WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The interest of the Newport world has been divided this week between the amateur theatricals at the Casino and the lawn tennis tournament. Two representations of the comedy of "False Colors" were given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the second, of course, being vastly superior to the first. The stars of the evening were unquestionably Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. Peter Marié, who brought down the house by their brightness and originality, although neither of them could be said to personate characters of any poetical or romantic interest. Mrs. James B. Potter gave her usual lady-like interpretation of her part, and excited the envy and admiration of the feminine portion of the audience by the perfection of her costumes. The Messrs. Cushing, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Miss Oakton, and Miss Osgiricks all contributed largely to the success of the occasion.

Mr. Peter Marié gave a supper to the actors and about sixty of their friends on the last night of the performance, during which he proposed the health of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and the thanks of the company for her valuable assistance and co-operation. Mrs. Howe's reply was very bright and apt, and her playful warnings of the dangers of sailing under false colors were fully appreciated and enjoyed by her audience. Miss Montague, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Potter, Miss Rives, Miss Mary Alice Townsend, Count Lippe Weissenfelt, and, indeed, all the cream of Newport society were present at this supper.

The visit of the Coaching Club to Lenox as guests of Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn, which was confidently talked of for last week, has been postponed until later in the autumn. Indeed, it is said that coaches and coachmen are all wanted in Newport during this harvest moon, which will shortly be flooding mountain and sea with its silvery light and coaching parties by moonlight with woodcock suppers at the Casino on their return are likely to be as popular and frequent this month as they were at the time of the last full moon. There is no falling off as yet in the number and variety of entertainments, nor in the spirit and energy which has been a feature of Newport life this season. Invitations are out for a large dinner at Mr. Pierre Lorillard's on the 7th, and for several other entertainments at the cottages.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Douglas Robinson and Mr. H. B. Wolryche-Whitmore was celebrated on Tuesday last at Henderson Home, in Herkimer County, and was a small but very picturesque and interesting country wedding, in almost every respect quite unlike the conventional church wedding of the age and country that we live in. The company, who were nearly all guests in the house, assembled at noon in the spacious entrance hall of the mansion, which is almost baronial in its size and quaint old decoration, and where a temporary altar had been erected, furnished with chancel rails and tastefully dressed with sunflowers, daisies, cats' tails, and other field flowers. The bride and her train of six attendant maidens entered from the front porch, the organ, which occupies one side of the hall, sending forth at the moment the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bridal group, apart from its mediæval surroundings, was a striking and effective one, the bride being almost enveloped in old point lace, an heirloom in the Douglas family, and the bridesmaids, who included among their number some of the loveliest society belles, wearing dresses of soft India mull, with row upon row of Breton lace adorning waist and skirt. Large Gainsborough hats, with sweeping white plumes, completed the very becoming costume. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Bears, an old friend of the family, who had baptized the bride in her infancy. A handsome collation and much pleasant chat filled up the intervening hour before the departure of the bride and bridegroom, who went off in an open phaeton, Mr. Whitmore holding the reins, amid a shower of rice and other emblematic tokens of good luck and good will. Among the guests who were present were Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and the Misses Roosevelt, Miss Emily Isolin, Miss Maria Anderson, Miss Lucy Tuckerman, Miss Grace Parish, the Misses Jean and Alice Turnbull, Miss Annie Townsend, Miss Camilla Hoyt, Mrs. S. Gouverneur, Mrs. Macaulay Birkhead, and Mrs. Warfield of Baltimore, Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. Farley Cox, Messrs. Stratton, Wilmer, Emlyn, Roosevelt, Wyllys Betts, Samuel Colgate, Beekman, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Miss Aymar, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish and Miss Parish were among those who drove over from Richfield Springs for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Wolryche-Whitmore will sail in the steamer of Sept. 14, for England, where their future home will be.

Miss Adelaide Eugenia, only child of the late Moses Y. Tilden, eldest brother of ex-Gov. Tilden, will be married on Wednesday next to Mr. R. Douglass Buchanan of New York. The wedding will take place at Greystone, Gov. Tilden's country residence on the Hudson, and will be strictly private, as only the relatives, of which there is a large circle, and most intimate friends of the bride and groom will be present. The invitations are issued in the name of Mrs. Tilden, mother of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, father of the groom, will perform the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Rogers and Mr. Charles Minton is announced to take place this autumn. So is the engagement of Miss Augusta Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Edward Lawrence of Bayside, L. I., to Mr. Thomas Pratt, as is also that of Miss Sarah Lawrence to Mr. Frank Ades.

The report of the engagement of Miss Bronson and Mr. Hamersley is, we are told, absolutely without foundation.

