary Hart, of Philadelphia, died suddenly on the 29th ult. The fact that Mrs. Hart has lost twelve children heretofore, all at the age of but a few days, aroused suspicions, and the coroner ordered an inquest upon the body of the infant. The officials consider the case a very suspicious one.

CAPTAIN A. E. B. SPARROW, an Englishman, went to Las Vegas, N. M., last June and invested $75,000 in a bogus cattle company. The investment proved an entire loss, leaving him without means of support, and on the 29th ult. he ended his existence by suicide at Hot Springs.

THE steamer Bradish Johnson, used as a boarding house at Jackson, Ala., where the West Alabama railroad bridge is building, was burned on the night of the 29th ult. Two whites, Otis McElroy and Dan Milhouse, are missing; and two negroes, Lewis Adams and Ben Bush, were drowned. It is believed that ten others, all negroes, perished in the flames, and ten others drowned.

A SLEIGHING party of scholars and teachers connected with the St. Peter's Sunday-school of Niagara Falls, N. Y., were crossing the New York Central railroad tracks in that village on the 29th ult., when the sleigh was struck by a switching engine. No one was killed, but nearly all were injured, one, Miss Annie Locher, probably fatally.

THE opera house at Galesburg, Ill., owned by C. Brechwald & Co. and Aaron Nash, was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Loss about $75,000; insurance $25,000.

A FIRE at Greensburg, Pa., on the 29th ult. destroyed ten buildings including the Laird House, Temple's hardware store, the *Press* office, Caleb Stark's dwelling and four stores. The guests of the Laird House were sound asleep when the fire started, and many of them barely escaped from the building in their night clothes. Loss estimated at $100,000; insured for about half that amount.

NEARLY half of the town of Marlboro, Md., was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult., causing an estimated loss of $75,000.

OTIS JOSSELON, who is wanted in Lynchburg, Va., for an extensive forgery on the Singer Manufacturing Company, was captured in Hartford, Conn., on the 30th ult.

WILLIAM LESTER fell into a vat of prussic acid at Work's candle factory, Cincinnati, on the 30th ult. and was so badly scalded that death soon resulted.

LARGE quantities of counterfeit silver coin are being tendered in Hunter's Point, L. I., by farmers returning from New York City. It appears that most of the counterfeits have been given in change by bartenders in saloons. It is believed that a gang of counterfeiters in upper New York are getting rid of their goods through the connivance of saloon-keepers and bartenders.

CLUVERIUS, the condemned murderer of Fannie Lillian Madison, has sent out circulars to members of the Virginia Assembly for the purpose of getting them to sign a petition asking the Governor to grant him a reprieve until they meet.

THE rumors of a threatened strike on the Gould southwestern railroads about the 1st of January are pronounced absolutely without foundation by prominent Knights of Labor and railroad men.

A REPORT made by the chief clerk of the United States mint at Denver, Col., shows the value of new gold received during 1886 to have been $1,444,706.29. This does not include the value of mint bars re-deposited.

THE case of the Oregon Transcontinental Company against Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, in which the former recovered a verdict of $112,000, was settled on the 30th ult. by the payment of $100,000 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

AT the new armory building at Nanticoke, Pa., on the 30th ult. a scaffold upon which five men were at work gave way and the men were precipitated to the ground below. All were terribly cut and bruised. John Oswell, a carpenter, had both legs broken and was fatally injured.

WHILE conducting the examination of Sheriff McKinney's murderers at Cotulla, Tex., on the 30th ult., Judge Harwood fell from his seat to the floor dead. It is believed that death was caused by an overdose of morphine.

IN 1886 the Saginaw river mills manufactured 798,856,000 feet of lumber, 237,463,000 shingles, 100,000,000 pieces of lath and have now on hand 315,000,000 feet of lumber.

FIRE in the spice mills of William Schotten, at St. Louis on the 30th ult., caused a loss on building of $40,000; on stock, $35,000; on machinery, $10,000; total, $85,000; insurance, $50,000.

TRUE bills were found by the special grand jury at Columbus, O., on the 30th ult. against Algernon Granville, R. B. Montgomery, Otto Horn, B. H. Marriott and C. R. Montgomery for being concerned in the tally-sheet forgeries of the Thirteenth ward of that city. Indictments were also returned against John Francis and "Doc" Campbell, the two convicts who have gained such notoriety in connection with the prosecution of the search for the guilty parties. The indicted men were bound over to the Common Pleas Court.

JAMES KENMORE, an orphan, aged fourteen, committed suicide by hanging himself at Peotone, Ill., on the 30th ult. In company with other children he had attended a Christmas tree party, at which all received presents but himself. It is thought this fact so preyed upon his mind that he ended his life as above.

THE Michigan Soldiers' Home, near Grand Rapids, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the 30th ult. in the presence of 7,500 persons, mostly veteran soldiers and members of the G. A. R. from all parts of the State. Governor Alger delivered the dedicatory address. The building is 255 by 136 feet, three stories, and has accommodations for 500 inmates.

AT a meeting of the Chicago City Council on the 30th ult. a proposition to tender the southern end of Lake park as a place for the grave and monument of the late Senator Logan was incorporated into an ordinance and unanimously passed.

NAVIGATION on the Hudson river between Newburgh and New York closed on the 30th ult. for the winter.

THE jury in the case of Stephen Collins, the Pinkerton officer charged with the murder of Arthur Wightman during the stock-yards strike at Chicago, on the 30th ult. rendered a verdict of acquittal.

THE east-bound express on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad struck a sled containing twenty young people who were crossing the track near Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 31st ult. Mrs. Lizzie Lepper and Miss Tine Minecker were instantly killed, and seven other young ladies were seriously hurt.

PRIESTLY BUCKMASTER, who has spent twenty-six years in the Ohio penitentiary for the murder of his wife, was pardoned by Governor Foraker on the 1st. The crime was committed in Coshocton County in 1860. Buckmaster was the oldest prisoner in the penitentiary.

