

MOURNING.

A People's Grief for the Death of President Garfield.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT WASHINGTON

Queen Victoria Sends a Wreath for his Coffin.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S FIRST ADDRESS.

Extensive Preparations at Cleveland.

THE ASSASSIN EXPLAINS.

Letter from Mr. Tennyson, the English Poet Laureate.

AN AFFECTING PRAYER.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22.—The following prayer was offered prior to the removal of the President's body from the Cottage at Elberon:

O, Thou who opened the grave of the brother in Bohemia! O, Thou who hadst compassion on the widow of Nain as she bore her beloved dead! O, Thou who art the same yesterday, to-day and forever, in whom is no variableness, nor shadow of turning, have mercy upon us at this hour when our souls have nowhere else to fly. But we fly to Thee, Thou knowest these sorrows that we bow under. O, Thou God of the widow, help this stricken heart before Thee, help these children and those that are not here. Be their Father. Help her in the distant State who watched over him in childhood. Help this nation that is to-day bleeding and bowed in sorrow before Thee. O, sanctify this heavy chastisement to its good. Help those associated with the Government. O, Lord, grant that from the darkness of this night of sorrow there may arise a better day for the glory of God and the good of man. We thank Thee for the record of life that is closed, for its heroic devotion to principles. We thank Thee, O, Lord, that he was Thy servant, that he preached Thee, Thy noble life and example, and that we can say of him now, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; their works do follow them." Now, Lord, go with this sorrowing company in this last sad journey. Go bear them up and strengthen them. O, God, bring us all at last to morning that has no shadows, the house that has no tears, the land that has no death. For Christ's sake. Amen.

Taking the Body to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—As briefly stated in yesterday's despatches, the special bearing the remains of the late President, which left Elberon at 10 a. m., reached Washington at 4.35 p. m. The passage from Elberon to Washington was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow. In the populous cities, in the smaller villages, and even in the country through which the mournful train passed, demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow were ever present. In the larger cities multitudes of people assembled and stood silent with heads uncovered as the train passed by, while the tolling of bells, flags at half-mast and funeral drapery which covered many buildings, all added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous points along the route beautiful offerings were observed and at several places the track was literally covered for a distance of more than a hundred yards with ferns and flowers. Even in the country along the route there was no lack of evidence of affection, regard, sympathy and sorrow. Men, women and children collected on the porticoes of residences near the track, at crossings and on embankments commanding a near view of the passing train and with bowed and uncovered heads for a fleeting instant as the train rushed past gave evidence of their sorrow. Laborers in the fields watched the coming train bearing the dead President, and with bared arms and uncovered heads stood mute and sorrowful as it passed. As the train approached Princeton junction it was found that the students had come from the Presbyterian College, three miles distant, and had

STREW THE TRACK WITH COSTLY FLOWERS.

The ties and rails for over one hundred yards were literally buried in masses of flowers, and the engineer almost involuntarily slowed up as if he was afraid they hid a broken rail. Hundreds of students and townspeople crowded the platform with uncovered heads as the black engine with its blacker draperies passed slowly by, crushing the flowers, with whose bright colors it contrasted so strongly. The students had forgotten their old racket cry, and stood in silence as the train with its dead and living Presidents passed by.

AT THE CAPITAL.

At 4 p. m., at which time the funeral train was expected to reach the capital, the streets in the immediate vicinity of the Baltimore & Potomac Depot were densely crowded. Windows and balconies were as heavily weighted as the hearts of those they sustained, and hundreds who had climbed to the roofs of the surrounding buildings looked down in deep anxiety to see the sad return of the President's watchers with their still precious charge. The military escort were arranged on the east side of Sixth street, and extended four-file deep from the avenue to the end of the depot yard. Upon the opposite side of the street nearest the depot was a long line of carriages, preceded by the hearse, which was drawn up directly at the main gate on the Sixth street side. Just before the train entered the depot the platform was cleared by the police, and officers of the army and navy to the number of 180 formed in single rank facing the train. As the train slowly rolled into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered, and the stillness of the grave pervaded the throng. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Blaine, descended from the car, and taking his arm upon her right and that of her son Harry upon the left, she walked directly to the carriage in waiting. Her face was completely concealed by a heavy black veil which hung nearly to the ground, and whatever emotions she may have experienced were sacred from the sight of those who gazed upon her as a central figure in the sad pageant. She entered the State carriage and was followed by her daughter Mollie, her son Harry, Mrs. and Miss Rockwell. The others of the party were President Arthur, who leaned upon the arm of Senator Jones (Nevada), Gen. Grant, and Gen. Beale, Gen. Swain and wife, Col. Rockwell, Corbin, Dr. Bliss and his daughter, Boynton, Agnew, Hamilton, MacVeagh and his wife

