

Stanton Spectator. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1887.

A Convenient Dodge.

In the absence of the least merit which should entitle a party to direct the government or to manage the public affairs of the people, the leaders and organ-grinders of the factions, mustering under the Republican name in Virginia, betray their emptiness and expose their insincerity on every hand. There is no consistency in their avowals of policy or expediency, and they manufacture all kinds of vagaries and hopes by creating confusion and regaining partisan ends the power from which they were driven. Shutting their eyes to the real needs of Virginia at this critical juncture of affairs they do not even express a wish to see her pass safely through the ordeal that threatens her existence as a Commonwealth worthy of the name. They revel in the troubles and perplexities their own machinations have in a large measure produced, and then dodge the responsibility by asserting that Democratic and Republican legislation are the obstacles in the way which prevent the creditors of the State from accepting the Riddleberger settlement of the State debt. It is unnecessary to repeat that the measure which has been twice accepted by the Democratic party in issues before the people, and occurred in by the popular voice as a settlement and a public policy will not now be set at naught by that party. There is no opposition worthy of the name to the Riddleberger settlement except in the studied and designing purpose of Republican journals and partisans. But for them, and the cause they have chosen to pursue, there would be practically but one sentiment with the people in regard to that matter. Whilst dodging the issue they have helped to force on the State, these marplots assail the legislation a Republican Governor asked for, and make every difficulty they can to defeat the Democratic party in honest efforts to secure the acceptance of the settlement by all who hold the obligations of the State. Such action springs from the lower layers of a purpose to make trouble, and it is so recognized, and is so plainly admitted. The zealots who asked for coupon-killers, are now striving to render the coupon master of the situation, no matter if thereby the State be killed. With the confusion and general wreck which they are willing if not desirous shall come to pass, is the hope that thereby the spells of office will entice to their party—a sufficient reason of its kind, and belongs to the motives which always govern men who care not for results, and dismiss consistency as unworthy of a place in their vocabulary, it shall stand in the way of accomplishing their ends.

New-Year Resolves—How to Keep Them.

Now, on the threshold of a new year, we leave moralizing and sentimentalizing to others, and will simply say that it is our earnest hope that those who have made resolutions of reform and virtuous living will have the firmness to keep them inviolate, and we hope that many have made such resolves. Though the poet Young says that "Men resolve and re-resolve and do the same," yet no one should be discouraged, or be prevented from making such resolves; but should resolve with more determination to keep inviolate their vows of reform. To abandon an evil habit is easy enough when the party resolves, without any men reservation, to do so; only requires will and honesty. But there is little hope of success if the resolve be made with a mental reservation, or a lingering hope that at some indefinite time in the future indulgence can again be gratified. The only true and safe way is to bid farewell to the habit forever—"never, no never" to be resumed again. This will cut off all the heads of the hydra, and make you free indeed.

THE NEW SORT.—Bishop Mallieau, of the M. E. Church, delivered a lecture in Cincinnati Friday evening on the South, in which he told of the great importance of that region. "Massachusetts," he said, "is just one-thirty-sixth as large as Texas, which is only one of the Southern States. The entire South is more than 100 times as large as Massachusetts. Its capacities are immense. The soil, if properly tilled, is as fertile as any in the country, while the forests are fully as valuable as those of the North. The South has all the habits of the gold, silver, tin, zinc and copper, which are found in greater or less abundance—iron and coal are not great quantities. Iron can be produced in Alabama, shipped and sold in Pennsylvania cheaper than Pittsburgh iron, despite Pittsburgh's advantage in having natural gas. There is immense capacity for development, both of wealth and inhabitants."

