# THE HISTORY OF MARRIAGE.

*ILLUSTRATED BY REALISTIC AND ELABORATE TABLEAUX.*

**From the Marriage by Capture to the Recent Stanley Wedding—The Entertainment a Part of the Scheme for the Elevation of Women by the Suffrage Association—Both Fun and Solemnity.**

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The inquisitive Bostonians who could squeeze themselves into the Hollis Street Theatre this afternoon witnessed a varied and unique assortment of marriages such as never before dazzled the vision in the nineteenth century. Some were of a sensational nature, and some provoked more mirth than solemnity. But as seen behind the footlights they were all mighty interesting and realistic. The brides were pretty, and more than one young man in the audience wished he might be in the shoes of some of

THE MARRIAGE MARKET OF BABYLON.

the bridegrooms who squeezed the dainty fingers of the blushing damsels by their sides. But it was only a temporary privilege that the bridegrooms enjoyed. The knot which was supposed to bind them was tied so that it broke as soon as the curtain fell, and then the shy maidens were gathered beneath the wings of fond mammas, who trembled a little at the realistic scene before them, while the young men doffed their strange garments and wished they might do it over again with a real minister to do the business. The scenes were repeated ten times, and as many different forms of marriage were portrayed.

These delightful tableaux were arranged by and presented under the auspices of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association. It was one of the best entertainments ever given in Boston. Certainly it lacked nothing in the way of novelty, for nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted. It was an enormous undertaking, but the women were fully equal to the task, as was demonstrated to-day. They called it the "History of Marriage," and as it was presented by the lads and lassies, supported by an occasional grown-up person, it proved much more interesting than a written volume. Of course there was a purpose behind the pretty tableaux, aside from the desire to please. The Women's Suffrage Association has for its object the elevation and progress of women. Everybody knows that the condition of the women of the nineteenth century is a vast improvement over that of the females of earlier times. There are plenty of arguments to prove this, but the bright officials of the association knew how distasteful arguments were to the sterner sex, and didn't try to establish their position in that way. They knew a trick worth two of that. Relying on the truth of the old saying, "Seeing is believing," they prepared an elaborate spectacular version of their side of the case and submitted it to-day for a verdict. It is unnecessary to say that the scheme was an immense success. The people who saw the tableaux found out more about the marriage customs of earlier days than if they had read about it for a month. Each scene portrayed a marked improvement in and elevation of woman's sphere, and when the latest phase was presented in a reproduction of the superb Stanley-Tennant wedding in Westminster Abbey the applause was deafening. It was the crowning success of civilized womanhood.

There was no attempt to lift the veil which hides the future. No boastful prophecies were made. The women who manage the affairs of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association felt that the future could take care of itself in view of the encouraging advances in the past, and they wisely refrained from showing how they intended to act when social customs gave to their sex the privilege of leading to the altar instead of holding them back until as last June. All summer a corps of workers toiled over fantastic and elaborate costumes in which the actors were arrayed. The women know better than the men how much planning and sewing was required to equip 130 actors. In to-day's tableaux there was no chance to use the same costumes in different scenes. A radical change was necessary for each tableau, and so a small army of young women have been stitching for dear life ever since June in order to present the various marriage ceremonies which have marked the rise of woman. Miss Charlotte H. Allen superintended this work, and she surely has reason to feel proud of the success which attended her efforts. The scenes were selected by Miss Allen and by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. Mr. C. P. Flockton of the Boston Museum Company was the dramatic director, and he moulded the embryo actors and actresses with such great success that they did their work like veterans. The drop curtain used to-day was painted for the occasion by Miss Laura Lee, a local artist of much ability. It measures 30x20 feet and is in oil instead of in water colors, as is usual. The subject of the painting is the background of Makowski's celebrated picture of the "Russian Wedding Feast." In addition to this the managers had painted expressly for the "History of Marriage" two entire scenes. These properties, together with the costumes, cost a big sum of money.

In each tableau the curtain was raised for a moment to show the picture. Then it was raised again, and the ceremony was performed in pantomime. With one exception there was not a word spoken from the beginning to the end except by the historian, Mrs. Livermore. The latter related the story of each scene as it was portrayed. The entertainment was opened by a reproduction of the primitive "marriage by capture." This is supposed to be the lowest form of civilization, and is based on the historical sketches of the seizure of the Sabine women by the early Romans. In the tableau three young women—Misses F. G. Bacheller, Mabel Weeks, and J. Hall—were seated around a camp fire. Their costumes were supposed to be mainly composed of leaves and palms, but as a matter of fact there was a generous supply of drapery beneath the display of nature's shields. These maidens were in a forest and were apparently preparing a simple repast when a horseman dashed up to the group. He was Mr. Denson, but he was clad in barbarian costume, and looked savage enough to frighten any group of peaceably disposed maidens. There was an astonishing transformation when the girls saw this barbarian. They jumped from the ground and ran into the woods, each in a different direction. The horseman followed one and caught her. When he reappeared he had Miss Bacheller by the wrists, and, according to the customs of those days, she was thereafter to be considered as his property. After binding the wrists of his victim the barbarian husband remounted his horse and rode away, dragging his captive wife behind him.