and two sons, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln and son, Postmaster-General and Mrs. James and Secretary Kirkwood. The first three carriages received the ladies of the party, who did not accompany the procession to the capitol. After they had moved on a short distance from the entrance, the casket appeared borne upon the shoulders of eight soldiers of the Second Artillery, detailed from the Arsenal Barracks. On the right in single file, and headed by Adjutant-General Drum, were the officers of the army, and on the left the officers of the navy, under the head of Rear-Admiral Nichols. As the casket was borne to the hearse the Marine Band, stationed across the street, played "Nearer, my God, to Thee," while every head was bowed and many eyes were dimmed.

THE CORTEGE.

As soon as the last of the Presidential party had entered the carriages the signal was given by a bugle and the military escort formed in line, and the mournful procession started on the way to the Capitol in the following order:

- Platoon of Mounted Police.
- General Ayrer and Mounted Staff.
- Washington Light Infantry and Band.
- Union Veteran Corps.
- National Rifles.
- Washington Light Guard.
- Capitol City Guard.
- United States Marine Band and Drum Corps.
- Detachment of Marines.
- Second United States Artillery Band.
- Four Companies Heavy Artillery and One Light Battery.
- Washington and Columbia Commandries Knights Templar.

Then followed the hearse, flanked on either side by a single file of army and navy officers. After the hearse came the carriage of President Arthur, with mounted policemen on either side, and following it half a dozen other carriages with the members of the Cabinet and others who had accompanied the remains from Elberon. A platoon of mounted police brought up the rear. With muffled drums and solemn funeral dirge the procession moved slowly up the avenue. Dense masses lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the Capitol, and, along this portion of the route, the crowd was apparently as great as upon the occasion of the late President's inaugural procession. A comparison between the two occasions was doubtless in many minds, and numerous expressions of sorrow were made at the sad contrast.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITOL.

Here at the east front of the building a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the foot of the steps there was a double file of Senators and Representatives, headed by their respective officers, waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the Rotunda. At precisely 5.10 the head of the sad procession around the south side of the Capitol arrived at the east front, the arms of the military being reversed and the bands playing the Dead March. An order was then given to carry arms, and the troops came to the front face, while to the muffled beat of the drums the hearse and its attendant train of carriages drew slowly up in front of the escort. A hush came over the multitude, and heads were reverently uncovered as the casket was carefully lifted from the hearse. The officers of the army and navy drew up in parallel lines on either side of the hearse, and the Marine Band played again, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," as with solemn tread the remains of President Garfield were borne into the Rotunda and placed upon the catafalque, the Senators and representatives preceding and ranging themselves on each side of the dais.

At 5.25 the lid of the casket was opened, and the face of the late President exposed to view. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead, and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and one by one those present advanced and gazed at the emaciated and discolored face of the dead President.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22.—At Franklyn Cottage yesterday just as the minister was about to begin the services, Mrs. Garfield leaned toward Rockwell and whispered or made a significant gesture. The colonel raised his hand to bid the minister wait, and said in a low tone: "Mrs. Garfield wants to look into the coffin before the service." Immediately, the widow, taking her daughter by the hand, and without aid, approached the coffin. Both stood hand-in-hand for what seemed a very long time, and gazed at the face of the dead. Mollie's feelings were beyond her control, but her mother was as motionless in attitude and feature as a statue. "I stood and gazed at her in wonder," said Rev. Mr. Young to a friend afterwards. "It was a marvellous sight to see that one woman standing there looking into that coffin, holding herself under such perfect control, but of course her face was like marble. I never saw anything like it, for, except Mrs. Garfield's, there was not a dry eye in the room." Senator Blaine wiped his eyes again and again, and MacVeagh and Rockwell wept as they stood leaning against the wall.

A SAD DUTY PERFORMED.

Mrs. Garfield, with her daughter and son, visited the White House this morning to arrange for the removal of the personal effects to Mentor. She exhibited deep emotion upon entering familiar rooms, and her eyes were suffused with tears, which she made an effort to restrain. The mansion is draped all over in deepest mourning, and is one of the gloomiest spectacles in the city.