THE Bibb County Orphans Home, near Macon, Ga., burned at midnight on the 1st. Forty-five children were turned out in their night clothing with the thermometer marking twelve degrees. Owing to the distance from town, assistance was late in arriving, but the children were finally taken care of by neighbors. The loss is $7,000.

THE explosion of a boiler in Seiberling's mower and reaper works at Akron, O., on the 31st ult. wrecked the boiler-house, a two-story structure. Three boys named William Brown, Rudolph and William Zander were in the second-story of the building. Brown was killed and William Zander probably fatally hurt. Four other employes were seriously injured. The loss by reason of the explosion is estimated at $20,000.

THE members of a family named Thomas, in Pittsburgh, were taken down on the 2d with trichinosis, contracted through eating raw ham, which proved to be alive with parasites. One of the sons can not recover.

A MEMORIAL to Congress has been forwarded to the Alabama Senators at Washington for an appropriation for the colored people's world's fair to be held at Birmingham in the autumn of 1887.

COLONEL W. H. BOLTON, the ex-superintendent of second class mail matter recently indicted for embezzlement, was before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court at Chicago on the 31st ult. and pleaded guilty to withholding $12,600 from the Government.

AT Cumberland, Md., on the 1st the fifteen-year-old daughter of Bartley Knee, while coming down stairs, fell with a coal oil lamp in her hand. The lamp exploded, setting her clothing on fire and she was burned to death.

A CONSTRUCTION train and a regular freight on the Southern Pacific railroad collided in a deep cut near Devil's river, 200 miles west of San Antonio, Tex., on the 31st ult. Many freight-laden cars were wrecked and afterwards burned. Four white men on the construction train were burned to death.

A FIRE at Greenville, Ky., on the 2d destroyed half the business portion of the town, entailing a loss of $30,000.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN has sent out a long statement regarding pluro-pneumonia, and the alleged spread of the infection from Shufeldt's stables in Chicago. He says the disease is being propogated by Chicago butchers.

THE arbitrators to whom was referred the question of advance in wages demanded by the Mahoning Valley, O., miners, have made the following award: That from and after December 31, 1886, the base price per ton for mining coal in the Mahoning valley shall be advanced from 55 to 65 cents per ton, and the wages of drivers and roadmen shall remain as they are now, at $1.75 per day.

THE output of the Colorado mines for 1886 is estimated as follows: Silver, $16,450,901; lead, $5,125,296; gold, $5,087,901; copper, $132,570. During the year the Leadville district sent into the markets of the United States 48,488 tons of lead, 8,166,145 ounces of silver, 36,846 ounces of gold and 138,575 tons of ore.

A SECRET circular has been issued by District Assemblies Nos. 57 and 136 Knights of Labor, of Chicago, placing a boycott against P. D. Armour & Co., because they would not concede to the eight-hour movement last spring.

THE weekly statement of the New York associated banks, issued on the 1st, shows the following changes: Reserve increase, $5,039,150; loans decrease, $203,400; specie increase, $5,415,100; legal tenders increase, $1,523,100; deposits increase, $7,596,200; circulation increase, $8,500. The banks hold $12,271,800 in excess of the twenty-five per cent. rule.

THE jury in the Bay View riot cases at Milwaukee, Wis., returned a verdict on the 31st ult. Andrew Boncel and John Datke were acquitted, and John Goudek was found guilty. Goudek led a mob to a priest's house, where guns belonging to the Kosciusko Guards had been stored, and attempted to seize the arms for an attack on the militia.

THE heaviest snow storms for a number of years prevailed throughout Indiana on the 1st and 2d. Railroad traffic was nearly blockaded. In some places snow was five feet deep on a level, while in the ravines it was six feet.

NO steps have yet been taken toward selecting a final resting place for the remains of General Logan. It is not probable the body will be removed from its present location before spring.

CARNEGIE BROS. & CO. have decided to erect a new steel rail mill at Braddock, Pa., and work on the structure will commence within the next thirty days. The new plant will cost upwards of a million dollars and give employment to a large number of men.

REPORTS from thirty of the leading clearing houses of the country show aggregate exchanges for the week ended December 31 amounting to $285,342,431, against $894,838,060 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1885 the increase amounts to 5.2 per cent.

ROBERT HANNA, superintendent of a coal mine at Clarksburg, W. Va., was killed at that place on the 31st ult. While descending from the mine to the railroad track on an incline the rope broke, precipitating him with the car, to the bottom. Death was instantaneous.

NINE of the principal business houses at Knightsville, Ind., were destroyed by fire on the 2d. Loss $25,000; half insured.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE announcement is made that Miss Edith Talmage, daughter of Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage, will be married soon to Mr. Allan Donnan, of Richmond, Va.

A SUBSCRIPTION fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan was started at Washington on the 28th, and within twenty-four hours over $15,000 had been subscribed.

AT Eau Claire, Wis., on the 28th ult., the Prohibitionists of the Eighth Congressional district nominated Hugh Price for the short Congressional term, and Peter Truax, of Eau Claire, for the long term, to succeed William T. Price, deceased.

GEORGE CRAMPTON, a loom manufacturer of wide reputation, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., on the 29th ult., aged fifty-seven.

JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, and a leading Catholic journalist, died in St. Mary's hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th ult., from the effects of a fall a few weeks ago. He was born in Duanesburg, N. Y., in 1820, and was the son of a Protestant minister.

COLONEL JAMES MCDERMOTT RAE, inventor of the railway mail distribution scheme, died at his home in Toledo, O., on the 29th ult.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the famous Irish patriot, was married at Oakland, Cal., on the 30th ult. to Miss Mamie Yore.

GEORGE EYSTER, Jr., died suddenly at Philadelphia on the 30th ult. Mr. Eyster held the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia from 1869, when he was appointed by General Grant, until last June.

THE New Mexico Territorial Legislature organized at Santa Fe on the 30th ult., with a Republican majority of two in each branch. Governor Ross in his message recommends the funding of the outstanding Territorial warrants and long-time bonds at a low rate of interest.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. EMORY has been ordered to command the Thetis, one of the Greely relief vessels, which has been refitted at the Brooklyn navy yard and will be attached to the Pacific squadron.