The next step in the marriage customs was when men had begun to associate and build cities. Then the institution of property modified the marriage by capture into marriage by purchase, and this scene was represented by the "Marriage Market of Babylon." According to the story told to-day, Babylonians didn't propose to have any old maids in the city, so it was decreed that every marriageable girl should be put up and sold by auction once a year. But as only the pretty girls found husbands by this device, the price for the pretty ones was turned into the public coffers as dowries for their homely sisters. In that way every girl caught a husband—some by beauty, others by money. In their tableau forty characters were represented on the stage. Foremost in the group were thirteen pretty girls waiting to be sold. Misses Fuller and Lucy Taylor were the two selected to represent the sale. A group of wealthy nobles, each with a casket of jewels—for jewels were the legal tender in those days—the State Assayer and the slave woman who was showing off the beauty and graces of the young girl who was destined to be the wife of the highest bidder—all these furnished a scene full of the sensuous interest and charm of the Orient. The Babylonian costumes in brown, green, and gold, hanging in loose folds from the shoulders of the noblemen, the captivating scantiness of the cream-colored habits of the thirteen marriageable girls, and the picturesque clothing of the slaves, all combined to make a beautiful and striking scene. The auctioneer in this scene was P. G. Williams; the Assayer, John L. Taylor; the noblemen, Benjamin E. Spelman and A. Grimke.

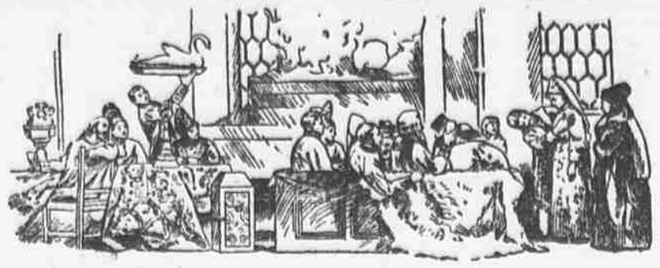
THE JEWISH WEDDING.

The third tableaux represented the "Roman Marriage," and the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus were portrayed. The idea was taken from the famous picture dug from the soil of the Esquiline Hill at Rome early in the seventeenth century, and purchased by Pope Pius VII. for $10,000 in 1818. Fifty persons were required to present this scene. All were dressed

THE ROMAN MARRIAGE.

simplicity in the guise of a man led the way. But more than one spectator, after noting the rapid stride of civilization, asked himself what the next century would bring forth.

The preparatory work was begun as early in the simple white costume of the Romans, and the statuesque effect on a black background was very striking. Miss Gertrude Long was the bride and Mr. Richard Bolles was the groom. The presentation of the complicated Roman ceremony in pantomime was most interesting. While the bride and groom went through the ceremony of touching fire and water as symbols of purity and fidelity, a quartet sang to the accompaniment of the zither and other stringed instruments. Then the bridal couple ate together a cake composed of farina, salt, and water. These three ingredients, combined so that the parts could not be separated, were intended to symbolize the indissoluble union of marriage. Then the bride was conducted to the house of her lord and master. She had a veil over her face and a distaff in her hand. Stepping over the threshold of her new home between two youths and lighted with the torch of a third, she sat on a buffalo skin spread just within the door and received the key of the domicile from the hands of her husband.



THE RUSSIAN WEDDING.

The Jewish wedding scene was a very pretty affair. As far as costumes go it was perhaps the most gorgeous of all the tableaux. The dark-eyed Jewish maidens, clothed in beautiful robes of green and blue, formed a pretty picture beneath the scarlet canopy which Jewish customs insisted was necessary for the proper performance of the marriage ceremony. There were fifteen persons in the cast, and of course the most prominent were the bride, Miss Maud Rollinder, and the groom, Mr. J. C. Abbott. The rabbi was Mr. Philip S. Fisk. The ceremony itself was very interesting. The groom was led beneath the canopy by one of his male friends amid the strains of instrumental music, and the glad shouts (imaginary in this case) of the spectators. The bride was then led beneath the same canopy by her most intimate female friend and walked three times around the groom. Then they made a circuit of the enclosure together to receive the congratulations of their friends. The bridegroom placed his bride at his right, and, facing the north, they awaited the coming of the rabbi. The latter threw over both the marriage wrapper of the bridegroom, joined their hands, and blessed a cup of wine which the bridal pair touched to their lips. The groom slipped a plain gold ring on the finger of his spouse, following the reading of the marriage settlement by the rabbi. The ceremony of the cup of wine was repeated, varied this time by a reading of the "seven benedictions." The bridegroom, with great dramatic effect, raised the goblet above his head and dashed it to pieces, in token that the marriage just consummated could never be broken.