Queen Victoria has cabled to the British Minister at Washington to have a floral tribute presented in her name. It has been placed at the bier of the President. It is very large, and an exquisite specimen of the florist's art. It is composed of white roses, smilax and stephanotis. It is accompanied by a mourning card bearing the inscription:

Queen Victoria.
To the memory of the late President Garfield.
An expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American nation.
Sept. 22, 1881.

When the coffin-lid was closed the floral offering of Queen Victoria was placed above it.

A cablegram says: Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Winchester, said Guitteau's dastardly action had caused a thrill of horror throughout the country, and the news of the President's death occasioned a fresh thrill of grief. Sir

Richard Asheton Cross, speaking at Warrington, alluded feelingly to the death of President Garfield. Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Woodstock, said during the struggle which the stout-hearted man sustained with death, England and America watched at his bedside, and at every gathering of Irishmen during the next few days the catastrophe will be deeply mourned. Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking at Northampton, said as Radicals and Liberals they might lay a reverent and loving tribute upon President Garfield's grave, and send their sympathy across the ocean. A resolution of condolence was then passed.

The Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—This afternoon the funeral services were begun in the Rotunda, where the late President's body lay in state. The Philharmonic Society rendered the following selections: The anthem, "To Thee, Oh Lord, I Yield My Spirit," from the oratorio of "Saint Paul," and the hymns "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," Rev. Frederick Power, pastor of the deceased President, officiated at the services, which were most impressive.

Mrs. Garfield selected six members of the Christian Church to carry the body from the Capitol to the hearse and from the hearse to the cars. At the close of the services the remains were borne to the hearse and then to the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, where the same train which brought them to this city will convey them to Cleveland. The following is the programme for the order of the procession which accompanied the remains from the Capitol to the depot:

- Funeral escort in column of march under command of Gen. Ayrer.
- Battalion of the District of Columbia Volunteers.
- Battalion of Marines.
- Battalion of Foot Artillery.
- Battery of Light Artillery.
- Civic procession under command of Chief Marshal Boyd.
- Clergymen.
- Physicians who attended the late President.
- Guard of Honor.

BEARERS.

- Bearers.
- Guard of Honor.
- Officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps, with troops forming the escort, in full dress.
- Family of the late President.
- Relatives.
- President of the United States.
- Cabinet Ministers.
- Diplomatic Corps.
- Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
- Senators of the United States.
- Members of the House of Representatives.
- Governors of States and Territories, and Commissioners for the District of Columbia.
- Judges of the Court of Claims.
- Judiciary of the District of Columbia and Judges of the United States Courts.
- Assistant-Secretary of State, Treasury and Interior, Assistant-Postmaster-General.
- Solicitor-General and Assistant.
- Attorney-General.
- Organized Societies.
- Citizens and Strangers.

As the cortege moved minute guns were fired at the navy yard, by a vessel of war at Fort Myers, and by a battery of artillery stationed near the capital for the purpose. The bells of the churches, fire engine houses and school houses were also tolled.

At the Last Resting Place.

A telegram from Cleveland, O., says: The Committee of Arrangements has substantially completed the work of preparation for President Garfield's funeral. All the trades will be represented, and the soldiers and sailors will be assigned a position in the line. The Secretary of State, Wm. Evarts, will be asked to deliver a funeral address, and Rev. Dr. Errett and Chaplain Jones, of Garfield's regiment, will officiate at the ceremonies. The remains will lie in state at Cleveland till the day of the funeral.

The decorations of the buildings along the route of the Presidential funeral procession are elaborate in the extreme. Despatches have been received from all parts of the State announcing the readiness of the local militia organizations to take part in the obsequies. Up to last evening twelve infantry regiments, three cavalry and one artillery had been placed in the line.

THE CATAFALQUE.