GENERAL W. W. LORING PASHA, formerly of the United States army and of the Confederate army, and later the commander of Loring's corps in the Egyptian army, died of pneumonia in New York City on the 30th ult.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan had reached $40,000 on the 1st.

REV. TRUMAN M. POST, D. D., the oldest Protestant minister in St. Louis, died on the 21st ult., aged seventy-six years.

MAYOR-ELECT HEWITT and other municipal officers of New York, who were elected in November last, were formally installed on the 1st, but without any special ceremony.

MR. V. P. SNYDER, Deputy Controller of the Currency, has been appointed examiner of national banks at the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City in place of Mr. A. M. Scriba, who has heretofore held that position.

FOREIGN.

THE ship Jontsen, from Rotterdam for America in ballast, was wrecked off Dover, England, a few days ago. Ten of the crew of thirteen men were rescued after an exciting scene.

THE steamer St. John took fire just outside the harbor of St. John, N. B., on the night of the 29th ult. The fire spread so rapidly that when the vessel was beached the pilot house where the captain stood at the wheel was in flames. A searching party the next morning found the crew of twenty men huddled together in the snow on the rocks of Black Point. Their clothes were frozen to their bodies and they were suffering terribly. They were taken to St. John on sledges. It was found that five were so badly burned, including Captain Purdy, the commander, that they can not live.

THE Canadian Pacific railway has been notified by the British Government that twelve eighty-ton guns for the defense of Victoria, B. C., are now being constructed at the Woolwich arsenal, and that they will be ready for shipment and transportation over the road in April next. It is also said that large consignments of war material will arrive in the same ship which brings the guns.

MADAGASCAR has concluded arrangements for obtaining a loan of $3,000,000 for twenty-five years at six per cent. per annum from the Comptoir Escompte, of Paris, guaranteeing therefor the customs revenue of six of the Madagascar ports.

FIVE persons were killed and a number of firemen were injured by a fire which destroyed a large block of buildings, at Lisbon, Portugal, on the 30th ult.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 30th ult. says the removal of the snow which fell in the late storm has revealed an appalling loss of life. Many travelers were overtaken by the storm. Fifty bodies have been found in Saxony, thirty in Thuringia and forty in Southern Germany. It is estimated that the total loss of life will be nearly two hundred.

THE British steamer Dragoman, from Savannah, December 12, for Liverpool, on the 2d collided with and sank an unknown vessel off Birdseye, England. Fourteen persons were drowned.

A VIENNA dispatch says that 15,000 Jews have been expelled by the government from Keiff, Russia.

THE shipping trade of Liverpool during 1886 fell off 100,000 tons, as compared with 1885. The decrease was wholly in foreign trade, coastwise shipping having somewhat increased.

BY the burning of the reserved inclosure of the People's Park, at Madras, India, on the 31st ult., during the progress of a fair, two hundred and seventy-five natives lost their lives. No Europeans were killed.

LATER.

THE boiler in Thompson's saw-mill near Geneva, Pa., exploded on the 3d, wrecking the mill and instantly killing Frank Thompson, a son of the proprietor, and two others, and badly injuring a fourth. The names of the other men could not be learned.

THE engine house of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railway at Muncie, Ind., burned on the night of the 1st. One of the best passenger engines was also destroyed. Loss $50,000.

AT Cheboygan, Mich., the mercury stood fifteen degrees below zero on the 3d. The Straits have been frozen over since New Year's day and the ice is strong enough to bear horses. This is the earliest freezing of the Straits in many years.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended December 31 were $511,666; during the corresponding period of last year $476,684. The shipments of fractional silver coin during December amounted to $637,405.

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of the diocese of New York, died in that city on the 3d, in his eighty-fifth year.

THE coinage at the mints during December amount to $4,184,152, of which $2,550,261 were standard dollars.

THE Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion by Judge Sterrett, sustains the constitutionality of the "Oleomargarine act."

THE new State officers of Wisconsin were quietly sworn in at Madison on the 3d. An elaborate programme of festivities, including a ball in the evening, had been arranged, but Governor Rusk put a veto upon everything in that line upon learning of the death of General Logan.

WILLIAM SLIMMER, proprietor of the extensive oil refinery at Norristown, Pa., made an assignment on the 3d. Liabilities $70,000; assets unknown, but it is thought that they are far below the indebtedness.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake, lasting about five seconds, was felt at Westminster, Carroll County, Md., early on the morning of the 3d. The shock was also plainly felt in adjoining towns.

A DETROIT (Mich.) dispatch says that Senator Jones, of Florida, in an interview announces that he will not go to Washington this winter after all, but that he will stay in Detroit until the Florida Legislature meets, when he will be a candidate for re-election.

JOHN P. SCHMELDER, State Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial district of Ohio, died at Minster, Auglaize County, on the 3d.

SIX soldiers were killed by a gas explosion in Cambridge barracks, Portsmouth, England, on the 3d. Twenty-one were found and extricated from the ruins of the barracks. All of the rescued were more or less injured.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* estimates the December fire loss in the United States and Canada at $11,200,000, and the loss during 18886 at $116,600,000. This is largely in excess of previous figures, both as regards the month of December and the year just ended.

LAST OF EARTH.

The Funeral Ceremonies of the Late Senator Logan.

The Senate Chamber Crowded With Eminent Persons to Witness the Funeral Exercises—Remains Placed in a Vault.

GENERAL LOGAN'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Daylight came upon Washington yesterday morning with the most miserable weather, a cold, drizzling rain, with an inch of ice and snow on the streets, making locomotion for pedestrians as dangerous as unpleasant. But neither the raw, cold rain nor the sleet kept the eager crowd from the Capitol. The guards of honor stated that the viewers of the remains of Senator Logan began to enter the Capitol as early as six o'clock. They came in a volume as late as twelve o'clock Thursday night, after which hour there were only stragglers. A large number viewed the remains between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Late Thursday night a very small, hunchbacked old lady hobbled into the rotunda. When she reached the casket, the top of which stood four feet above the floor, the guards observed that she could not see the face of the dead man, as her head was six inches below. She was offered and accepted the assistance of Comrades R. S. Lacy and J. C. S. Burke, who lifted her up. As her eyes met the face in the casket a stream of tears burst forth. Major Burke saw the old lady's sadness, and observed: "Thou art mightier than he," meaning that she, though a miserable cripple, had physical life, whereas Senator Logan was dead. At this expression the poor little hunchback was overcome and was carried away in a condition which threatened hysteria.