There has been no cessation whatever in the gayety of New London, nor will there be until after the unusual festivities attending the Groton celebration. Capt. McCrea gave another very large and pleasant reception on board the Tennessee on Saturday last, at which nearly all the Pequot colony were present; and as the Government frigates, of which there are to be several in the harbor, arrive, entertainments of this kind will multiply, and be promptly responded to by the cottagers.

The ball given by Mrs. Nelson Borland was a very pretty affair, with illuminated grounds, in which were unlimited opportunities for tête-à-têtes and flirtations, lovely flowers, and a brilliant assemblage of New London's summer society. The german, which was led by Mr. J. Cunningham of Boston, was a large one, with beautiful floral favors, and was apparently enjoyed by all who took part in it.

Miss Clara Peiter's original and spirited enterprise at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, has been a success, if not financially, a decided success. The club-house over which Miss Potter has presided during the summer months has been filled from first to last with charming people, many of them members of her own family connection, who have derived the most unqualified enjoyment from their visits, and all of whom hope to have the opportunity of returning next year. The out-of-door life, the rowing, shooting, climbing, and tennis playing have brought back the roses to many pale cheeks, and sent home their owners bronzed and invigorated, as Newport or even Mount Desert life could never do. The only drawback to perfect enjoyment in the Adirondacks is the number of invalids to be met with at every turn, who are sent there by injudicious medical advisers, with the insane idea that the dry mountain breezes will restore lungs already completely destroyed by pulmonary disease. The frequent dampness, the exposed life, and the absence of home comforts and alleviations frequently hasten the end of these poor sufferers, and a gloom has thus been cast over many farm houses and households this summer. One gentleman assured us that he and his party "travelled all the way from Paul Smith's to New York city with six lung boxes." Rather a ghastly accompaniment to a party of pleasure.

Early Fall Underwear.

[illegible]

FROM A VIRGINIA WATERING PLACE.

CAPON SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 28.—Here we are in the very heart of primitive Virginia, with mountains before, mountains behind, and trees, which probably have formed part of a primeval forest, making a dense shade around the huge white building, with green blinds and wide verandas, which forms the favorite summer resort of the F. F. V.'s of Virginia and Carolina.

We reached here by a tedious stage drive of fifteen miles from Winchester, which looked a wreck as we passed it, the beautiful country places of the Hays, the Meads, the Nelsons, Burrills, and Pages all swept away by the tide of war and turned into boarding houses, or even, in some cases, into negro tenements. After leaving the rail and plunging into these mountains, we found the same old Virginny as of yore, the rough roads, the negro driver, the old slipshod ways. Progress evidently has not entered here, and modern improvements are unknown. We asked Charley, our coachman, where he came from. "I was raised here. My father came out of the Burrill estate," was the reply. "Were you in the war; did you fight?" we inquired. "I fit for all the bread and meat I got; that's all the fightin' I done," was the not very chivalrous rejoinder. When we reached the country Post Office (always stores by the roadside), out would come the mountaineers to look at us and ask the news. Such curious specimens of humanity as they were! The men in suits of butternut, which is homespun, lived with walnut hulls, and the women with tasteless sunbonnets. They looked like Shem, Ham, and Japhet and their wives coming out of Noyah's Ark.

Crossing the North Mountain, where the scenery is superb, reminding me of the Rhone valley in Switzerland, we reached here at nightfall, and were refreshed by a delicious supper of game and mountain mutton, with an endless variety of corn cakes and hot bread. The servants are all black, and dress in white. They live on bacon and cabbage, and do not require ten three times a day. Among the guests I found hosts of old friends. Mr. John Travers, aged 91, the father of Mr. John Travers of New York; Dr. Tyler of Georgetown, the Dangerfields of Alexandria, the Davidses of Winchester, and representatives of the Minor, Tucker, Cheatham, and Chisholm families of Charleston.

There is no lack of occupation here for the summer days. The ladies ride every morning, as do the children of every age, even as young as three years, and they bathe swim, climb the mountains, and dance in the evening. The men hunt, fish, and go deer stalking at night. Last week we had a tournament, which was really quite as interesting as polo, as the riders were perfect horsemen, and performed their feats of strength and skill with wonderful precision and regularity. One of the "Knights of the Valley" was a young fellow whose father was one of the Ashbys of the Black Horse Cavalry so well known during the war. Nine times in succession, his horse at full speed, he caught on the point of his lance small rings, suspended from the boughs of trees by a bit of wire, the rings being about 100 feet apart. Several other knights followed, and did almost equally well, but young Ashby received the crown, which he presented to the lady whose colors he wore at the coronation in the evening. This young fellow, I am told, has won the victor in twenty-three tourneys, and has crowned the same number of queens. The evening festivities were kept up until a late hour, and it was pleasant to see the perfect enjoyment of these simple-minded, unpretending people. The girls in cotton frocks and sored satins, with sweet, low voices and gentle manners, were certainly a contrast to Newport and Saratoga belles, but I doubt whether they are not in the long run a happier and more contented race than their beautiful, luxurious Northern sisters. As for myself, I can say, in all, my visit to this resort has given me quite as much pleasure as anything I have done this summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Kiralfy "Strogoff" at the Academy of Music.

