

Impressive Services Over the Dead Statesman in the Senate Chamber.

The Remains Escorted to Rock Creek Cemetery by a Long Procession.

Logan's Character Eulogized.
 Extract from Rev. Dr. Newman's funeral ora-
 tion.

you saw him, the geometrician bring proposition and demonstration in closer proximity than was the correspondence between Logan's character and his appearance. He was Logan every time. His was the soul of honor. He had an innate sense of duty, and he was a man of honor. He was an open and an honorable foe. He had a triple courage, which imparted to him immense strength.—His physical bravery knew no fear. His moral heroism was sublime. But his intellectual greatness was his greatest attribute. Some men have brave souls in cowardly bodies. The cheek of others is never blanchied by physical danger, but few resist the great storm of courage. Logan never committed great errors. He was a great intellect. He thought for himself and spoke what he thought. He was loyal to his own conclusion. Friendship could not deter him; enemies could not make him. He was a great man. He could not make a mistake. He had more caution than accorded to him, but it was the caution of intellectual courage. He was the soul of honesty. He lived in times of great corruption, when the strongest men of the day were attacked by public exposure or by ignorant denunciation. But Logan was untouched. He was

Logan's Courtship and Marriage.

two years, nearly that. She might have stayed longer if she hadn't got love sick. I was a high school senior, and she was in this convent—well, she didn't like the convent, stay long enough. She could have graduated if she had waited, but she was in a hurry to marry John Logan. John saw her durt going vacationing every day. Mary was a girl out of business in Shawneetown those times. Probably he was as much in Shawneetown as he was at home in Benton. Mary was only 16. He said to her father one day: 'Captain, you promised to let me marry her. Now I want you will be a man of your word. I want to marry her.' Of course, Mary was the apple of father's eye, and was rather young for marriage. But she was a good girl, and to marry John, and as John wanted to marry her, the wedding came off within three months.

"They were married at father's house in Shawneetown. W. J. Allen, known as 'Josh' Allen, was the minister. He was a Baptist. Spring died a couple of years ago, and who was John a partner in the law business for a while, was best man, and M. S. Ann Hall, now Mrs. Dobbs of Mount Vernon, was bridesmaid. Mary wore a white dress, and John wore a silk dress, and looked as pretty as a picture."

"Jim Cummings" and Five Others Arrested for the Great Express Robbery Near St. Louis.

How the Various Clews Were Made
to Fit with Mathematical
Accuracy.

[From the Chicago Daily News.]

"Come home at once. F. is here."

Both were signed "Rose Wittrock." Thursday night Robert and William Pinkerton rented a room near Wittrock's house. In order to divert suspicion William represented himself as a proof-reader on the morning edition of the *Daily News*, while Robert was employed in a

At one o'clock in the afternoon Weaver was arrested while entering the coal-yard. He made a desperate resistance. Witbrook's house was then searched, and Mrs Witbrook placed under arrest. After some difficulty the officers obtained from her a flannel skirt which was literally lined with greenbacks. There was \$3,900 in cash and a valuable diamond. Weaver's house was also searched, and \$3,900 was found tied up in wrappers and buried in fruit-jars under the house.

There is still \$40,000 missing. Cook and Haight have been arrested, and the Pinkertons say they have a sure case against all the persons concerned.

were brown and gray, and even shortly before the revolution no woman from the provinces dared to wear white ribbons, and even colored ones were looked upon as eccentric. At the age of 45 the woman assumed a matronly dress, avoiding light colors and a youthful cut to her dress. As a characteristic of the last two centuries M. Babeau points out that men's dress was much more costly than women's, and that, contrary to our present system, the wealth of a family was displayed in the husband's or father's apparel.

Dolls are now much more carefully made than they were in former times, and a great deal of skill is needed in their manufacture. In the little town of Sonneberg, in Germany, hundreds of thousands of dolls are manufactured every year. Most of the dolls are made out of papier mache, but many fine ones are made with wax or china heads. All dolls of the same size which have like faces are made in one mold, and there have to be as many molds as there are different kinds of faces. It takes thirty or forty persons to make a single doll, as each workman does only one thing.

Dolls used by East Indian children are very different from any in this country. They are made of wood painted with different colors. Each doll has a baby in its arms, and is fixed to a wooden block so that it can stand up. The clothes are only painted ones, its arms are not jointed, and the only thing that can be taken off is the head, which is fastened into the body with a peg. Common wooden jointed dolls are made mostly in Germany by poor people, who whittle them out by hand.