The night vigil was reinforced by the full guard of honor, and the whole number, about forty, were drawn up in platoons. The outer doors were then closed and the outside public refused admission to the rotunda. All of the other entrances were then closed and only those having tickets of admission were allowed to enter. The casket was closed, also, and the flag drawn up its entire length.

At 11:30 everything in the rotunda was in readiness for the removal to the Senate chamber, where the obsequies were to take place. There was a very large concourse of people on the outside of the Capitol, standing in the cold rain, hoping to see something to satisfy curiosity or to do something to show respect to the memory of the dead man.

The Senators and Representatives were the first to enter the Senate chamber, which was filled to its utmost capacity with narrow, cane-seated chairs. Their eyes were met with one of the grandest floral displays ever seen. Fully two dozen crosses, crowns, gates ajar, wreaths, etc., were banked up in front of the desk of the reading clerk and immediately before the chair of the President of the Senate.

At 11:45 the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States entered and shortly after them came the other invited guests. Every eye, as it entered the chamber or galleries, which were soon filled, turned to the chair and desk recently occupied by Senator Logan. Both are directly in front of the President of the Senate on the front row and near the center aisle. They were deeply draped in black crepe.

At 11:50 the pall-bearers and the Congressional committee formed in procession in the rotunda, and the casket was lifted from its resting place and carried by members of the guard of honor toward the Senate chamber. The corridors were so packed with people and the procession was composed of so many that progress was slow.

While the way was being opened Mrs. Logan, leaning on the arm of her son, entered the chamber followed by other members of the family. It was now 12:05. They were seated to the left of the president's chair. Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Mrs. Lamont and one or two others were accorded front seats.

At 12:07 p. m. the procession from the rotunda arrived at the south entrance. It was preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputy. Behind them were Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the Methodist Episcopal church, then came General Sherman, Mr. Conkling and the Congressional committee. The Rev. Drs. Newman and Butler, the latter Chaplain of the Senate, met the cortege at the door and Dr. Newman opened the Bible and began reading the burial service as the entrance was made, proceeding towards the president's chair as he did so.

At twelve o'clock Chaplain Butler read a brief prayer. After this the Rev. Dr. Tiffany offered prayer, occupying about fifteen minutes. He referred to the fidelity of the deceased in all his relations of life, and asked Heavenly consolation for those left behind. During Dr. Tiffany's prayer the suffering of Mrs. Logan was most pathetic. Seated on her left was Charles Logan, brother of the dead Senator, upon whose arm she leaned for support, but as the minister spoke of the affectionate characteristics of the deceased she would have fallen forward from the chair but for the support given by her son, who occupied a seat on her right, and whose hand she convulsively grasped, while her gasping sobs were heard throughout the chamber. The agony suffered by Mrs. Logan had a noticeably strong effect upon most of the women present, many of whom wept with her through sympathy. Mrs. Cleveland seemed to restrain from tears with difficulty. Dr. Tiffany ended with the Lord's Prayer, in which nearly all in the chamber joined.

At the conclusion of the prayer Dr. Newman began his commemorative sermon, in which he said: "Again in this chamber the shrine of a Nation's dead, and here, in this place of honor, the arena of his greatest civic services and triumphs, where he displayed his eminent talents in statesmanship, where he was respected by all for the purity of his intentions, the ardor of his patriotism and the courage of his convictions, it was proper that Logan be honored with the rites of burial. Intellectually his rivals underestimated him, his friends never fully appreciated him, his admirers never overvalued him. He was a prodigious brain-worker, indefatigable in application, tireless in energy. His was a life of intellectual activity. From his admission to the bar at the age of twenty-five, to his place in his State Legislature, to his place in Congress, and to his position as Senator, he left the impress of his intellect upon national legislation. Future generations would read his speeches with wonder and admiration. In all his legislative life he was never crushed in debate. Some men have the flower of language. Logan had the flower of the thought. He had the eloquence of logic, and could raise metaphor into argument. His passionate nature was intense. His emotional being resembled the ocean. The passions of love, joy, hope, desire, grief, hatred and anger were strong to him. He could love like a woman, sport like a child, hope like a saint. His grief was intense, his hatred inveterate. His anger burned like a mountain of fire. He alternated between profound calm and furious storms. Logan had an honorable ambition; but it was above corruption and intrigue. In his manliness he did not hesitate to proclaim his desire, nor disguise his noble aspirations. From his very nature he became the soldier's friend. His tenderness of nature made him the friend of every soldier in the war. He carried the years of the war through each receding decade, and lived among its stirring memories, and to-day three hundred and fifty thousand veterans in the Grand Army of the Republic felt that they had lost a friend, and a million pensioners, or their widows and orphans, breathe a prayer to Heaven for the peace of his soul; the spirits of the patriots slain in the war hover around the great soul of Logan and thank him that on each returning 30th of May their graves are not forgotten, but are covered with flowers.

Dr. Newman, in closing, paid a touching tribute to the purity, peace and love of Mr. Logan's domestic life. There his inner life was displayed without restraint. There was his retreat from the cares of public life. There was wedded love of thirty-one happy years, the wife of his youth, his supreme and constant delight. He was her tower of strength. Bluff, steady, honest Logan was a Christian; in faith and practice, sincere and humble, he accepted Christ as his personal Savior. Standing by the tomb of Grant on last Memorial day, Logan deliver an oration on immortality. "In that glorious hope he died. He has joined his comrades in the skies. He has answered to the morning call of eternal life."

At one o'clock, all those occupying seats on the floor of the Senate chamber, arose while Bishop Andrews pronounced the benediction.

Mr. Sherman, the presiding officer, then announced that the cortege would form according to programme.