"Michael Strogoff" number two appeared last evening at the Academy of Music, and the immense building was packed in every part by an audience very much mixed in its character. At 8 o'clock people were jammed at the entrance in a complete blockade, in which women were indiscriminately jostled and pushed by the ruder patrons of the drama of dishabille. The police of the establishment shouted alternately, "Hands on your pocketbooks" and "Get your bill-board tickets stamped," and altogether the confusion and disorder were as unpleasant as they were unnecessary. All the standing room in the theatre was occupied, and as far as numbers were concerned the management could congratulate itself.

The dramatic part of the entertainment is indifferently constructed and poorly acted. It is not quite so good a version as that presented at Booth's, but the comedy parts of the two newspaper correspondents are better developed, and have humor enough in them to sustain it fairly. They are well played by Mr. George R. Eldson as *Sharp*, the American, and Mr. Allan Thomas as *Blount*, the English correspondent. The play is subordinate throughout to the spectacle, and it serves to keep alive a certain interest in the movement of the piece, which is all that is expected of it. In the matter of spectacle, however, the Kiralfys leave the Booth management behind. They use tinsel, grit, and paint with a lavish hand; they crowd their stage with gay costumes; they manage their ballet with insidious and reprehensible art, and they deck out in gorgeous caparisons the fiery car horses of the Russians and the Tartars. These noble animals would be less exposed to recognition by the audience if they were much more attractive if they were painted on the scenes. They would be less noisy, and they would not put their legs through the temporary staging and tumble the Kiralfy mouzhks off their backs. Besides, they would be less exposed to recognition by the audience if they were without its drawbacks.

But the strength of the Kiralfy "Strogoff" lies in its ballet, in the numerousness of the same, its general individual symmetry, its sparseness of attire, and its thoughtful indecency. The art of conventional immorality has been deeply studied in the Kiralfy ballet there is an apparent an ingenious affectation of prudery on the one hand, and on the other the extreme of candor.

It is to be presumed that "Strogoff" will succeed at the Academy. It is brilliant as a spectacle; its events, which are loud, its towns are copious, its scenes are well mounted, and there is no end to the red fire and the calcium light. It is the highest known form of "Black Crook" that is at present available for the deterioration of the public morals.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"Michael Strogoff" is continued at Booth's Theatre.

"The Mayor" occupies the stage of Harrigan and Hart's new theatre.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be given this week at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre.

"Hercules" or "Hercules Gold" is to be the attraction this week at the Windsor Theatre.

On next Wednesday Mr. Daly's new play of "Quits" will be produced at his theatre.

"The Magistrate" will be produced at Mr. McCaull's Bijou Opera House to-morrow evening.

The Harrison company will appear this week in their entertainment entitled "Pinafore," at the Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Lyndall's military band is to discourse music to-day at Rudolf Bunk's conservatory at the Washington Concert Hall this evening.

Miss Minnie Lee continues to delight large audiences at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre, in the part of the heroine in Bartley Campbell's play of "My Geraldine."

On next Saturday evening the inimitable Hanlon-Lees will open their new pantomime at Wallack's Park Theatre in their adaptation entitled "Le Voyage en Chine."

Edward Bennett appears this evening, and every second evening following during the week, at Koster & Bial's in a new and magnificent specialty, the Specialist, or Sixteen Years Ago." On this third week at the Stand-and-Deliver, Mr. Wm. Bonn, the celebrated Dutch comedian, in his "Messrs. Gerr from Darkis Section" has been very well received.

Tomorrow evening Mr. Haverly will present "The Mikado" with Mr. Wilbur Cross as Nanki-Poo, at his Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's drama of "Snuff" having passed quietly away last evening.

The regular season at Niblo's Garden opens to-morrow evening with the production of "The World," which will be presented with the same scenery that excited the admiration of the audiences at Wallack's Theatre last spring and summer.

The San Francisco Minstrels will open their popular opera house to-morrow evening. They are, if possible, stronger than ever before in the estimation of the amusement loving public, and their season will undoubtedly be one of unusual prosperity.

"My Partner" continues to draw large audiences to the Grand Opera House. It will be followed on the 12th inst. by the reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight, in their new play of Baron Rudolph, "written for them by Mr. Bronson Howard.

The 200th performance of "The Professor" at the Madison Square Theatre will take place on next Thursday evening, and the event will be commemorated by the distribution of some appropriate souvenirs. In October a new play by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will be produced.