A platform will first be erected five feet six inches above the level of the ground, approached by a gentle incline from the east and the west. Upon this platform will be erected the pavilion, which is to be square, covered by a curved canopy. At the apex of the canopy will be a large globe, upon which will stand the figure of an angel represented in the attitude of blessing, its hands extended over the throng below. Its wings will be extended, the tips approaching above the head. The statue above will be twenty-four feet in height, the wing tips being at a total altitude of ninety-six feet above the ground. In this the remains of the President will lie in state until removed to Lake View Cemetery on Monday afternoon.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

For conveying the remains from the train to the catafalque and subsequently to Lake View Cemetery will be 8 x 15 feet long and 20 feet high; the canopy or top will be supported by six columns, three on each side, draped in black broadcloth and hung with scarlet garlands of immortelles; suspended from the cornice will be festoons of black broadcloth with wreaths of white immortelles; at the four corners of the car will be standards supporting flags, and at the corners of the canopy cornice will be black and white branch plumes; at each corner of the canopy lantern will be smaller branch plumes. The lantern will be surmounted with wreaths of white immortelles, the whole to be crowned with an urn car to be drawn by twelve black horses, four abreast, and the six grooms who officiated on the occasion of Lincoln's funeral will be in attendance here. The horses will be caparisoned in black broadcloth with silver trimmings.

Another despatch says: At 20 minutes past 11 two carriage loads of persons drove to the east lower entrance of the Senate wing. The occupants passed up the private stairway to the Vice-President's room. All the corridors and passage ways upon the main floor of the Senate wing were quickly barred to all comers, and the employees and police were ordered to hide in the recesses of the doors and windows while Mrs. Garfield passed to the Rotunda. Soon a little procession emerged

from the Vice-President's room, and passing through the east corridor, proceeded in the following order through the silent deserted main passages: Sergt.-at-Arms Bright leading, then followed Mrs. Garfield, leaning upon the arm of Gen. Swain, Harry Garfield, Mollie Garfield and Miss Rockwell, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, Mr. MacVeagh and Mrs. Swain, all robed in the deepest mourning. They approached the casket of the dead President where they remained twenty minutes and then returned quietly to the carriages and went to the residence of the Attorney-General.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The mother of Garfield is reported as much interested in the arrangements for the funeral and touched by the universal kindness. She will remain at Solon until the last moment, as it is feared the bustle and excitement of the city at such a time will be hurtful to her. She has read the newspapers assiduously. When reference was made to the fact that the face of the dead President had discolored she said, "I must see him. I cannot let him go without looking upon his face again, for he was my boy, you know." The little granddaughter of Garfield's sister is dying of consumption at Solon.

LETTER FROM THE ENGLISH POET-LAUREATE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Alfred Tennyson writes to Lowell: "We learned yesterday that the President was gone. We had watched with much admiration his fortitude and, not without hope, the fluctuations of his health these many days. Now we almost seem to have lost a personal friend. He was a good man, and a noble one. Accept from me and my wife and family the assurances of heartfelt sympathy for Mrs. Garfield, for yourself and your country."

ACTION BY LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—In consequence of the death of Garfield Earl Dufferin, British Ambassador, and Lady Dufferin have refused all social invitations.

THE WOUND DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Lancet*, discussing the case of Garfield, says the bullet did not wound any vital part in its path, and had the sinuous wound it made closed up all would have been well. But the wound did not heal because its walls were bruised and so injured that primary union was impossible. The retention of pent-up and putrid matter in the wound almost insured the absorption of septic poison and death. It may be regarded as an open question how far successful an attempt to render the wound (a septic) might have been. It would be unjust to blame the surgeons, and it is matter of congratulation that they were not led away by the vulgar desire to extract the bullet which had done no harm since it once reached its resting place near the pancreas, and its extraction *per se* would not have influenced at all the subsequent course of the case.

Telegraphic Jottings.

The Garfield fund now amounts to \$260,000. The New York police have started a 25 cent. subscription for the fund. Guitteau has made a new explanation of his attack upon President Garfield. He explains that he was grossly insulted by the President. These are in substance the circumstances: He (Guitteau) sneaked into the President's office at the White House one day at a time while several members of the Cabinet and one or two other gentlemen were there, and, being an unbidden and unwelcome visitor, he was ejected from the room by order of the President. This treatment, Guitteau says, rankled in his breast and boiled his blood. "The President had no right to insult me in that way." While being ejected he resolved upon revenge and the infliction of some serious bodily injury on the President.

Swearing in the New President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Arthur has taken the oath of office in the Marble Room at the Capitol in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and members of the House, Generals Sherman and Grant, Admiral Nichols, Hannibal Hamlin and a few others—forty in all. This step was taken after a conference was held between Arthur, Blaine and the Attorney-General. Shortly before noon Chief Justice Waite, in full robes of office, accompanied by the associate justices, proceeded from the Supreme Court room to the Marble room. The doors were immediately closed, and with-out formality Arthur rose, and standing on one side of the centre table and Chief Justice Waite on the other, took the oath. The President's manner was calm and composed, and the response "So help me God" was firm and without a tremor.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S FIRST ADDRESS.