Mrs. Logan, escorted by her son and brother-in-law, and followed by the other members of the family, left the chamber. The guard of honor lifted the casket and proceeded from the chamber, followed by the honorary pall-bearers, Cabinet officers, Senators and others on the floor. The audience in the galleries quietly but quickly dispersed and in a few moments the chamber was deserted, except by a few who lingered about the platform where the casket rested, admiring the many beautiful floral tributes which had been left behind.

When the casket was carried from the Capitol, by the east front, and placed in the hearse, a magnificent military display was presented. Several companies of artillery and cavalrymen, on foot and mounted, were drawn up in line, extending the entire length of the east Capitol front, while members of the G. A. R., Loyal Legion, Knights Templar, etc., all in uniform, added to the concourse of soldiery.

The rain fell lightly, the atmosphere was dark and murky, and the surroundings intensely unpleasant, but the procession was one of the largest and most imposing that ever moved on a like occasion in this city. It moved for Rock Creek Cemetery at twenty minutes past one o'clock. The march was at a quick three-mile-an-hour gait. The military organizations, both regular and volunteer, moved up Pennsylvania avenue, en route to Rock Creek Cemetery, followed by the pall-bearers, members of the family, Senators, Representatives, committees of the Grand Army of the Republic, Army of the Tennessee, citizens of Illinois, etc. Then came the simple hearse, drawn by four black horses, and three hundred carriages, three abreast. Down the avenue to Fifteenth street the procession moved, then to Vermont avenue, to Rhode Island avenue, to Seventh street road and to the cemetery.

The pedestrian portion of the funeral procession suffered terribly from the unusually bad condition of the streets. The snow and sleet which had fallen during the night and early morning made walking extremely difficult and decidedly unpleasant. When Seventh and Boundary streets were reached most of the pedestrians abandoned the procession and returned to the city. The regular army men, marines and some of the colored troops, together with all the carriages, continued the march to the cemetery. Crowds were gathered all along the line of the procession from the Capitol steps, down the hill and along Pennsylvania avenue, and as far as the course of the procession lay through the populous part of the city.

The ceremonies at the cemetery were conducted by Rev. Dr. Swallow, Post Chaplain of the Army of the Potomac, and were quite brief and simple.

Mrs. Logan viewed from her carriage window the proceedings at the vault where the remains of her distinguished husband were deposited and where they will rest until arrangements for permanent interment shall have been perfected.

TWO MILES A MINUTE.

The Thrilling Ride of Passengers on a Rocky Mountain Train.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 1.—A thrilling account of a trip on a wildcat train down the Rocky Mountains is told by William Tillie, a traveler who has just arrived here by the Canadian Pacific railway from British Columbia. Last week two cars of a passenger train, while being hauled up the steep grade in Kicking Horse Pass, which is one inch to the foot for nearly two miles, broke loose from the locomotive and commenced a mad career down the mountain side. The brakes were frozen and could not be applied with effect. Some of the occupants in the cars tried to rise, but the speed was so great that they could not stir from their seats. The cars reached a safety switch a distance of two miles from the place they broke loose from the locomotive, in one minute. The passenger caught the safety switch and was piled on the opposite incline a complete wreck. The baggage car, which did not contain any passengers, went on down the main line and did not leave the track. A number of passengers were killed and others received probably fatal injuries. Some miraculously escaped almost uninjured.

GRAVE ROBBERS.

Twelve Bodies Found in the Vats of Three Medical Colleges at Atlanta, Ga.—All Buried but a Short Time.

ATLANTA, Jan. 1.—Thursday, John Hardeman, a well to do colored man of Cobb County, came to this city in search of the body of his son Charles, which had been stolen from the Smyrna graveyard the day before. He was given police escort to examine the vats of three medical colleges here. He was unsuccessful in his search, but a greater sensation lay behind. There was found in one college seven bodies, in another four and in another the half of one body. Out of the twelve thus exposed to the officer's view, there were only two who he did not know in life. One body was that of a married lady who was buried within the past month with great pomp. Another was that of a person whom the officer had seen in perfect health but a week before, and of whose death he had not heard. Several were of persons generally known in the city. All this goes to prove that grave-robbing goes on right here where least expected. An effort is being made to keep the disclosures secret, as a general knowledge of them would arouse popular indignation and lead to serious consequences.

The Mahoning Miners.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 1.—Thomas Williams, arbitrator for the miners, and Robert McCurdy, arbitrator for the operators, yesterday succeeded in agreeing upon the selection of the third member of the board and appointed Hon. Robert Mackey, who accepted. Mr. Mackey is a retired farmer, residing in the suburbs of the city, was formerly a member of the Legislature, and is a man of most excellent reputation, possessing the confidence of both miners and operators. It is now believed the board, or a majority of it, which is all that is required under the agreement to arbitrate, will shortly settle the differences existing between the miners and operators.

Meeting of Free Traders.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Free Trade club are preparing a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on the evening of January 11, "to protest against the retention of war taxes and the attempt to reduce the internal revenue by taking off the tax on whisky and tobacco." D. Willis James is to preside and the speakers who have already promised to be present will be W. F. Dawson, editor of the Charleston *News and Courier*; Hon. Perry Belmont, Hon. William Dorsheimer, the Hon. Carl Schurz, Henry George and Congressman-elect Russell, of Massachusetts. It is also expected that Speaker Carlisle will make an address.

A YEAR'S HISTORY.

A Resume of the Most Important Occurrences at Home and Abroad for the Year Just Ended.

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

The record of the old year at home presents much for which to be thankful—bountiful harvests, increased trade and commerce, peace with all countries, absence of pestilence, continued development of National resources and a happy and prosperous year.

The legislative history of the country presents many interesting features. During the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which lasted seven months and twenty-eight days, the following measures of importance were enacted into laws: The Presidential Succession bill; legalizing the incorporation of National trades unions; the Oleomargarine bill; the increase of the navy; the relief of Fitz John Porter; and the increase to $12 per month of the pensions of widows and dependent relatives. During the second session the Electoral Count bill, the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, and the resolution against open executive sessions of the Senate have passed. The following are still pending: The Inter-State Commerce bill, the Mexican Pension bill, the bill repealing the Timber Culture, Pre-emption and Desert Land laws, the Tariff bills, the bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning land in the Territories, the Bankruptcy bills, the Anti-Polygamy bills, the Chinese Indemnity bills, and the bill for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories.