Among the best announcements of the season is that of Mr. Bellew's entertainment at the Union Square Theatre, where he is not to appear in the personal style, but as Hamlet. The "Hamlet" will be produced for two weeks, beginning on the 12th inst., and it will be a great pleasure to see our best comedian emerge from the time-worn character to which he has gone so often probably linked and associated with his name, in a character he can make his own. Mr. Bellew is a Shakspeare student, and rather prides himself on the fact that our stage has in other and his interpretation that character will be most welcome. His supporting company will be made up of Mr. Wallack, Mr. John Drew, Mr. A. Shaw, Miss Ada Rehan, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Miss Rosecrans, Miss Rose Wilder Coghlan, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Thomas Jefferson.

A bottle of Dr. Tobias's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, will cure the most obstinate case with one dose, sold by all druggists. Depot, 440 Canal st. Price $1.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S INABILITY.

Opinions of Col. Bliss and Thurlow Weed About the Vice-President's Duty.

Col. George Bliss said yesterday, in reply to a request for his opinion upon the inability of the President:

"My judgment is, in general terms, that until Congress shall by statute provide some officer or body or tribunal that may determine when inability exists, and whether it continues, there is no power in the Vice-President to assume to act as President so long as there is life in the President's body, except in certain cases.

"In the first place, the President may by formal instrument declare his own inability. In such a case I think the Vice-President not only has a right to act, but that it would become his duty to act. At the same time, even in that case, you will perceive, there are difficulties. The Constitution never could have intended that the President might, under all circumstances and of his own will, devolve the duties of the President upon the Vice-President. It could not have intended that the President, wanting to go off and attend to some other business, should be able to file an instrument declaring that while going away he wanted the Vice-President to attend to official business. But I do not think there can be any question that, if the President went out of the United States and filed a certificate that he intended going at a given time, and on that day did go, there would be an inability to act; for I have no idea that if the President were out of the country he could continue to act as President.

"Now, suppose the case of a President being in full health, who should file a certificate that in consequence of physical inability he wanted the Vice-President to assume his powers. That would hardly be a case, it seems to me, where it would be right for the Vice-President to act, though there would be a formal certificate of the President. So, you see, that even in the case of a President who makes such a certificate as I suppose, there must be some qualification, some limitation, and those are matters that it is almost impossible to fix beforehand or to define. My own impression would be that if the President gave such a certificate, unless there existed the condition of things which clearly showed that the certificate was incorrect, it would be the duty of the Vice-President to act.

"But another case in which, it seems to me, the Vice-President could come in and act, the President still being alive, would be a case where the President became crazy. Even then the Vice-President is not to decide for himself that the President is out of his mind. If there had been any Vice-President in the days of Andy Johnson, I do not think there would have been any question at all in his mind that the President was out of his head. But if, it being supposed that the President was crazy, proceedings were taken in a court to declare the individual who was in the office, as an individual and not as President, insane, I have no question that that would constitute a case in which it would be right to have the Vice-President assume the office.

"Now, there does not occur to me any case other than those in which the Vice-President has a right to act until Congress shall by statute have provided for the determination of the existence of the inability which the Constitution calls for. That is a thing, like various other clauses in the Constitution, which has never been put in the way to be made operative by legislation, because the necessity never has arisen. My judgment is that the power, beyond all question, exists; that the power, which always exists in the general clause which gives power to carry out the provisions of the Constitution.

"It does not seem to me that the Cabinet has any more authority to call upon the Vice-President to assume the office of President than any other body of men. The Cabinet, you know, they are simply heads of departments of the Government. It has been suggested that if the physicians about the President certify to his inability, and the Cabinet concurs, the Vice-President has then a right to act; that he must wait for the concurrence of the Cabinet as evidence for him that inability exists, and that thereupon he may assume the powers of the Presidency. But I cannot think that that will ever be held to be a correct construction of the Constitution, for just this reason: Suppose the doctors, not the Cabinet, and the Cabinet—not the present Cabinet and the present doctors, but some Cabinet and some doctors—should say to the Vice-President that the inability of the President existed, and he must assume the reins of government, and he should, since three months there the same Cabinet and the same doctors say to the Vice-President, 'We think that the inability has ceased to exist, and you should retire.' Suppose the Vice-President should reply, 'I agreed with you in the opinion about the President's condition when you put your hand to it; I do not agree with you now, because I think the inability still continues, and I am not going to retire.' We should then have reached a condition of government which is the chronic condition of the Spanish republics. I do not believe that anything that would put the Vice-President in a position where he would be held to be the meaning of the Constitution.