THE DUTCH PEASANT WEDDING.

The marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe was presented to symbolize the next step in the marriage customs. This was perhaps the only tableau which was not a perfect reproduction of the original ceremony. It was the custom among the Indians for the bride and groom to jump over a stick and to forcibly expel the wind from their distended cheeks as a token of fidelity. The young people who represented the leading characters in this tableau drew the line at that performance, and it was idealized a little. Certainly the effect was more pleasing. There was a marked contrast between the sombre garments of the white men and the barbaric splendor of beads, shells, and new-gained finery of the native warriors. Pocahontas and John Rolfe stood in the centre of the group, Rolfe pointing upward with one hand, while with the other he clasped that of his bride. Pocahontas was represented by Miss Byrne, who wore a dress trimmed with shells and ferns, and Mr. J. Farren personated John Rolfe. Mr. L. Edwin Dudley effortlessly. A gruesome curiosity in this tableau was an Indian scalp jacket worn by the Indian uncle who gave Pocahontas to John Rolfe. It was once owned by a Sioux chief. The trimmings are of porcupine quills and the fringe is composed of forty human scalps. Mouse-ear, who was one of the chiefs of the renowned Spotted Tail, were worn in this tableau.



THE JEWISH WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS AND JOHN ROLFE.

"The Russian Wedding Feast" was the next tableau. It was an exact reproduction of Makowski's famous picture with that title. It was a gorgeous scene. The rich brocades, velvets, and furs, brilliant with tinsel, spangles and gems, the flushed faces of the jesters as they pledged themselves to the beautiful bride who stood at the head of the table beside her husband, shrinking a little from the pending salutation of the latter—this made a brilliant and effective picture. Miss Laura Lee, the artist who painted the scenery, was the bride, and Mr. Frank Gerrish, who represented her grandfather, Mr. William F. Walker, proposed a toast and then called upon Miss Alice Wentworth, one of the bridesmaids, for a song. She complied and gave a French song, and this was the only instance where the silence on the stage was broken by one of the performers.

The next in order was the "Dutch Wedding"—a gay, rollicking picture of homely peasant festivity. The scene is taken from Teniers's celebrated painting. The twenty-one persons on the stage wore the characteristic dress of the Dutch peasants—full white waists and short-skirted skirts for the women, and loose coats, short trousers, long stockings, and wooden shoes for the men. The happy couple are dancing a break-down, while the wedding guests look on and nod their approval of the scene, keeping time with their heads to the rhythmic thumping of the fair bride's clode. Miss Rose Byrne, a professional dancer, personated the bride, and Mr. W. H. Gore, Jr., was the happy groom.

The "Japanese Wedding Scene" was a beautiful creation of colored silks and rich draperies of every hue, and heavily embroidered with gold. Many of the costliest fabrics were used for the occasion, and a small fortune was concentrated behind the footlights. The Japanese dress is a Mecca for quaint art and the exquisite fancy of Japanese workmanship was superbly illustrated. Japanese instruments furnished the music of that country during the ceremony. Thirty persons were in the cast, and the entire ceremony was performed, concluding with the drinking of sake from the double-mouthed teapot. Miss Grace Redpath was the bride and Mr. Otto W. Cushing was the groom. An interesting feature of this wedding scene was the display of butterflies. The butterfly is supposed to be an emblem of conjugal fidelity, and under the influence of sake the guests of the bride in their dress and manner imitated, by airy flitting from group to group, the movements of this charming symbol. The butterflies were personated by Misses Grace Farrington and Jo Woods.