—*Young Folks' Cyclopaedia.*

Contingent Fees—Before the American Bar Association, in the report of committee, Judge Wright said: "The temptation to dishonest practices and the use of 'unprofessional shifts and devices' are strong enough where the retainer and services are upon a contingency; and to allow the attorney, under any circumstances, to advance and become liable for costs and expenses tends to pollute the whole fountain, and he becomes the interested practitioner and not the true and noble advocate. We have enough of contingent retainers—attorneys standing in the way of clients agreeing with their adversaries, because of their struggle to make illegitimate gain. If the attorney will make a champertous agreement, since, of course, the client makes the retainer with full knowledge, I would have it, when disclosed, operate to dismiss and forever bar plaintiff's cause of action, or the claim if preferred by defendant. A large percent. of our litigation is set on foot and continued by reason of those iniquitous champertous arrangements, to the detriment of the public interest and the reproach of the bar and our judicial system. Discontinuance and prevent these in all ways possible." The *Albany Law Times*, commenting on the foregoing, suggests that the speculative attorney be made liable for costs. "As the law now stands," it says, "the

attorney is a substantial party with no liability, and the party of record is almost always irresponsible. Let these 'charitable' gentlemen not have their good deeds concealed, but compel them to disclose their interest to the jury, and in case of their defeat let them pay the piper."

Statute of Limitations.—In a suit to determine what constitutes an extension of time by a creditor so as to discharge a surety, it was held: 1. That a mortgage given to secure a note is a mere incident thereto, and a payment on the latter which has the effect to prolong the time within which a suit may be brought thereon has the same effect on the former. 2. That payment on a debt evidenced by a note and secured by a mortgage under section 25 of the Code of C. P. is a payment on the latter as well as the former, and marks the point of time in the one case as well as the other, from which the statute of limitation runs. 3. That a mortgage of property to secure the note of another is so far a surety for such other, and a payment by the maker of the note has the same effect on the mortgage as if the mortgagee was a joint maker of the note. (L. H. Allen vs. Eliza O'Donald; U. S. Circuit Court, Dist. of Oregon.)

Statute of Frauds.—Where a contract of guaranty is entered into contemporaneously with the principal contract, and is either incorporated in the latter or so distinctly refers to it as to show that both agreements are parts of an entire transaction, the statute of frauds does not require a consideration to be expressed in the guaranty distinct from that expressed in the principal contract. This principle applies to a contract embodied in a written lease. In such case the consideration of the guaranty is apparent upon the face of the whole agreement, and that is enough. (*Highland vs. Dresser*; Supreme Court of Minnesota.)

Sale—"Give or Take"—An offer by one partner to give a certain sum for the other partner's interest in the firm, or to sell his own interest for the same sum, concluding with the words, "the party purchasing to give sufficient security for the payment of company indebtedness and for purchase price," which offer was accepted by the other partner "to sell on the terms mentioned," was held not to be a complete sale, and that the first offer was only one of the steps leading to a sale, which contemplated that parties should meet and complete the transaction. (Gates vs. Nelles; Supreme Court of Michigan.)

Sealed Verdict—It is competent for parties to stipulate for the non-attendance of jurors when a sealed verdict is opened and read in open court. But a mere agreement for a sealed verdict does not have that effect nor deprive the parties of the right to have the jury polled. (St. Louis, Terre Haute and Vandalia Railroad Company vs. Christopher Faitz; Appellate Court, Fourth District of Illinois.)

Wouldn't Have It.

Physician.—You are a very sick man, Colonel, and I'm going to prescribe for you. Let me see—five drops of capsicum in a gill of water. You will take——”

The Colonel (interrupting)—Another bath, is it?

Physician—Oh, no. This is to be taken internally. You will take——"
The Colonel (again interrupting)—
Never. Doctor, never.

The Colonel (emphatically)—Never, sir! Do you want to kill me? Confound it, sir, I haven't taken that much water in my whole life!

And then the Colonel turned his face to the wall and defiantly whistled "Old Kentucky Home."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Buoyant Suits for Seaman.
A Norwegian engineer, W. C. Moller, has found that reindeer hair and skin possess remarkable buoyancy, and when the unshorn skin is used as a life-belt it has the advantage over cork of warming the wearer while in the water. He attributes great value to suits made from reindeer hair, one of which of the weight of a pound may keep a man from drowning, while it furnishes greater protection from cold than oil skin and other materials.