"Of course, nobody supposes that should Gen. Arthur act as President, and should it subsequently be alleged in any formal manner that the inability which he assumed to end, he was a remain. But you are to test constitutional provisions not by individuals, but by possible results. It must be remembered that in the case of George III., who became insane, he was alternately insane and well three times. I do not remember whether the Prince of Wales ever assumed the powers of Regent, ever laid them down actually, but after the act of Parliament had been passed, and after the making of regulations in connection with his assuming powers as Regent, George III. did become sane and exercise his functions.

"I do not think that there is the least analogy to the case of the President and Vice-President of a mere corporation or association where, if the President does not happen to attend, the Vice-President assumes to act. It is simply a case of a formal vote, and that does not pass to anybody else except under a special condition of the facts. I do not think the substitute, whoever he might be, would be in such a case considered a proper person to say whether the special condition of the facts had arisen.

"Anything like a formal vote upon anything possessing mere governmental functions is apt to be deceptive. At any rate it seems to me that the question of the construction of the Constitution is to be settled on entirely different principles than in almost any other case. I can imagine a condition of things where the Vice-President, exercising something which might be called war powers—taking a great responsibility such as is taken in war times—might possibly assume to act when none of the states of things of which I have spoken had arisen. It may be that there ought to be added to the contingencies under which the Vice-President should assume to act one of the classes which I have not suggested. That is suppose in time of war the President were captured. Suppose that during the rebellion, as has been charged Wilkes Booth at one time intended, the President had been captured, and had been run out into the Confederacy. In such a case, of course, the Vice-President would assume to act, and it is quite likely that it would be held that such assumption would come under the extraordinary powers that are exercised in time of war. But it would be a defined case of inability. And yet there are difficulties about it, because, even in such a case, that assumption is that the Vice-President is to decide whether the President has been captured or not an open question, the Vice-President acting on the weight of evidence. Since it is possible that a bad and ambitious Vice-President, in a matter which so vitally concerned him personally, might regard as evidence, matters which did not carry any conviction to any body else, this principle is a very dangerous one to advocate."

THURLOW WEED'S VIEWS.

The venerable Thurlow Weed said: "I have reflected anxiously upon this contingency, and, so far as my reflection goes, I do not think that there should be any serious difference of opinion on the subject. I think it is very clear that, if we can divest our minds of personal or party feeling, we shall be united in the opinion that, from the time the assassin's bullet struck the President down, up to this time his inability has been precisely what is contemplated by the Constitution. But, by common consent, we have all, or the opinion that, while there was nothing pressing upon the executive department of great importance, it was wise and forbearing on the part of the Vice-President and the Cabinet to remain quiet and leave the question open. If Congress should, however, be convoked in an emergency, it would become imperative, in my judgment, for the Vice-President to assume executive functions. Or, if the President's inability should be so much protracted as to accumulate important questions requiring executive action, the inability provision of the Constitution would, I think, apply. The Cabinet is certainly the best judge of the time at which the public welfare demands such a change. In such an event, should the President's inability cease, and his ability to discharge the duties of his office return, the Vice-President would, of course, resume his own position. Gen. Arthur would, undoubtedly, retire in such an event. This is a question of fact rather than of law. It is a matter of a constitutional provision, and when the President has been, as we know, for two months in a condition which utterly unfitted him for the discharge of his duties, the inability contemplated by the Constitution exists. But, so far, there has been no emergency that has caused the public interest to suffer, and rendered it necessary that the Vice-President should assume to act on that provision. If the present state of affairs is to continue much longer, I do not know that the necessity for such action would not come. It certainly would come if Congress should be convened, or if the President's severe illness should continue. In either event provision must be made for the discharge of executive duties. This subject should be one of mutual consideration between the Vice-President and the Cabinet. The Cabinet are informed as to what the circumstances require. It is an issue of construction that requires good sense and patriotism. Honest, fair minded men having equal opportunities of forming a judgment, should not disagree. The President, in his unfavorable and suffering condition, should not be troubled with any of the executive duties, and he evidently has not been. If, therefore, he cannot be consulted, clearly, when the pressure of a subject of importance comes up, there should be some one to act as the Constitution provides. As to the question as to whether the Vice-President will step out or not when the President's ability returns, it is an extravagant presumption that any Vice-President would resist the President's resumption of his office. The question would be speedily settled by the fact that the President has an unquestionably clear title to his office, and could resume it summarily. But, after all, if we allow feeling to come in and bias our judgment as to this subject, we are afloat. Without it I do not regard it as a difficult question."

A CABINET CONFERENCE.