The wedding in Japan is a very exclusive affair, and usually none but a blood relation is admitted to the ceremony. To-day, however, hundreds of Bostonians were permitted to see how it is done. The only dowry which a bride takes to her husband is her trousseau, which is extensive enough to satisfy all her feminine passion for dress. The husband's expectation is realized if the wife possesses amiability and housewifely ability. At "sweet sixteen" the betrothed maiden becomes a wife, and the man a husband at 20. On the morning of the wedding day the bridal trousseau is taken to the house of the bridegroom, and if the bride has any pieces of furniture they also are carried to her future home. In the tableau to-day the household goods on both families, in their counterfeit presentments, were placed before the altar, which was decked with flowers and covered with offerings. Near by stood a lacquer table with a dwarf cedar, holding the figures of the Japanese Adam and Eve and the mystic turtle and stork. The wedding company, splendid in variegated costumes, proceeded to the fête. Then the bride, in spotless white, with a veil over her face, went out between two friends, followed by a procession of relatives no less imposing than the one approaching on the other side. The solemn vow was made when the two-mouthed vase, ornamented with bright bands, was filled by one of the butterflies and given to the other, who offered it to the lips of the kneeling couple, the husband drinking first. It was symbolic of their first draught of mortal bliss, the pledge and promise that they would henceforth partake equally of the bitter and the sweet of coming years.

THE JAPANESE WEDDING.

The "Gretna Green" wedding scene was a very funny portrayal of the elopement form of marriage. The strict nature of the English marriage law and the laxity of the Scotch laws led to many runaway matches, and there were many exciting scenes along the border. Gretna Green was a border town, and John Paisley, a blacksmith and a Justice of the Peace, became notorious as the spliicer in runaway marriages. In the tableau to-day the groom and bride, Mr. C. Botsford and Miss Edna Longee, drive up to the village smithy, their horse being covered with foam. It is an old story to the village Justice (Mr. Walter H. Seaver), and the condition of the horse tells him that the ceremony must be performed in a hurry or it will be too late. So he suffices the knot at lightning speed, the eloping couple scamper in their cozy chaise in the direction whence they came. The register was produced and signed, the certificate filled out, and then the irate father and mother burst on the scene. They were too late to stop the marriage, and the climax was reached when the mother fell in a dead faint. It was a lively bit of realistic acting, and was capitally done.

The climax was reached in the tenth and last tableau, the imposing nuptials of Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant in Westminster Abbey. Between the rude and forcible seizure of a wife to the pomp and circumstance of the English Episcopal service, where officiated a bishop, a deacon, an archdeacon, the scholarly head of the great seat of learning together with the clergy of the richest religious foundation in the kingdom, all clad in the splendid sacerdotal vestments and robes of a powerful Church, while around to witness the marriage were the flower of the reigning house, of the nobility, and of the Commons, illustrious statesmen, artists, men of letters, of science, accompanied by the fairest women in the realm, while in the midst of this dazzling scene, in front of the steps of the altar, were the groom and his bride, who was resplendent in pearls and diamonds—between these extremes of the nuptial ceremony had been displayed many strange and beautiful tableaux illustrative of the history of marriage. But the best was saved for the last. The tableau portrayed Stanley and his bride kneeling for the benediction, surrounded by choir boys and guests, while in front were seven ministers representing the Church of England. Stanley was personated by Mr. G. L. Darling, and Miss Mabel Veazey represented the gentle Dorothy.

The illustrations are from photographs taken yesterday at the dress rehearsal by Mr. James Notman, and are accurate glimpses of the novel entertainment prepared almost exclusively by Massachusetts women.

### Bishop Keane Lectures at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The annual Dudleian lecture at Harvard College was preached to-night by no less a person than the Right Rev. Bishop Keane of the Catholic University at Washington. The sermon—for it is a sermon rather than a lecture—was upon one of the four subjects prescribed by the Judge who established the fund 140 years ago: "The Evidences of Christianity." One of the subjects is "The Abominations of the Church of Rome," but the good Bishop made another choice. The congregation was very large and distinguished. The Bishop appeared in his sacerdotal robes and spoke from the pulpit which Phillips Brooks, Andrew P. Peabody, and other Protestant leaders have adorned. He gave out the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," set the organ going for the "Gloria," and "Rock of Ages" as the conclusion, and dismissed the congregation with the regular episcopal benediction. The discourse was a powerful and eloquent portrait of the prophecy of humanity after the light which was in Jesus, and an incisive demonstration of the truth that all existing evil is due to deviation from the principles of Christianity.

### Up Goes the Price of Ale.

The National Association of Ale and Porter Brewers held a meeting at 2 Irving place yesterday afternoon and passed the following resolution:

*Whereas*, We appreciate the fact of the increased cost of material used in the production of ale, and recognize the increasing competition in selling the product; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the minimum price of any grade of ale, after November 1, shall be $11 per hogshead.

The minimum price at present is $10 per hogshead.

### NO REPLY FROM MR. NOBLE.

**Will New York State Join with the City in Working for a Recount?**

No reply to Mayor Grant's letter to Secretary Noble appealing from the refusal of a recount by the Census Bureau has yet been received from Washington. It ought to be heard from to-day.