Tombley Cluverius, the Prisoner. Willie Cluverius has written a letter to Gov. Lee requesting him to visit his brother in jail. If the prisoner could not be brought to jail, the Governor declined. Hon. John S. Wise has visited Cluverius in jail and had quite a long talk with him, but he gives nothing for publication. Cluverius has written a history of his life, which will make a book of about 200 pages, which will be published and the purpose of reimbursing his aunt, Mrs. F. Constable, the money she has spent in his trial. He will make no confession of guilt, and will probably persist in asserting his innocence.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN MARYLAND.—Shocks, supposed to be of earthquake, and accompanied by mysterious noises, were felt Sunday night and early Monday morning at various points in Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties, Md. Another shock was felt at Middletown, Frederick county, Monday night.

In Hamilton's trial, Wyaodotte, Kansas, last Thursday, Wm. Yason, one of the accused, made a clean breast of it, swearing to the circumstances of the wrecking of the train. He testified that Lloyd pulled the spikes, aided by Newport, while Hamilton, Vossen and others stood guard.

DEATH OF GEN. LORING.—Gen. W. W. Loring, formerly of the United States Army and the Confederate Army, and later the Egyptian Army, died of pneumonia in New York city at the St. Denis Hotel at 6:45 o'clock last Thursday evening.

Speculative transactions in New York during 1886 largely exceeded in volume those of the preceding year. The number of business failures throughout the country in 1886 was 864 less than in 1885.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS OF WEST VIRGINIA. A Fayette county, West Virginia, correspondent of the Chicago North-western Lumberman furnishes that journal with an interesting account of the lumber interests on and adjacent to the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroad line, formerly the C. & O. R. W. The past year has been a very fair one in business with steady prices. There has been no boom, but as the mill men have learned the needs and requirements of the Eastern markets, they have a sale done better than formerly. The freights last Spring carried away an immense quantity of logs, and the writer estimates the loss to owners between Roanoke, Greenbrier county, and St. Albans, Kanawha county, at the mouth of Coal river, to be as great as twenty-five thousand, which would have yielded five million feet of lumber. A small percentage of the logs were caught lower down the Kanawha, but the amount secured to the original owners was very small compared with the loss. The stocks on hand have in the main been disposed of to buyers from Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Several mills have entered into contracts for their entire output during 1887. A Chicago firm has agreed to take from one mill three million feet annually for the coming three years. More capital and larger plants are needed, especially in building logging railroads into the forests, as there are standing within five to ten miles of the railroad immense tracts that could be bought on favorable terms.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LUMBERMAN confirms the reports made by Mr. B. C. Fernow, Secretary of the American Forestry Congress, as he surveyed large boundaries of forest lands by the same routes that Mr. Fernow applied in his estimates, and which he found correct. He found as the smallest five thousand feet, and on some as much as nineteen thousand feet per acre. In these estimates, nothing under sixteen inches was included, except walnut and ash, which were included as low as sixteen inches. On some lands he found pocket trees which would yield twenty thousand feet to the acre, counting nothing under twenty inches in diameter, and concludes by saying that the lumber interests in all that region is very in its infancy.

WE HAVE OBSERVED, during the past year especially, the immense amount of lumber transported over the line of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, and frequently referred to the fact on seeing the trains as they daily passed through Staunton. If that great interest is in its infancy, as the writer asserts, the imagination can scarcely conceive of the volume of the lumber-commerce destined for the Eastern markets yet to flow along this great channel of communication, nor of the realization of future wealth in store for the neighboring western daughter of the "Old Commonwealth."

IN FORMER ARTICLES in the Lumberman, the great development of timber which will be derived from the contemplated extension of the Norfolk and Western branch line from Pocomo to the Ohio river at or near Huntington, was mapped out. The surveys have been made, and the accumulating and gradually developing enterprises of the Norfolk and Western Company in the main which has witnessed progress and fulfillment of promise in the Pocomo and Cripple Creek regions, is a safe guaranty of the future opening which is to come for the wide expansion of country in West Virginia, drained by the Big Sandy and its tributaries—a region richly blessed with immense lumber-forest, coal and iron resources.

THE CONTINUED DISCUSSION of these great interests by so able and influential a journal as the Lumberman will, in time, aid in drawing to them ample means for rich development.