Another important event was the negotiation of a supplemental extradition treaty with Great Britain, adding manslaughter, embezzlement, larceny and dynamiting to the extraditable offenses.

The Administration has had two little specks of war. The first grew out of the arrest of Cutting, a citizen of Texas, by the Mexican authorities, in the management of which the State Department displayed conspicuous inability. The possibility of international disturbance, however, was finally averted by his release last August, after he had been tried and sentenced by a Mexican court, the penalty being his detention for a few days. The Canadian difficulty has been a more serious one. The 12th of May the schooner David J. Adams was seized at Digby, N. S., for alleged violation of the fishery laws. This was the signal for the seizure of fourteen more during the summer upon all sorts of pretexts, most of them trivial. Protests were made, but they were unavailing, as the Canadians were evidently determined to force this country into a new treaty. A bill passed Congress which gave the President power to retaliate by cutting off commercial intercourse, but he declined to use it. The English Government sustained the Canadians in their course and thus far no satisfaction has been obtained. The President in his message to Congress recommended the appointment of a commission to fix the losses by these outrages and make a demand for them.

The most exciting events of the year have been the great Southwestern strike on the Missouri Pacific and the eight-hour movement in Chicago, which culminated in the Anarchistic bomb-throwing. The operatives on the Missouri Pacific, 10,000 in number, were ordered out by the Knights of Labor the 17th of March because some person who had been discharged in Texas was not reinstated. The strike rapidly spread through Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and Kansas, and into East St. Louis, Ill. The Governors of the above States interposed their authority to induce the strikers to return to their work in vain. Mr. Powderly also denounced the strike as untimely, and a conflict of authority arose between him and Martin Irons, the local leader. The 27th of March Mr. Powderly ordered the men back to work pending an arbitration between himself and Gould, but the strikers declined going to work when the railroad company refused to take back the leaders. The interview came to nothing and the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor rescinded the order to resume. In East St. Louis the strike assumed a violent form and seven of the rioters were killed. Meanwhile a committee was appointed by Congress to investigate the trouble, and pending its completion the strike was declared off the 3d of May.

In Chicago on the 1st of May the eight-hour movement began. Two days later, urged on by the inflammatory speeches of the Anarchists, a mob attacked McCormick's factory, but was repulsed by the police. The next evening occurred the attack upon the police and the bomb-throwing in Haymarket square, which resulted in the death of seven of the officers and the maiming of sixty others. The massacre by the Anarchists was the death-blow of the eight-hour movement, and on the 18th of May the men returned to work on the old basis. The Anarchist conspirators — Spies, Schwab, Fischer, Engel, Lingg, Parsons, Neebe and Fielden—were indicted May 25, a jury was impaneled July 15, and the 20th of August they were found guilty. The motion for a new trial was overruled October 7, and the 9th they were sentenced to death, with the exception of Neebe, whose punishment was fixed at fifteen years in the penitentiary. The 25th of November Judge Scott issued a supersedeas in the case.

There have been numerous other strikes in the country, prominent among them those of the street-car employes and sugar-refinery men in New York City, the mill operatives at Amsterdam, N. Y., the tanners at Salem and Peabody, Mass., the glass-blowers of New Jersey and the miners in Pennsylvania.

Other events of interest during the year were the conviction and punishment of Herr Most, the Anarchist, in New York, the dedication of the Bartholdi statue, the Charleston earthquake in August and the November elections.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

Although the old year was a particularly peaceful one yet it has witnessed many stirring political events and complications which as the New Year dawns portend speedy strife between the European Powers. The nucleus of this menacing agitation is Bulgaria. The year opened with a protest from Greece against the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, which was soon followed by the mobilization of her forces notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Berlin treaty Powers. The latter, with the exception of Russia, recognized the union and confirmed the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor for a limited term of years, and ultimately succeeded in compelling Greece to disarm by a display of force at Salamis Bay. In August occurred the memorable coup d'etat, growing out of Russian intrigue, by which Alexander was forced to abdicate. A Provisional Government was formed, but the loyal Bulgarians overthrew it, established an anti-Russian Government, and invited Alexander to return. He appeared at Sophia, September 2, but before assuming power sent word to the Czar that he would take the throne conditional upon his approval—an unfortunate message, for the Czar at once manifested his disapproval, and the 8th of the same month Alexander signed the deed of abdication and the Government passed into the hands of a regency, where it still remains. Meanwhile the other Powers were in correspondence with Russia, demanding to know her intentions, to which she replied that she had no design of occupying Bulgaria. Her Envoy, M. Kaulbars, was already in that province for the purpose of influencing the election in the interests of Russia, but his mission was a failure. The election took place in the face of Russia's announcement that it would consider it illegal, and the Sobranje met October 31. A few days later it elected Prince Waldemar as Governor. The Prince promptly declined. Russia then put forth as her candidate Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, a soldier and tool of the Czar, but was obliged to withdraw him owing to the opposition not only of Bulgaria but also of the larger European Powers. The latest candidate is Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, but, as he is objectionable to Russia, his candidacy will also prove a failure. Meanwhile Russia has not relinquished her determination to Russianize Bulgaria, and, as such a purpose must bring her into collision with Austria, whose interests lie in the same direction, the danger of war is imminent.

New Year's Day, 1886, the Queen of England issued her proclamation announcing the annexation of Burmah, although that Empire has not yet been pacified or organized, so great has been the opposition of the Burmese. Parliament met the 12th of January, and fourteen days later the Torey Ministry was defeated on an agricultural amendment to the Queen's address. February 3 Mr. Gladstone formed a new Government. The 19th Parliament reassembled, and the 8th of April the Premier introduced his famous Home-Rule bill. After a long and excited debate the bill was defeated June 7. The Cabinet decided to appeal to the country. The election favored the Tories, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and a new Government was formed by the Marquis of Salisbury, in which Lord Randolph Churchill appeared as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, a position which he resigned last month owing to radical differences with the Marquis of Salisbury on questions of internal policy as well as upon the amount of appropriations necessary for the national defense in view of impending war. Since their advent to power the Tories have made no progress in conciliating Ireland. On the other hand, they have defeated the Parnell Land bill and proclaimed themselves in favor of a more coercive policy, the beginning of which is already apparent in the arrest of prominent Irish leaders upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud the landlords out of their rents.