Nothing Made Public, but the Disability Question Thought to have been Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The *Star* says: "A Cabinet conference was held this morning at the State Department. All the members of the Cabinet were present. The session lasted over an hour. None of the members will disclose what the object of the meeting was. It is believed that some plan was discussed whereby in case of the moving of the President the Vice-President will be called to exercise the functions of the Executive office. A rumor afloat is that the Cabinet will request in writing an opinion at the hands of the surgeons as to how long, in their opinion, it will take the President to sufficiently convalesce to assume the duties of the Presidential office. This opinion will be made known to the President, who will thereupon request the Vice-President to act as President for the length of time set forth in the report of the surgeons. The condition of the public business in the several departments was reviewed, and it is believed the question of the necessity for some executive action pending the President's temporary inability to act was discussed, though the invariable response to all inquiries whether this matter was under discussion was a declination to speak upon the subject. One member of the Cabinet, to the query, 'Mr. Secretary, was it thought necessary to have another President at present?' replied, 'I trust it will not be necessary.' Other than this the honorable Secretary persisted in remaining non-committal."

DR. DOLLINGER UPON THE JEWS OF EUROPE.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—At the annual session of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences the President of the academy, Dr. Von Döllinger delivered an address "Upon the Later History of the Jewish People." After referring to the sharp division between the Jews and their friends on one hand and the enemies of the race on the other, the speaker called particular attention to the surprising fact that the conflict raged most violently in the capital city of the German empire. South Germany, he said, had been drawn into the movement much less than north Germany, but the insidious influences at work in the north were not without power elsewhere; and in our day it will not do for science, as formerly, to be content to remain at a distance from the theatre of active life. On the contrary, she must take part in the consideration of the problems imposed upon our age, and with all her strength endeavor to furnish satisfactory answers to the questions of the day.

The experiences of the Jewish people, continued the speaker in effect, are perhaps the most wonderful of all the world's history. In fact to which the thought that we alone are in possession of salvation-bearing truth, and are therefore at liberty to take any steps that may be necessary to make this truth efficacious, has largely contributed. The Christian religion has formed a true understanding of righteousness in the conception of love for our neighbor according to the measure of love for ourselves; but this conception thousands upon thousands have failed to understand, and have violated.

One of the vital questions of the present day is how Christianity is to be made to import itself toward Judaism and the Jewish race. According to the oldest Christian doctrine, the Jewish people is to be regarded as a brother temporarily gone astray, who will sooner or later return to the paternal mansion, but always as one who is the heir of divine mandates, and it is made a duty of true Christians to maintain paternal and hopeful love toward the erring brother.

The speaker then traced the course of history, showing how, later, the Christian Church ceased to be filled with charity for the race and became grounded instead by jealousy; how at last the persecution of the Jews was regarded in the Christian Church as a merit, and how they were finally literally forced to turn to money dealing and traffic as the only occupations open to them. It was the Christian who first made the Jew "Jew," the bloodless, the usurer (as we learn from his Merchant of Venice). Thus we learn from history. It is true that since the Reformation the condition of the Jews has become constantly more favorable, and the prophecy, according to which the Jewish people would have become dispersed throughout the world and persecution to a small remainder, has proven untrue, since, as a matter of fact, their number is unquestionably far greater in our day than at any time of the past, even during the period of their independent existence as a nation. The Jewish people, notwithstanding all their severe experiences and the many efforts aimed at their destruction, have not diminished in number; on the contrary, they have steadily grown. Political and civil equality has been secured by them, they sit in parliaments and municipal representative assemblies, they are admitted as professors to almost all universities, and the number of studying youth that crowd to hear the instruction of these teachers grows with every day; the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" seems to be gaining constantly in influence. The virtues of moderation and self-denial, well-regulated family life, for which the Jews did so much in the weary days of the Middle Ages to preserve the Jewish people against destruction, have not departed from that people to-day; and their commingling with Christendom, and their going over to the latter, have become more frequent and extensive.

It is true that these lights are not without their shadows also. The worst thing to be said of the Hebrew race is unquestionably their gaining advantage in traffic and monetary dealings over the rural population. But to hold responsible for this wrong the unjustifiable. The same thing is true concerning other faults. Christians and Jews are both guilty of them, and must share the blame between them. But since the reform movement within the race it has begun to assume a new shape and attitude in Germany, France, England, and in Western Europe it has cut loose from the Talmud, discarded former prejudices, and drawn nearer to the people and the ideas of Christendom. At present it is precisely in Germany that we find in the leaders in spiritual and intellectual activity within the Mosaic faith. The German rabbis are now in possession of that religious literature by which their fellow believers in other countries are nourished. The German Jew thinks, in all things that appertain to social and political life, as a German; and since our education and civilization have issued forth out of Christianity, the Israelite also must, consciously or unconsciously, think and act in Christian fashion; as, for instance, in regard to marriage, which is treated by him from the Christian standpoint.

All this we are bound to be justified in perpetuating the sins and prejudices of their ancestors and wreaking hatred upon the descendants of this persecuted race? This has already covered the countries of Europe too deeply with shame, and due to us and our descendants if the spirit in which the Israelites in Germany, France, and England have been treated in the past be ever revived.