LEO STRAY BY HER PASTOR.—Miss Fannie Matthews, who eloped with the Rev. C. B. Seals, of East Lynn, Ill., has been found in her mother's care by the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Seals is over fifty years old, has a wife and family, and was highly esteemed as a pastor. His victim is but twenty. Seals was always made welcome in the Matthews household, and spared no pains to please Fannie. Her parents considered this in the light of a compliment, so highly did they regard the minister. At last the pastor gave permission to Mrs. Matthews to allow Fannie to act as his amanuensis.—Fannie occupied this position for some time, but at last went away from East Lynn to visit some friends. The pastor disappeared a few days later, and suspicion was aroused for the first time. The matter was placed in the Pinkerton's hands, and descriptions of the couple scattered broadcast over the country. One of these was received by an officer in Alma, Ark., who recognized the description as that of the Rev. Charles Brady, who had preached there several times. Miss Matthews was living in Alma as his daughter. A detective and Fannie's mother immediately went to Alma, but the couple had flown.—Seals, alias Brady, found out that he was being shadowed and left, and the detective found that the couple had gone to St. Louis, and from there to Canada. Superintendent Robertson notified his operatives at London, Canada, and Seals and his wife were arrested Tuesday when they stepped from the train. The pastor was allowed to go and the girl taken to Chicago, where she was joined by her mother, who took her back to East Lynn.

CHRISTOPHER BIRMINGHAM, for 42 years an employe at the Virginia Military Institute, died in Lexington week before last, aged 88 years. He planted with his own hands grounds now growing on the Institute grounds, now two.

Mrs. Langtry has an old-fashioned Massachusetts sleigh and a tight-fitting tiger-skin jacket, and is lying low for a snow storm, that she may astonish the natives with an original turn-out.

A new drink called "Agarie" is now all the go in Atlanta, Ga. It is made of ether and alcohol, and will make a prohibitionist helpless in five minutes.

A Paris dispatch of December 31st, says that Mr. Bartholin has been promoted to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor.

EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.—A shock of earthquake was felt Saturday in Almeria, Andalusia. It caused much alarm, but no injury.

The President was able to stand through the New Year's reception at the White House, which was a brilliant affair.

Henry M. Seward, the explorer, had an interview last Friday with King Leopold's Friday.

AN UNSUSPECTING WIFE.—The Boston Transcript is entitled to credit for the annexed good thing: "I used to think men had an awfully easy time," said Mrs. Franker, "but I've changed my mind, and hereafter I'm going to take all the care of Charles I possibly can. You see, the other morning, I told Charles we wanted some wood, and to be sure and order some. Well, I waited all day, and that wood didn't come, and I was almost angry, for I, the 'home forgotten it, as usual.' Charles didn't come home until late; long after I had retired. He had to go to his club, and it seems he was detained until after midnight. He was awfully restless, and kept talking in his sleep, saying every once in a while, 'give me another dollar's worth of chips.' So you see I know that his mind was troubled about that wood. How much it must have worried him, to thus disturb his rest! Hereafter I'm going to attend to all house matters myself. Poor man! he has enough to bother him without doing home errands."

THE BOY HIT BACK.—A school-teacher living not many miles out of the city does not now believe in reproving scholars for bad penmanship, having come to this conclusion last Wednesday. Each scholar was given a sheet of paper, and the penmanship to the instructor for inspection. The last to hand up his "best endeavor" was a bright little six-year-old who was very backward in this particular line of instruction. As usual his copy was very badly written, and the teacher, calling him to his desk, said: "Now Charles, you have again made the poorest showing in this class. It seems that you should be able to improve on this kind of work; why, when I was a boy at your age I could write almost as well as I do now." "Yes, sir," replied the boy, "but you are a teacher, and you could, may be you had a better teacher than I have."