France, as usual, has been in a ferment the entire year. The 4th of January M. de Freycinet formed a new Ministry, which distinguished itself by concluding a treaty with Madagascar, expelling the French Princes and seizing a few more islands in the Pacific. The 31 of December the Freycinet Ministry was defeated on a motion to abolish the sub-prefectures. M. Floquet undertook the task of making a new one and failed, but the 11th M. Goblet succeeded in organizing a Cabinet of very ordinary ability, which in the nature of things will be short-lived. Though plunged heavily in debt, France is increasing her armies and preparing herself to meet an expected attack by Germany in the spring.

The latter Power has apparently had a quiet year, but under her seeming repose she has been preparing herself for war, and a bill is now pending for a very material increase of the army. In Bavaria mad King Ludwig was deposed last June, and a few days afterwards ended his troubles by drowning himself. Prince Luitpold succeeded him as Regent. Italy has been scourged by the cholera again, but, like the other Powers, is putting herself in readiness to meet the impending storm of war, regardless of pestilence. Little Switzerland has been happy, quiet and prosperous. Sweden has had her Socialistic troubles and settled them. Portugal has lost a Conservative Ministry which has been succeeded by the Progressionists. In Spain the new year opened with a Republican revolution, which was promptly put down. In October the Ministry resigned because the Queen pardoned the leaders and Senor Sagasta formed a new one. The only other events of interest are the birth of an heir to the crown, a decree from the Bishops separating Church and State, and the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies.

A RECORD OF THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The record of loss by disasters of various kinds is not as appalling as it was in 1885. Following is a whole list of casualties in the Old World where the loss of life was important enough to be telegraphed, including those who perished by cholera and in battle, amounts to 118,023 as compared with 381,845 in 1885.

The following table gives the loss of life occurring by various disasters in this country:

Tornadoes	272	Lightning	71
Boiler explosions	139	Falling buildings	39
Fires	429	Snow-slides	40
Mining disasters	174	Earthquake	39
Other explosions	77		
Floods & drowning	887	Total	2,165

The loss of life by railroad accidents is considerably less than that of last year. The total number of killed as reported by telegraph is 855, as compared with 947 in 1885, 621 in 1884, 755 in 1883, 820 in 1882 and 1,040 in 1881. The total number of those seriously injured, by a singular coincidence, is 855, as compared with 936 in 1885, 1,050 in 1884, 1,116 in 1883, 1,115 in 1882 and 527 in 1881.

So far as reported 1,552 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 197 on our inland waters (a total of 2,749, as compared with 2,397 last year), 855 by railroads, 2,165 by disasters in the New World, and 118,023 in the Old World, including pestilence and battle, making 122,791, as compared with 387,463 last year.

THE WEARY OF LIFE.

The number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States is 914, as compared with 978 last year, 842 in 1884, 727 in 1883, 734 in 1882 and 605 in 1881. Of the total number 757 were males and 157 females. The causes are as follows:

Melancholy	162	Business losses	32
Insanity	130	Liquor	40
Domestic trouble	74	Ill-health	50
Disappointed love	67	Unknown	232

Of the above cases 341 shot themselves, 181 died by poison, 136 by hanging, 79 by drowning, 82 by cutting the throat, 16 by throwing themselves in front of railroad trains, 13 by stabbing, 7 by fire, 4 by throwing themselves from windows, 4 by inhaling gas, 4 by starvation, 2 by dynamite cartridges, 1 by jumping down a shaft, 1 by jumping from a cliff, 1 by beating his head against a wall and 1 by opening his veins. The revolver and poison appear to be the favorite routes.

MURDERS.

The total number of murders committed in this country as reported by telegraph is 1,499, as compared with 1,808 in 1885, 1,465 in 1884, 1,697 in 1883, 1,467 in 1882, and 1,262 in 1881. The causes for these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	631	Resisting arrest	52
Jealousy	181	Strikes	35
Liquor	126	Riots	16
By highwaymen	89	Self-defense	19
Highwaymen killed	24	Outrage	10
Insanity	64	Duels	12
Infanticide	43	Unknown	196

JACK KETCH AND JUDGE LYNCH.

The number of legal executions during the year is less than for many years past, being but 83, as compared with 108 last year, 123 in 1884, 137 in 1883, 121 in 1882 and 90 in 1881. Of this number all were males, 42 were whites, 40 negroes, and one Chinaman.

Judge Lynch has executed in various ways 133 victims as compared with 181 last year, 105 in 1884, 107 in 1883, 121 in 1882 and 90 in 1881. Of this number, 131 were males, 2 females, 62 whites and 71 negroes.

HEAVY LOSSES BY THE FLAMES.

The losses by fire in the United States during the year will make it gloomy for the insurance companies. The summary of losses by fire of $100,000 during the year is as follows:

January	$6,787,000	October	$4,785,000
February	1,537,000	November	3,945,000
March	5,441,000	December	3,507,000
April	2,857,000		
May	1,810,000	Total	$40,024,000
June	1,705,000	Total, 1885	32,466,500
July	2,980,000	Total, 1884	46,925,000
August	3,998,000	Total, 1883	41,564,750
September	1,270,000		

The entire fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1886 will reach about $110,000,000, as compared with $105,000,000 last year. The fire record, large and small, for the month of August was unprecedentedly large, averaging up nearly $13,000,000.

ALASKA EXPLORING.

Statement of Ensign William Howard, U. S. N.,

Who Traveled One Thousand Miles Overland From Fort Cosmas to Point Barrow Through a Part Never Before Explored.