Political History.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Republican ex-Congressman of Illinois, was in Kansas City a week or ten days ago, and had a free talk with some friends about Republican politics in Buffalo, concerning which the Doctor of late years has been well posted. Among other inside reminiscences of last fall's campaign he told the following:

I remember at the time of the election how startled and his followers seemed and colored the support of Conkling. Being the election both Garfield and Conkling wanted to be sure of the support of Conkling, he wrote a letter to the leading Republican paper of that section, and took pains to be plain and aware him that if he (Garfield) was elected President he would not forget the part played by Conkling and his friends in New York. Now, this was a very peculiar thing to say to the editor of this paper.

In the *News* of last evening Dr. Pierce corrects the substantial truth of what the Kansas City news reported, and adds that "the President made the same remark to the Hon. Richard Crowley and Hon. Cornell, as well as to Jas. D. Warren and myself, and there was no secret in it whatever." The Doctor further explains that the particular word used by the President in giving these assurances to leading Buffalo Stalwarts was not "patronage," but "recognition." But this is, of course, a distinction without a difference, the latter term being merely a well understood political euphemism for the former. A promise of "recognition" which did not include the more substantial equivalent, would have had but small value in the eyes of Messrs. Warren, Crowley, Pierce & Co.

Lady Blanche Murphy and the Pope.

From the London World.

The death of Lord Gainsborough recalls an episode of the time of his ancestors. The Earl had married Campbell, who is well remembered. Lady Blanche Murphy, at the Convent of Sacred Heart, Rome, where she had taken refuge from her husband, Lady Blanche, who had been educated there, and had been made either father or mother of her children, she was at the time of the Pope's flight to Gaeta. The Pope and Queen of Naples exercising the treatment to her parents, whereon, with characteristic Italian and Irish, she took the liberty of asking the Holy Father to be her godfather, and the request was granted, and the Pope, in the midst of the sacred person of the Pope, Pius IX., stood embarrassed between the backs of the chairs and the cards of the other members, called a moment out of his antechamber to the nurse.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c. boxes.

DEATH OF LORENZO DELMONICO.

A World Famous Caterer and a Nephew of the First New York Delmonicos.

Lorenzo Delmonico died in a cottage attached to the Pavilion Hotel at Sharon Springs, New York, at 6 o'clock last night. His disease was a complication of disorders, of which gout was perhaps the chief, and in which nicotine poisoning was a factor. His nephew, Mr. Charles Delmonico, was with him in the last few days of his life. The remains will be brought to this city on Monday, and on Tuesday, probably, will be interred in the family vault under St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street.

Mr. Delmonico was 68 years old, and leaves a widow, but no children of his own. He was a nephew of the original founders of the Delmonico family in America. By his thrift he succeeded to the establishment they had built up, and became its head. He was born in the village of Marengo, at the eastern base of Mount St. Gothard, in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. Thither for years afterward he and his brothers were wont to return to the pretty farm house, where, until 1875, their mother lived and grew ripe in years. The first of the Delmonicos to come to America was John, an uncle of Lorenzo. He was a young sea captain, and came here in 1825 in command of a schooner that was one of the first vessels engaged in the trade between Cuba and this port. The city then lay about the Battery, but the promise of its rapid growth was clear to the Swiss mariner. He went home for his brother Peter, and together, in 1827, they opened a small restaurant under the modest sign "Delmonico Brothers," at 21-25 William street. François, the brother of Lorenzo and the father of the present manager of the up-town house, and Charles Delmonico came over with his uncles.

Lorenzo joined his two uncles and his brother in 1832, when he was but 20 years old. He became at once a clerk in the restaurant and café. At the death of his uncle John, in 1842, Lorenzo became a partner in the restaurant with his uncle Peter. By a close and careful administration of the business, he was enabled, six years later, to buy out the interest of John. Meantime, in addition to the William street restaurant, a small hotel had been opened at 76 Broad street. This was burned in the great fire of 1845. The present building at Beaver and William streets was opened in 1837, and the headquarters of the firm are still there. After the fire, by which the Broad street hotel was destroyed, the business of that place was removed to Broadway at the corner of Morris street. In 1835 Lorenzo brought over to this country his brothers, Constant and Siro, and his cousin John Longhi.

The establishment still standing at Beaver and William streets has an historical interest. It is the only one of the several houses which has permanently held its place, and here it is that Lorenzo, until quite recently he was overcome by ill health, had sat for years watching the table and the money drawer. Here Louis Napoleon when in New York used regularly to dine with his young friend, James Wallack. Here also the Prince de Joinville, commanding the frigate Belle Poule in this port in 1840, took his dinners and his ease.