Congressman Ames J. Cummings is another of New York's delegation who comes out in favor of the policy of obstruction in the next session of Congress if the Republicans refuse to grant a recount to New York. He said yesterday that he believed in hampering the Republicans by insisting at every opportunity on a roll call of members right through the session. He would make but one exception in the case of appropriation legislation.

"I am very much afraid," said Congressman Cummings, "that if the matter comes before Congress in the form of a resolution, and is referred to the Committee on Census, it will die there. If the members from this State stand by the city in a body and demand a recount we will have a good show of carrying our point. This is an issue in which the whole State is interested, and any representative from New York who will allow the State to be cheated out of one of its representatives by an incomplete enumeration would be false to his trust."

Congressman Cummings said that the entire New York city delegation stood ready to go down to Washington and press the city's claims there.

Supervisor Murray threw some light yesterday on the way his total of 1,627,000, which he gave out as his rough estimate of New York's population, was obtained. It was based, he said, on the number of names collected by the enumerators as given on the postal cards which each enumerator was required to send in from day to day. The men would be paid on the actual work done, as shown by their portfolios, Mr. Murray said, and not by the postal cards. These were only to be used as a sort of check list, to enable the Supervisor to obtain an approximate idea of what was due each man. Mr. Murray admitted that the enumerators would not be likely to send in on the postal cards more names than they had actually got. He said that he had distinctly announced that his figures were not official.

The interesting fact came out in Mr. Murray's conversation with THE SUN reporter that the actual work of revising the portfolios had not been in his hands at all. Elliott Smith had been sent up from Washington by David Doremus, the Chief of the Mortgage Division of the Census Bureau, to do this work specially. He was sure that every one of the portfolios had been received at Washington, as they had been sent down by registered mail and a receipt had been returned for each.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Mayor Grant's letter to the Secretary of the Interior was received to-day at the department, and was sent to Mr. Noble at his residence, where he remained all day on account of the bad weather. The Secretary said that he would not have anything to say upon the subject until to-morrow, when he will send his reply. It is considered very doubtful whether the answer he will make to the Mayor's request will be in the nature of a decision of the principal question at issue—that is, whether New York shall have a recount or not—for the reason that he has not called on the Census Bureau for any information to-day, and it is not to be supposed that he is so fully cognisant of all the facts in the case as to enable him to take proper action without consulting the head of the bureau. Consequently the belief is expressed here to-day that it is the Secretary's intention to uphold Chief Clerk Childs in the position he has taken, and to maintain the correctness of the original June enumeration in the absence of proof to the contrary.

### FAVORING SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

**Cardinal Gibbons and Other Dignitaries Endorse the Mission of Dillon and O'Brien.**

Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., had interviews at Philadelphia with Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, Archbishop Ireland, and several other dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America. The Cardinal assured Mr. Gill that he was in hearty sympathy with the projected mission of the delegates of the Irish Parliamentary party to this country. He hoped that the mission would be successful, and that it would be a means of hastening the day when the policy of national self-government for Ireland consistent with a true and honorable union with Great Britain would obtain a final and peaceful triumph. Archbishop Ryan and the other dignitaries also gave expression to similar cordial good wishes.

### Unfounded Yellow Fever Scare in Brooklyn.

The death of Michael Cobb, a fireman on the steamship Santiago de Cuba, of the Ward line, which occurred on Wednesday morning, in a big tenement house at 79 Gold street, Brooklyn, caused a brief scare to the health officials of that city, as it was strongly suspected that he was a victim of yellow fever. The steamship arrived last Friday. Cobb became ill at the Gold street boarding house. Dr. O'Grady thought the case looked like yellow fever and notified Commissioner Griffin, and on Wednesday night Undertaker Donnelly informed the Commissioner that Cobb was dead and that all the symptoms pointed to yellow fever. Dr. Griffin had the house quarantined, and the policemen stopped a wake which was in progress over the remains. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Converse and other doctors made an autopsy and found that death had resulted from bilious remittent fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Marine Hospital Bureau has received no information concerning the suspicious case of sickness reported from Brooklyn. Dr. Hamilton, in charge of the bureau, said to-night that another person from the same vessel appeared at the Marine Hospital of the port last week. His case developed into yellow fever, and he was sent back to Quarantine. Yellow fever, the doctor said, had prevailed for several months at Santiago de Cuba, the place of the vessel's departure. Dr. Hamilton said there was no danger to be feared from the case reported to-day.