HOWARD'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Ensign William L. Howard, U. S. N., who recently returned with Lieutenant Stoney's exploring expedition from Alaska, is at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from the effects of the journey of a thousand miles which he made overland from Fort Cosmos to Point Barrow. The journey was through part of Alaska never before explored, and for a greater part of the time Ensign Howard lived among natives who had never before seen a white man. Mr. Howard said to a reporter Sunday: "I left Fort Cosmos, on the Putnam river, on April 12, taking with me F. J. Price, a man whom I selected because of his reliability and his sturdy physique. Throughout everything that occurred afterwards I always had cause to congratulate myself upon my selection. I was ordered by Lieutenant Stoney to journey across the country to Point Barrow and explore that interior section of Alaska, of which little or nothing was known. We started with two sledges and sixteen dogs. The traveling over the mountains was pretty rough, as we frequently got caught in a blizzard before we could reach the valley. Every mountain we came to we would have to unpack our sledges and carry the cargo over on our backs, the dogs following with the sledges themselves. When caught in a blizzard we had to lash our sledges and baggage together and tie ourselves to the sledges to avoid being blown away. I struck the Caldwell river and explored its headwaters, sledging for seven days on its frozen surface. The natives, as a rule, treated me with the greatest kindness, and did everything in their power to assist me on my journey. By some mysterious means, whenever I arrived at a village the inhabitants had been informed that I was coming and turned out en masse to receive me. Those tribes who never before had seen a white man, took the greatest possible interest in the personal appearance of Price and myself, but they are a stoical race, and tried their best not to let me see their surprise at my white skin and light hair. Even those tribes which had never seen a white man before, had tobacco and rifles obtained from other tribes which traded with the coast Indians. They are diminutive people, and are more like the Esquimaux than they are like the North American Indian. They are excessively fond of tobacco—men, women and children smoking. I have seen a mother take a nursing child from her breast and put a pipe in his mouth that the little creature might enjoy a few whiffs.

"Leaving the Caldwell river I crossed the mountains and discovered a river which the natives called the Ikpikpuk. I forebore to name this river, leaving that for the Navy Department to do. My provisions now run low, Price and I were living on one 'flap jack' a day. The natives had got out of food and were living on some decayed and putrid seal blubber. It was useless to try and push north until the river should open and we could catch fish to live on. Price and I, having eaten our last 'flap jack,' found some roots which did not go bad at a pinch, though really I should have preferred a Delmonico dinner. I determined to explore the river I had discovered and so pushed my way to its headwaters, followed by my natives, and there encamped from May 23 to June 3. The natives lived on their putrid seal blubber and Price and I ate roots until June 3. Then the birds began to fly and we were fortunate to shoot some. The river opened, too, and we caught some fish.

The natives bore their hardships without a murmur and took everything as a matter of course. The way they treat their women is simply abominable. One day when we were making a particularly hard march I noticed a woman who was about to become a mother and had difficulty in keeping up with the party. Suddenly the Indians halted and some of the men dug a cave in the snow and threw some skins in it then put the woman in and resumed their journey. I tried to prevent their leaving the poor creature there, but they insisted upon going on. We encamped that night about six miles from the place where we had left the woman, and at twelve o'clock that night she came into camp bringing with her her new born babe. The next morning when we started on our journey I offered her my sledge, but neither she nor the rest of the tribe would hear of such a thing, and she trudged along contentedly with the other women all day. When the ice broke up on the Ikpikpuk we floated down to the shore of the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 200 miles, in boats made of dried skins. Near its mouth the river expanded into a series of shallow lakes, some of them five miles wide. At the mouth of the river we met a tribe of coast Indians, and even they seemed to know of our coming. Here an old woman brought us some flour, the first we had seen for about two months. I could only give her a plug of tobacco to repay her for her lonely journey of fifty miles to our relief. It was midnight and the sun was shining brightly—if you can imagine such a thing—when, having completed my voyage in a skin boat along the Arctic Coast, I walked up to the house at Point Barrow and knocked at the door. A man opened it after a little and was speechless with astonishment to see two white men standing there. When he had partially recovered he exclaimed: 'Where in blazes did you come from, and who in blazes are you?' I answered: 'From Fort Cosmos, and I am Mr. Ensign Howard, United States Navy. When did you have breakfast?'

"He gave a shout that brought the other two inmates of the house to the door, and oh, what a breakfast they did give us. I went to bed at eight o'clock, but it seemed so nice to have all I wanted to eat once more that I just lay awake until lunch time."

Important Decision by Judge Gresham.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Judge Gresham decided yesterday the case of the Nodaway bank, of Maryville, Mo., against Preston, Keane & Co., in favor of the plaintiff. This was the suit brought to recover $12,000 worth of bonds especially deposited with Preston, Keane & Co. by the Nodaway bank, and which were sunk in wheat deals on the board of trade by Frederick M. Ker, the defaulting cashier of Preston, Keane & Co. In deciding the case Judge Gresham held that Preston, Keane & Co. had not used due care in protecting the special deposit of the bank. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Arrested for Grand Larceny.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—Charles N. Wheeler, of Willomantic, a son of J. D. Wheeler, for several years clerk and treasurer of Windham, has been arrested on a requisition of Governor Oglesby, granted by the Governor of Connecticut upon a charge of grand larceny. Wheeler has been a member of a banking house in Chicago dealing in western farm loans and is charged with stealing $800 which had been paid him. Deputy Sheriff Swain, who sought the requisition, accuses Wheeler of other crimes which involves the establishment and wrecking of a bank near Chicago and defrauding depositors of $40,000. Wheeler is very respectably connected.

Mrs. Holt's Daughters Have Withdrawn All Opposition.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 4.—It was announced Saturday that Mrs. Holt's daughters had withdrawn all opposition to her marriage with L. Q. C. Lamar, the Secretary of the Interior, who is still visiting his friend, Colonel W. H. Ross, and it is said that the marriage will take place this week. The secretary's friends say that when his marriage takes place the public will not be informed, but it will take place at Mrs. Holt's house in Orange street, and none but the members of her family and a few intimate friends of the secretary will be present. Immediately afterwards the secretary and his wife will start for Washington.