When in 1840 François, and in 1842 John, died, Lorenzo and Peter were left the heads of the house. In 1848 Lorenzo bought out his Uncle Peter. Lorenzo then took care of the children of François, among them the present Mr. Charles Delmonico, and of the family of Constant as well. From 1846 to 1856 a regular hotel was conducted at 21, 23 and 25 Broadway. It was a fashionable house in the heart of the fashionable neighborhood about the Bowling Green, and many men of means of those early days lived with the Delmonico's. A restaurant was opened in 1855 at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, where it remained until 1873. It was a rendezvous for politicians and lawyers, somewhat in the fashion Delmonico's is now. Many of the chief festivities of the day were enjoyed in its ball and supper room.

The inauguration of a new reign was the opening in 1861 of the place in Fourteenth street at Fifth avenue, in the old Grinnell house. The event was celebrated by a splendid dinner. The house has its associations. There Morse was feted, the Grand Duke Alexis was given a banquet, Dickens was entertained, Gen. Scott, Seward, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant used to meet there. It was chiefly from this house that the Delmonico's of the Delmonicoes went out over the world. The house was abandoned in 1876 when the present establishment at Fifth avenue, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street was opened to the public.

Lorenzo Delmonico married the widow of Mr. Minger, who had two daughters. One of them was married to M. Renault. To her children Lorenzo was grandfather, and, having had no children of his own, the head of the famous house was also the father of all its branches. He cared for innumerable nephews and nieces, as well as for grandchildren of his wife, and these charges he carried to make his life a domestic man. His habits of life were quiet and frugal in the extreme, and it was a business principle with him to be close and exacting in the conduct of his trade and grow in business. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon he was accustomed to sit at the desk in the Beaver street restaurant and watch the receipts. He was never careless, and by his thrift he thrived. In matters of Swiss or French charities he was, however, really big and generous, and in the care of the numerous children who were his wards he watched with affection he was always liberal. His individual fortune is said to amount to over $2,000,000. He always made money, from his earliest days in William street. He met with a very severe loss, however, about twenty years ago. He became President of a steamship company, in which he was induced to take a large interest. The concern collapsed during his absence in Europe, and he was heavily involved. He offered his restaurant and hotel for sale, and made efforts to liquidate his entire debts. He was, however, relieved of his liabilities, and in a few years had made good the half million he lost in the petroleum speculation.

During his later years he had smoked to excess, and the number and strength of the cigars which he daily consumed no doubt added to the complications as a result of which he died. His cigars were made to his order in Havana, and did so much in the weary days of the Middle Ages to preserve the Jewish people against destruction, have not departed from that people to-day; and their commingling with Christendom, and their going over to the latter, have become more frequent and extensive.

TRAVELLING BRIDES AND GROOMS.

Signs by which the Hotel Clerk Knows them and which Have to be Paid For.

"To watch the newly married couples who travel is one of the compensations of our arduous life," said an old hotel clerk the other day.

"How can you tell whether they are newly married or not?" inquired THE SUN reporter to whom this remark was addressed.

"Tell them?" ejaculated the clerk; "I can pick them out as easily as if they carried signs, 'We are just married.'"

"Yes; but how?"

"Well, in the first place, they are always most abundant in the fall and winter. I don't know why it is, but such is the fact. One of the signs of a newly married couple is their spick and span new clothes. Somehow, when people get married they generally get as many new clothes as possible. The bride and groom have new hats and new trunks and new dusters. Then, again, they spend money more freely. When a man is in his honeymoon he generally feels as if he ought to be generous. He has a grateful sort of spirit, and throws his money around as if he wanted to show that the world has used him well. He has put by his money for the occasion, and is not afraid to spend it. He is specially anxious that the bride shall eat and drink of the best. He must have a room with a private parlor, and not up stairs very far, and with a good view. Sometimes he is a little chary of asking for these things, but when we suggest them he always says 'Yes.' Of course it is part of our business to suggest them. We consider that we have the same right to pluck a newly married couple as an undertaker has to pluck bereaved relatives."

"Do they behave differently from other people?"

"I should—well, yes. The husband does not run off to the barroom or the billiard room, as the old married men do. When the old married couple arrive, you may be certain that the first thing the husband does is to take a drink or lounge about the billiard tables, telling his wife that he has some business to attend to.

"Are newly married people bashful?"

"That depends. The widowers and widows don't mind it, but the young people are a little coy. At Niagara Falls we had most of the new couples late in the season, when the regular boarders had left. I have seen as many as a dozen at a time file into the dining room, trying to look as if they had not been married yesterday, but casting furtive glances about to see if they were suspected. The men were specially watchful lest somebody should sit near the brides. One day I thought we should have a fight in the dining room. A strapping big fellow from the West