After he was sworn in yesterday, President Arthur made the following address: "For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill the vacancy so created is called to assume the Executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of a popular Government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote general welfare, to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well

grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard, no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to those high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance, and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

After the reading of the address, Secretary Blaine stepped forward and grasped the President's hand, and after him other members of the Cabinet; the others present also shook hands with the President. President Hayes arrived at the Capitol soon after the ceremony of taking the oath, and with Gen. Grant shortly afterwards left the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Arthur has issued a proclamation declaring that the extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington on Monday, 10th October next, at noon.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Interesting Sketch of the Life of Chester Allan Arthur.

Chester Allan Arthur is 50 years of age, and a native of Fairfield County, Vermont. His father was a Baptist minister, who came from England to Canada, and later to the United States. The Vice-President's early education was obtained in a country school near Troy, in the neighborhood of which his father preached. He was afterwards sent to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1848. He then studied law, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. He formed a law partnership with Erastus M. Culver, who was afterward American Minister in a South American State. On the election of Mr. Culver as judge of a civil court in Brooklyn the partnership was dissolved, and General Arthur went into partnership with a Mr. Gardner, who died about 1865. In 1871 the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals was formed, with General Arthur as the senior partner, and the late district attorney, Benjamin K. Phelps, as another partner. Shortly before this Gen. Arthur was appointed one of the counsellors to the tax commissioners at a salary of \$10,000 a year. The only legal case of note in which Gen. Arthur acted as counsel was in the suit of Jonathan Lemmons, of Virginia, to recover possession of eight slaves that had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York. Gen. Arthur got his military title through service on the staff of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan. He was appointed engineer-in-chief on the Governor's staff, January 1st, 1861, and on January 27th, 1862, he was made quartermaster-general. He was active in both positions. Gen. Arthur gave his attention to city politics at the close of the war, and was for a time Chairman of the Republican committee, known as the Morgan Republicans, which met at Broadway and Twenty-third street. On the 16th of November, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, succeeding Thomas Murphy. He served one term, and was reappointed in December, 1875. He was suspended by R. B. Hayes, July 21st, 1878, charges being preferred against him by John Sherman. Edwin A. Merrill became collector in his place. In September, 1879, he was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and he was Chairman of the Central Committee of the county for two years. In May, 1880, he was nominated for vice-president on the Republican ticket, and was elected the following November. Gen. Arthur married a daughter of Capt. Herndon, who was lost on board his vessel, the *Central America*. His wife died about eighteen months ago. He has two children, a son and a daughter. He has a brother who is a major in the regular army, and one of his sisters is the wife of a Mr. McElroy, of Albany.

It may be accepted as a certainty that when the present members of the Cabinet hand in their resignations, in the accustomed manner, they will not be requested to withdraw them. Blaine and his associates will go, and a Stalwart regime be inaugurated just as soon as Arthur can conveniently make his arrangements. It is quite probable that he will not hurry them. He is a gentleman of delicate taste and will pay a decent respect to the proprieties. But he will none the less substitute for the present Cabinet one whose members will be in sympathy with the Stalwart idea, and the head of that Cabinet will be Roscoe Conkling. Even should Conkling not be head of that Cabinet in person, his spirit will control it, for Arthur thinks largely through the brain of Conkling. Stalwart gossip thus composes

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

- State—Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.
- Treas.—Levi P. Morton, of N. Y.
- War—John A. Logan, of Ill.
- Navy—Powell S. Clayton, of Ark.
- Int.—Henry M. Hoyt, of Pa.
- A. G.—Alonzo Taft, of Ohio.
- P. M. G.—Jay A. Hubbell, of Mich.

Queen Victoria's life at Balmoral is very simple and uniform. The piper plays under her window every morning at 8; she has breakfast and is out of doors by 10, from which hour she spends till noon in walking and occasionally visiting at the cottages in the vicinity of the castle; from noon until 5, with half an hour's interval for luncheon, she devotes herself to work which may be termed official—reading despatches, State papers, etc., and writing memoranda and letters in connection therewith; at 5 she sets out for her daily drive, which lasts till 7, and occasionally later. Marie Litva is engaged in marriage to Stephen Cleveland, the tenor. The ceremony will take place shortly in St. Louis. —A nice quarrel—A coldness between ice dealers.