### New Candidates for the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Some new candidates for the vacancy on the Supreme bench have just been brought out by their friends. They come from the far West and are citizens of the new States of Washington and Montana, which, now that they have been admitted into the Union, are a good deal bolder in their demands then they were as Territories. Montana's candidate is Wilbur F. Sanders, one of the Senators from that State, while Washington's is ex-Representative William H. Calkins, who is Senator Squire's principal opponent in his fight for reelection. The friends of both men claim that the Republican States of the Northwest should be recognized in the organization of the Supreme Court, and they advance many arguments in behalf of their respective candidates. Mr. Calkins will have the support of Senator Squire. Under ordinary circumstances the Senator would not vote for Calkins for constable, but if by helping him now he will remove from his path a dangerous adversary in State politics, he will do so with much force and no little enthusiasm.

### Minna Irving Wants a Divorce Now.

Minna Irving, whose fame as a poetess is somewhat dimmed by her reputation as the universal sweetheart of Tarrytown, has instructed Lawyer H. W. Leonard of 128 Broadway to get her a divorce from her husband, Mr. Hasbrouck-Delamater of West Point.

Minna, whose real name is Minnie Irving Odell, married the hyphenated West Pointer twice, because the first ceremony wasn't spectacular enough, it is said. She wants only one divorce, however. Minna says her husband deceived her from the first, and hasn't treated her well since. Minna's forte before her marriage was writing volcanic epistles to susceptible young men, winning their hearts, and then rifling her poetry to them.

### Run Down by Careless Drivers.

Mrs. Bertha Oriowitz, 26 years old, of 1087½ De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, was crossing East Broadway and Rutgers street last night with her daughter Lena, 4 years old, when they were both knocked down by a truck owned by Charles Bolhauser of 21 Montgomery street. The woman was not hurt. The little girl received a contusion of the forehead and slight injuries to one of her knees. The driver escaped.

Annie Mangin, 44 years old, of 84 Second avenue, was run down last evening by a newspaper delivery wagon at Second avenue and Sixth street. One of her ribs was fractured. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

### Lease Near Sing Sing.

The motion to continue the stay of judgment in the case of Dr. McGonegal, the slayer of Annie Goodwin, was to have been argued yesterday, but the District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel agreed to put the matter over until Monday, and forgot to notify Judge Barrett. Judge Barrett wrote a short memorandum, stating that inasmuch as the counsel had not consulted with him he would refuse to continue the temporary stay. Counsel heard of this and hastened to the Court House. The Judge relented and set the case down for Saturday. He remarked that the practice of adjourning cases without consulting the Court was improper, and must be stopped.

*Rudyard Kipling's first novel has been purchased by us. The first installment will be printed in THE SUNDAY SUN of Nov. 9.*

### RECEPTION TO DR. LIEBER.

**German Catholics do Honor to the Leader of the Catholic Party of Germany.**

There was a great outpouring of the German Catholics of New York and Brooklyn at Cooper Union last night to do honor to Dr. Ernst M. Lieber, a leader of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, who is on a visit to this country. Civil Justice Leonard A. Giegerich presided. After music by the Catholic Sängerbund, under the direction of Frederich Bruer, Mayor Grant walked in and took a seat beside the Chairman. There was a spontaneous outburst of applause from the enthusiastic Germans when they caught sight of the Mayor. Archbishop Corrigan was present with his secretary, Dr. Hamilton, and he received an enthusiastic reception.

"I never had occasion until now," said the Archbishop, "to regret the confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel. And if your worthy Chairman had not insisted upon it, I would not have interrupted the flow of German oratory by speaking in another language.

"I want to say that all Catholics admire the stand of the German Catholics, and those of us of Irish parentage especially appreciate what has been done by the Catholic party in the German Reichstag. For 400 years our forefathers have groaned under a tyrannical Government, and those of us here who know the blessings of religious liberty can sympathize with the citizens of Germany who are asserting the rights of human nature. We are indebted to Dr. Lieber for the success of the Catholic party, and thank him for what he has done for the Church."

Dr. Lieber thanked his audience for the welcome given him, and paid a tribute to Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag. The Rev. F. W. Wayrich, the Rev. Adam Tonner, and the Rev. Bonaventure Frey, members of the German Catholic clergy of New York, also made addresses. Bishop Wigger of Newark sat with the Archbishop on the platform.

The proceeds of last night's entertainment go to the Leo House for German Immigrants in State street, and the reception closed with the singing of the Leo hymn by the entire assemblage to the tune of America. Dr. Lieber will sail for Europe on Saturday.

### THE FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

**Not Expected to Do as Well as on Her Trial Trip in June.**

Rear Admiral Gherardi has informed Rear Admiral Kimberly, President of the Trial Board, that the flagship Philadelphia will go to sea for her bad-weather trial on Monday and will not return until Wednesday. The Kimberly Board will go with the vessel, and in addition to testing her in heavy seas there will also be a speed trial. None of the officers on the ship think that she will equal her speed record of 19.678 knots made in June.