MR. JEFFERSON'S CHARITIES.—Mr. Jos. Jefferson is not only the wealthiest, but one of the most charitable actors on the stage. As every one knows, he has a splendid property in Louisiana, and he has a South Texas home kind he is the poor people who live in his vicinity. "I give half the butter, milk and eggs he raises to the poor people about here," says the writer, "and God knows they need it badly enough. This is in addition to gifts of a much more substantial nature that he makes to such as deserve them. His extreme liberality, kindness and good nature have caused him to be looked upon down here as little less than a ministering angel, and from what I hear, he deserves to be so considered."

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO LEE.—A recent issue of the Daily Telegraph contains a most interesting and splendidly written article on the life of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by Gen. Long, which will doubtless be copied by the United States journals. The writer, evidently a Briton, was the correspondent of the London Times during the war, and pays the highest tribute to Gen. Lee's military genius, and to the splendid qualities of head and heart which characterized the man, and concludes by saying: "The world is better for such an example as that bequeathed to it by this Christian soldier."

AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE in New Jersey to secure a pardon for Tins, who stands convicted of the murder of Miss Smith. The weight of public opinion is overwhelmingly against him, and he is being treated as a felon and sentenced to the penitentiary. The petition was submitted to Gov. Kemper, and it has no more effect than the petition that had been signed by other citizens.

CREAMERIES IN VIRGINIA.—The State's Washington correspondent some months ago reported that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Colman, on the subject of creameries in this State, and the result was a most interesting, instructive and encouraging letter. Mr. Colman was at the head of the dairy industry in Missouri, and he therefore speaks on this subject from the standpoint of practical experience. He takes time in sections where grasses have to be cultivated for dairy farming to pay, but that with capital, industry and patience, the farmer can make a good thing out of it. He gave it as his opinion that some sections of Virginia were particularly well adapted to dairy farming.

THE PRESS OF THE STATE is taking up the matter earnestly, and farmers' clubs are discussing the matter intelligently. The creamery is already in operation in the northern counties of Virginia and in the Valley are showing excellent results.

IN CHICAGO Thursday night the two children of a laborer named Michael Maloney, who was drunk, attempted to put him to bed. He angrily resisted, and drawing a knife plunged it into his son's neck. Maloney's 11-year-old daughter rushed between the father and son only to receive a slash under the arm. The boy's wound is probably fatal, but it is believed the girl will recover.

BARN BURNED BY FIRE-CRACKERS TIED TO A DOG'S TAIL.—In Bedford county, Christmas day, some boys tied a package of lighted fire-crackers to the tail of a dog named Professor H. H. Meredith's barn. The dog ran into the barn and the fire-crackers set fire to the building. The building was burned, with 25 barrels of corn and forage, and the professor barely saved his cattle and horses.

CLIVERIUS WILL NOT CONFESS HIS GUILT.—A Richmond correspondent of the Balt. Sun says it is asserted most emphatically that Cluverius will not only not make any confession of guilt, but will maintain his innocence on the scaffold. It is the impression of those who have carefully followed up the case that Gov. Lee will not grant the condemned man another reprieve.

NO STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN towards selecting a final resting place for the remains of Gen. Logan, on New-Year's Day some of Mrs. Logan's friends from Chicago called upon her, and it was decided to let the matter rest for the present. It is not probable that the body will be removed to its present resting place before spring.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of people in the drought district of Texas now in need of food, clothing and fuel is placed at 30,000, while thousands more are without seed to plant during the coming year. An appeal is made to the State and national legislatures and to the country at large to furnish at once \$500,000 to relieve immediate wants.

Gen. William W. Loring's funeral took place in New York Sunday. Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Spruille, a member of Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, a friend of the deceased. The remains will be taken to St. Augustine, Florida.

AN ENGLISHMAN has given \$5,000 to his native town for a public free library, as the sum he has saved by abstaining from intoxicating drinks.

IT IS SAID Mr. James R. Keene is again in good shape financially, and has almost entirely recovered his heavy losses of a few years ago.

Mrs. Cleveland to Mrs. Logan.—Among the letters of sympathy received by Mrs. Logan after Gen. Logan's death was the following from Mrs. Cleveland: "I was greatly shocked to hear of the sudden bereavement which has come to you, and I am sure you are but poor comforters in a trouble like this, but we wish you to know that our hearts are filled with the deepest sympathy for you. My husband, who is ill in bed, joins me most earnestly in sending my message of condolence, and begs me to say that he has my sympathy for you in your great affliction. It is estimated that the total loss of life will be nearly 200."

A Brilliant Marriage Scene.

On Wednesday night the Presbyterian church was the scene of one of the most brilliant marriage scenes in the city. The bride was Miss Sarah Overton Ross, eldest daughter of Gen. Thomas L. Ross and Mrs. Campbell, of Carrington, Cochran of Palatka, Florida, formerly of Charlottesville and son of Howe Cochran, Esq. A covered archedway was erected from the street to the church, and covered way was with Chinese lanterns. Quite a number of pews were removed from the front portion of the church of seats to make room for a raised platform in front of the pulpit. This and that portion of the church back of and embracing the pulpit, were covered with white Canton flannel. This whole portion of the building was most beautifully decorated with holly, laurel and blooming flowers, interspersed with tropical plants. The bride and groom were entering and retiring by six prettily-attired girls bearing baskets of flowers who strewed the pathway with roses. They entered first upon a raised platform, arranged themselves on either side forming the order of the group. Then entered the groom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. N. H. Massey, and took position to the left of the minister; next entered the bridesmaids who filed off on either side. The minister, after a few words, pronounced the bride and groom one flesh, and the bride proceeded by her first bridesmaid, Miss Coleman, of Canada. The groom coming forward and kissing the bride, he then turned to the right of the groom. After the ceremony was over, a beautiful one, by Rev. G. L. Petrie, the groom and bride preceded by the little girl and the bridesmaids, and were followed by the bridesmaids to the arms of the ushers.—Charlotteville Jeffersonian.

From the Richmond Star, Dec. 29th. Cluverius to the Legislature.

WHAT ATTORNEY-GENERAL AYRES SAYS IN REGARD TO IT.

Attorney-General Ayres was asked to-day by the reporter what he thought of the late Senator Logan's resignation. Thos. J. Cluverius, the condemned murderer, to the members of the Legislature requesting them to send him an application addressed to the Governor, for a pardon. Mr. Ayres said that he had no objection to taking either of the two courses.

IN REPLY the Attorney-General said that he had no objection to the Governor's doing as he pleased in the matter. He said that the Legislature could take any action affecting the execution of the sentence, as the Governor also has the power to pardon or commute any criminal. The Attorney-General's department is as separate and distinct from the Executive department as the judicial department. The Legislature, in requesting the Governor to pardon or commute the sentence of a criminal, is not interfering with the Executive's power.

THE SENATOR'S REMAINS.—Senator Logan's remains were removed last Thursday from his late residence to the rotunda of the Capitol, which had been draped in black. Prayer was offered by the pastor before the removal, and the remains were then escorted to the Capitol by uniformed platoons of Grand Army men. The funeral cortege reached the Capitol at 1:30, where a crowd of 1,000 persons had already assembled. At 2 o'clock the lid of the casket was removed, and the public was permitted to view the remains. The casket rested upon the bier which supported President Lincoln and Garfield, Chief Justice Taney and Lincoln, Chief Justice Chase and Representative Thos. Stevens. The heavy black cloth with which it is covered was last used on the occasion of President Lincoln's funeral. Military guards of honor, fully uniformed and accoutred, stood on either side of the bier.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to even roughly estimate the number of persons who passed through the rotunda of the Capitol Thursday to pay the last mark of respect to the remains of Gen. Logan, though it is known that many thousands did so.

CEREMONIES AND FUNERAL CHANGES IN THE CAPITOL.

The associated press despatch says that the casket Thursday night, which had been encoffined in the rotunda, was placed Friday morning to a heavy fog and almost a rainfall. Two inches of snow, snow and ice, which covered the ground, made marching and all outdoor exercise a thing to be dreaded. However, great crowds made their way from early morning towards the Capitol to review the remains of the dead statesman, and the time of lying in state was too short to give an opportunity for all to pass by.