"Why doesn't Rear Admiral Gherardi have the vessel docked?" was asked of an officer at the navy yard. He replied: "The Philadelphia will probably wait until she gets to Norfolk. You will observe that she has remained at Tompkinsville since she returned from Newport. I do not think the relations between Admiral Gherardi and Admiral Braine are of that agreeable character that would make it desirable on the part of Admiral Gherardi to go to the yard while Braine is there. As to the speed of the Philadelphia, she will probably never do so well again as she did on her trial in June. The Admiral wants to get back from the trial and get away with the squadron to the West Indies as soon as Nov. 15."

### Did Goldstine Shoot Himself?

MOUNT HOLLY, Oct. 23.—A young woman of attractive appearance visited the hospital here to-day to see Louis Goldstine, the young man who was shot and robbed near Columbus yesterday. She thought from the description published that he was the young man to whom she was engaged to be married, but as soon as she saw him said he was not the man. Goldstine says he never was in this part of New Jersey before, and knew no one except Daniel Griffith of Burlington, with whom he learned his trade at Stewart's sewing machine factory in Canal street, New York. Griffith is not known in Burlington.

The attempt to remove the bullet from Goldstine's throat last night was not successful, and he will probably die. Officers have been looking all day for the colored man seen near the woods where the shooting occurred. Several suspects have been arrested, and to-morrow they will be taken to the hospital for identification. Many hold to the belief that Goldstine shot himself. Two persons saw the colored man enter the woods, and soon afterward heard the shots fired.

The foreman in Hoe & Co.'s printing press manufactory, at Grand and Sheriff streets, said yesterday that no one named Lewis Goldstein or Goldstine had been employed in the place for more than ten years. There is a young man named Isaac Goldstein in the establishment, but he says he knows no one named Lewis Goldstine. At 221 Second avenue a man named Friese keeps a boarding house. It was said there that no one named Goldstein or Goldstine had been in the house since Friese had the place.

### Boycotted Hartt Gets No Damages.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt was a witness before Judge McGown in the City Court yesterday in a suit by Obdex M. Hartt, who was persecuted by the Knights of Labor, against Gardner & Estes, the shoe manufacturers, to recover damages for breach of contract. Hartt was foreman in the defendant's factory until he incurred the enmity of the Knights of Labor and was dismissed on Feb. 21, 1887, by the firm to relieve themselves of a boycott. Hartt had a contract for one year from Oct. 1, 1886, at $37 a week. He appealed to Mayor Hewitt, who was instrumental in raising a fund of $2,161, which was paid to him. The ex-Mayor testified to that effect. Defendants urged thereupon that the salary had been paid by a third party (the Mayor), and the Judge held that the defence was good. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

### Mary Anderson's Husband Gets a Watch.

Administration Clerk O'Brien, by direction of Surrogate Ransom, has issued letters of administration to Harriet Echeverria upon the estate of her brother, Francis Henry Dykers, who left real and personal property valued at $300,000. The American Surety Company has filed a bond of $600,000 for Mrs. Echeverria. Among the legatees under Dykers's will are the administratrix, Mrs. Helen A. de Navarro, a sister, Alphonse de Navarro, and Antonia F. Navarro, the husband of Mary Anderson. The husband of Mary Anderson's legacy is a gold repeating watch.

### Road Race of the Wilmington Wheel Club.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—The second annual road race under the direction of the Wilmington Wheel Club will take place on Saturday. The run will be twenty-five miles and the prizes to be offered are valued at $1,000. Besides the local men, which include B. F. McDaniel, S. W. Merrihew, F. M. Dampman, and W. C. Seeds, the entries contain the names of the following well known wheelmen from other cities: William Van Wagoner and T. J. Hall, Jr., of New York; William M. Saradon of Springfield, Mass.; J. W. Robertson, Taunton, Mass.; W. H. Wells, Brooklyn; C. J. Ives, Rochester; W. F. West, J. R. Hazleton, C. W. Dalesa, J. J. Kelly, C. A. Dimon, and W. B. Greer, Philadelphia; J. B. Pearson, Frank Uhler, and John S. Lodge, Vineland, N. J. The race will begin at the Harel Dell race course, around which the first mile will be run. Then the wheelmen will leave the grounds and take to the country roads, going to New Castle and back twice from a point outside the grounds. They will return to the grounds and make the last two miles of the race on the half-mile track. During the absence of the racers there will be several short races on the track. At the road race last year nearly 10,000 people lined the route, and there was great difficulty experienced in keeping the crowds back at the point of finish. This year the spectators will be kept on the grand stand of the fair ground opposite the point of finish.

### Across the Continent on a Bicycle.

Ernest C. Rowe, a young New Haven bicyclist who started to ride across the continent on Aug. 14, arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday evening, having ridden the distance on a safety bicycle. During his trip many almost impassable roads were encountered. He was compelled to walk about 700 miles during his trip.


THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

In 1889 increased its assets and its dividend, besides paying to policy holders ..... $5,639,813 81

While it received from its policy holders ..... 4,418,996 47

Its profit from interest and rent and profit and loss account was 3,292,684 80

It paid in cash dividends ..... 1,165,829 91

It has a surplus of assets over liabilities (by New York standard) of ..... 5,410,890 92

PHILIP S. MILLER,

General Agent for New York City and Vicinity and New Jersey,

1 Wall st., New York.



# THE BANE OF HIS EXISTENCE.

*GUS GRAFENSTEIN OF BROOKLYN TELLS A WONDERFUL STORY.*

*He's Been a Sufferer from Catarrh, Too, and He Went to Drs. Blair and Copeland and Got Cured—That's His Story—Read It.*

Gus Grafenstein is a milk dealer, and resides at 500 Smith street, Brooklyn. For the past five years he has dispensed to the good housewives of Brooklyn the purest of Orange county milk, and is, consequently, a well-known figure upon the streets of Brooklyn. To the writer Mr. Grafenstein said: "While driving the wagon two years ago I caught a severe cold, which resulted in a chronic catarrh and this catarrh has been the bane of my existence ever since. I would be compelled to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning, and when I did I found my nose stopped up so with mucus that I could not breathe through it. My mouth had a bad taste, and my teeth and tongue were covered with a sticky slime. There were ringing noises in my ears like the buzzing of bees. I noticed a dizziness in my head (as I would stoop over and rise again suddenly. Mucus would drop into my throat from my head, filling up my throat and nearly choking me.

MR. GUS GRAFENSTEIN, 500 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.

"I hawked and spit up a great deal of yellow and whitish mucus from my throat, but it would soon collect again. Sometimes it would be kind of stringy and tenacious. Then it was very hard to get out. I was always catching fresh colds and never seemed to get any better. I would get so tired at times that I was almost too tired to work. Every bone in my body seemed to ache. I coughed some, and my chest was sore and filled with pains. My breath smelled bad, too, and I didn't like that a bit.

"A friend of mine had been cured by Drs. Blair & Copeland, and he persuaded me to try them. I did so, and now I, too, can add my evidence to the many who have come to before, for they have made a new man of me. There is as much difference between my former condition and my condition now as there is between day and night."

Drs. Blair & Copeland's charges for treatment are very low. No charges for medicine.

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If you live far away write for Symptom Sheet.

Office hours—9 to 11:30 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.; Sundays, 9 to 11:30 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M.


### THE DEATH OF SPRAGUE.

**Nurse Lawrence of Bellevue Hospital Charged With Homicide.**

Henry C. R. Lawrence, the Bellevue Hospital nurse, who, it is charged, assaulted Jonn W. Sprague, a patient, while he was tied to his cot suffering from delirium tremens, on Tuesday morning, was arraigned before Justice Taintor at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. Sprague died shortly after the alleged assault. Policeman Kennedy testified that he saw Lawrence strike Sprague two blows with his fist, and he arrested Lawrence on the order of the Warden of the hospital.

Dr. Schneider, an assistant surgeon in the hospital, testified that Lawrence struck Sprague twice with his fist. The blow on the nose split that organ, and two stitches were taken in the wound. An autopsy was made yesterday, at which the nasal bones were found to be broken into fragments.

Deputy Coroner Donlin, who made the autopsy, stated that Sprague's death was "due to exhaustion from acute alcohol, accelerated by a compound comminuted fracture of the nasal bones, the result of a blow." On this evidence a charge of homicide was made, and Lawrence was committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In his formal examination Lawrence said that he was 31 years old, a native of India, a nurse by profession, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

### The Salford Harriers' Troubles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of Oct. 21 appears an article concerning the Salford Harriers, in which my name has been used. This article can be divided into two parts, the social and business. Concerning the former I have nothing to say, as I am a paid official of the B. A. A., employed to look after its athletic interests, and it is not my duty nor am I expected to act as a Reception Committee, though, let me say, that the Harriers were used the same as all other athletes who ever came here, and the statement that they were treated disgraceously on account of their social position is without foundation. If Mr. Hardwick is quoted correctly, as saying that I "told him, by way of explanation, that it was just as well that I didn't go to the depot as I would surely have gone to the wrong one," I can say that he makes a misstatement.

Now, let me come to the day of the meeting. My attention was called to the fact that Messrs. Morgan and Nicholas were having trouble in the dressing room with their accommodations. On going in there I found at least a dozen chairs vacant, and in one portion of the room were Messrs. Parry