AT 11 o'clock the doors were closed to the general public, and while two platoons of Grand Army men filed on either side of the bier the undertaker screwed down the lid of the casket. A belated delegation of friends from the city arrived a few minutes later and the casket was reopened to enable them to take a last look at the body. At 12:10 the pall-bearers took their places and the casket was carried to the Senate Chamber. The Hall of the Senate was tastefully though not elaborately draped, and the casket was placed in the center of the room, the innermost row from the left was covered with crape. The clerk's desk was almost hidden in a bank of floral emblems, flanked on the right and left respectively by a huge anchor of white and an immense representation of the badge of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Two or three hundred additional chairs had been arranged in rows for the accommodation of those who had been invited to do honor to the deceased. Senators came in singly or in pairs and took their seats assigned them on the left of the presiding officer's desk, leaving the three front rows vacant.

AS A SPEECH before 12 o'clock, clad in their silken robes of ice, entered without formal announcement Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Bradley, Gray, Field and Matthews, together with the members of the Supreme Court, and took the seats assigned them to the right of the presiding officer's desk. Behind them came the members of the House of Representatives, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of whom came in uniform, were ushered to seats upon the right, and behind them came the representatives of the various States, Territories and Possessions, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of whom came in uniform, were ushered to seats upon the right, and behind them came the representatives of the various States, Territories and Possessions, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket.

THE GALERIES were thoroughly filled, though, thanks to the admirable police arrangements planned by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, there was no crowding and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings. The seats reserved for the family of the President were occupied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Polson, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lammot.

AT 12 o'clock a hush fell over the assembly, and as the procession of mourners entered the north door of the Chamber every occupant of a seat upon the floor rose to his feet. The casket, which was supported by her son, John A. Logan, Jr., Major and Mrs. Tucker and their son, Logan, Logan, Colonel and Mrs. Logan, Logan, brothers of the General; Miss Ards, the affianced of John A. Logan, Jr., and Mary Brady, a cherished friend of the family, and the members of the household, composed the mourning procession. They were ushered to seats upon the left front.

THE FOLLOWING mourners came before the front of the casket: Mrs. Sherman, the widow of the late General Sherman, the officiating clergyman; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; Bishop Andrews, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia, former pastor of the Metropolitan church of that city; the honorary pall-bearers were Gen. Sherman, Rev. E. C. Church, and Rev. Stauford, Postmaster-General Vilas, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, C. H. Andrews, Col. G. A. Milam and Gen. John A. Logan, Jr. They were saluted of black, with shoulder-knots of black and white ribbons. They formed in two lines as they came within the hall, between which passed the pall-bearers of the Grand Army men bearing the casket.

THE CONGRESSIONAL committee were wide awake. The honorary pall-bearers and the committee were conducted to seats on the left center. Senator Sherman presided over the funeral. The solemn services were begun by the reading of the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the Senate do respectfully resolve, that the death of the late Senator Logan, a noble and patriotic citizen, and a devoted friend of the Union, is a great loss to the country, and that the Senate do hereby extend to the family of the late Senator Logan, and to the members of his household, the sympathy and condolence of the Senate." The resolutions were read by Dr. Newman. At the close of the funeral oration a benediction was pronounced, and then at the word of the presiding officer the casket was removed. The funeral procession reformed in the assigned order and filed out of the Capitol building. On the piazza in front of the Capitol were ranged the carriages which were to bear the various committees and the invited guests to the cemetery.

SENATOR JOHN A. LOGAN'S REMAINS.

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Behind these were ranged the military organizations which were to form the escort standing at parade rest. Upon the high marble steps leading to the Senate Chamber were ranged the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of whom came in uniform, were ushered to seats upon the right, and behind them came the representatives of the various States, Territories and Possessions, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket.

THE GALERIES were thoroughly filled, though, thanks to the admirable police arrangements planned by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, there was no crowding and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings. The seats reserved for the family of the President were occupied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Polson, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lammot.

AT 12 o'clock a hush fell over the assembly, and as the procession of mourners entered the north door of the Chamber every occupant of a seat upon the floor rose to his feet. The casket, which was supported by her son, John A. Logan, Jr., Major and Mrs. Tucker and their son, Logan, Logan, Colonel and Mrs. Logan, Logan, brothers of the General; Miss Ards, the affianced of John A. Logan, Jr., and Mary Brady, a cherished friend of the family, and the members of the household, composed the mourning procession. They were ushered to seats upon the left front.

THE FOLLOWING mourners came before the front of the casket: Mrs. Sherman, the widow of the late General Sherman, the officiating clergyman; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; Bishop Andrews, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia, former pastor of the Metropolitan church of that city; the honorary pall-bearers were Gen. Sherman, Rev. E. C. Church, and Rev. Stauford, Postmaster-General Vilas, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, C. H. Andrews, Col. G. A. Milam and Gen. John A. Logan, Jr. They were saluted of black, with shoulder-knots of black and white ribbons. They formed in two lines as they came within the hall, between which passed the pall-bearers of the Grand Army men bearing the casket.

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Mr. Massey and the Virginia Democrat.—Lieutenant-Governor John E. Massey has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that an extra session of the Virginia Legislature is necessary, and should be called by the Governor, but dissents from the position taken by the Richmond Dispatch that "it would be well for Mr. Barbour to call a meeting of the Democratic State central committee to settle upon the policy of the party with respect to this matter." Mr. Massey says that the Governor ought not to be controlled by partisan considerations or motives in his action upon so important a matter, affecting all the people of the State, and that the action of any party, through its leaders, would place him in an unenviable position. In reply to the question, "What can the Legislature do with regard to the public debt?" Mr. Massey gives the following answer: "1. It is impossible to prolong the funding, under the Riddleberger bill, of any bond from which the coupon, which matures July 1, 1887, has been detached.

"2. It is impossible to even roughly estimate the number of persons who passed through the rotunda of the Capitol Thursday to pay the last mark of respect to the remains of Gen. Logan, though it is known that many thousands did so.

CEREMONIES AND FUNERAL CHANGES IN THE CAPITOL.

The associated press despatch says that the casket Thursday night, which had been encoffined in the rotunda, was placed Friday morning to a heavy fog and almost a rainfall. Two inches of snow, snow and ice, which covered the ground, made marching and all outdoor exercise a thing to be dreaded. However, great crowds made their way from early morning towards the Capitol to review the remains of the dead statesman, and the time of lying in state was too short to give an opportunity for all to pass by.

AT 11 o'clock the doors were closed to the general public, and while two platoons of Grand Army men filed on either side of the bier the undertaker screwed down the lid of the casket. A belated delegation of friends from the city arrived a few minutes later and the casket was reopened to enable them to take a last look at the body. At 12:10 the pall-bearers took their places and the casket was carried to the Senate Chamber. The Hall of the Senate was tastefully though not elaborately draped, and the casket was placed in the center of the room, the innermost row from the left was covered with crape. The clerk's desk was almost hidden in a bank of floral emblems, flanked on the right and left respectively by a huge anchor of white and an immense representation of the badge of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Two or three hundred additional chairs had been arranged in rows for the accommodation of those who had been invited to do honor to the deceased. Senators came in singly or in pairs and took their seats assigned them on the left of the presiding officer's desk, leaving the three front rows vacant.

AS A SPEECH before 12 o'clock, clad in their silken robes of ice, entered without formal announcement Chief Justice Waite and Associate Justices Bradley, Gray, Field and Matthews, together with the members of the Supreme Court, and took the seats assigned them to the right of the presiding officer's desk. Behind them came the members of the House of Representatives, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of whom came in uniform, were ushered to seats upon the right, and behind them came the representatives of the various States, Territories and Possessions, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the officers of that body, and were conducted to their seats in rear of the casket.

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