AMERICA WINS THE TROPHY.

THE CANADIAN AGAIN OUTSAILED BY BOTH AMERICAN YACHTS.

The Mischief Winning by More than Half an Hour—Lively Work Returning in the Stiff Breeze—How they Crossed at the Finish.

The series of races for the American Cup ended yesterday in a second victory for the American yacht, and the cup still remains in the custody of the New York Yacht Club. The sun shone brightly and a glorious northwester rippled the waters when the judges' boat, the stanch sea-going tug E. Luckenbach, arrived at Stapleton. The Atalanta was hailed by Capt. Center, who asked, "Where's Capt. Cuthbert?"

"He's ashore getting breakfast," replied the veteran Capt. Dand.

As it was 9½ o'clock, the answer occasioned as much amusement as did the reply to the hail from the judges' boat on the previous day.

"Well, those chaps are cool; ashore getting breakfast when they ought to be off Sandy Hook ready to start!" said a committeeman.

When Capt. Cuthbert had finished his breakfast the Atalanta got up her anchor and was taken in tow. The sloop yacht Lorelei, which was to be the stakeboat at Buoy 5, was also taken in tow, a bundle of sandwiches and a bottle of whiskey being tossed into the sloop for Capt. Jake Schmidt and his big dog Sailor, who were to officiate as timekeepers in case of necessity at the finish. Sailor takes great interest in yacht races, and was particularly elated at the American victory, and went around wagging his wet tail sociably at everybody. At 11:15 o'clock Buoy 5 was reached.

The Gracie and Mischief were already at the mark. The iron steamboat Sirius, the schooner Peerless, and the cutter Oriva were also off the buoy, to witness the start. The fresh breeze brought many square-riggers, with royals, skysrapers, and moon-rakers set, and several coasters, also under all canvas, added to the effect of the pretty marine picture. Off to the eastward the great taverns loomed up on the Coney Island sands, and to the southward the breakers glittered in the sunshine as they rolled on the Jersey beach. There was another delay at the starting point, promising a lively race.

At 11:55 the starting signal was given, and the yachts crossed as follows: Mischief, 11:58:17; Atalanta, 11:58:47; Gracie, 12:08:39. The course was east by south sixteen nautical miles, dead before the wind. The Mischief and Atalanta carried their mainsails to port, and balloon headsails boomed out to starboard. The Gracie reversed this, carrying mainsail to starboard, and booming out headsails to port. Capt. F. C. Lawrance of the Vixen was judge for the New York Yacht Club on the Atalanta, and Secretary Bell of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club was on the Mischief. After the start two patent logs were thrown over from the judge's boat, and the jingle bell was rung for full speed to catch the rapidly receding craft. They presented a beautiful appearance as, under a cloud of canvas, they bowled along. At 12:25 the Mischief jibed over, and five minutes later the Canadian followed suit. The Mischief had been gaining a little since the start, but at 12:45 the Canadian was holding her well. The Gracie had not as yet gained materially. At 1 P. M. Lucas Sandy passed through an immense school of porpoises. "I used to do that," said Committeeman John H. Bird, as he witnessed with delight their somersaults. At 7:30 the Canadian was still holding her own with the Mischief, and the Gracie was gaining on both.

At 1:33 the log was hauled in, and it was found that sixteen nautical miles had been reeled off. A buoy with a red flag on the staff was then hove over and anchored to designate the turning point, and the rounding of the yachts was awaited. They cleared up for the work, early, all taking in balloons and gaff topsails, and getting ready for a rough sixteen-miles nose-ender. The Mischief, as she came up, reefed her mainsail and set a small jib. The Atalanta had had a reef turned on here all day and was prepared for the work to windward. She was sailed much better than in the first race. The Mischief jibed around the mark at 1:40:14; Atalanta, 1:42:29½; Gracie, 1:41:45. The Mischief had not yet gained the time allowance necessary to beat the Atalanta, while the Gracie had decided considerably.

After rounding, all made short stretches on the starboard tack, and then went about for a longer leg on the port tack, the Mischief splitting tacks at 1:52, but going about again on the port tack at 2 P. M. The ocean was covered with foam crests, and the racers pitched merrily, throwing the spray high over the knightheads. At 2:20 the Gracie split tacks and started for a long stretch on the starboard tack, evidently with the intention of skinning the Jersey beach and getting out of the tide. At 2:38 the Atalanta went about, and 15 minutes later the Mischief. At this hour the Mischief was nearly two miles ahead of the Canadian. It now began to breeze up stronger and stronger, and the Atalanta was making heavy weather of it, and was evidently burying her bow. The seas were boiling through her lee scuppers, and her decks were wet fore and aft. At 3 o'clock she lowered her mainsail and turned in a second reef. The Gracie had been gallantly carrying all lower sail, but about this time she was found in the wind and seas a little too much, and turned in a single reef. An hour later all were still ploughing along on the starboard tack, and finding it wet work even with shortened canvas. At 4 o'clock the Mischief was nearly four miles to windward and ahead of the Atalanta. The Gracie had evidently made a mistake in her long stretch toward the beach, and was two miles to leeward of the Mischief. All kept jammed hard on the wind until 4:25, when the Gracie went about on the port tack and flew up the beach as a storm cloud. The Mischief still kept on the starboard tack, as did the Canadian. The race was now virtually over, barring accidents, and the only interest that remained was in the contest between the Gracie and the Mischief.

It was exciting work between the Mischief and the Gracie to the finish. At 4:35 the Gracie tacked again to starboard, and the Mischief went about on the port tack at 4:38:30. A few minutes later the Gracie took the same tack as the Mischief. It was, however, evident that the Gracie could not make her correction time, and that it would be close work to make actual. Gathered around the finish in the setting sun were numerous craft to watch the result. At 4:48 the Mischief went about for the last time, and she whirled by the finish, winner of the America Cup, at 4:53:10. The Gracie had to make two extra tacks, and arrived at 5:05:05. It was dark when the Atalanta passed the judges' boat, close aboard, at 5:35:19. The summary is as follows:

	Start	Finish	Elapsed	Corrected
Mischief	11:58:17	4:53:10	4:54:53	4:54:3
Atalanta	11:58:47	5:35:19	5:36:32	5:31:47

The Mischief therefore beats the Atalanta by 38 minutes 54 seconds, corrected time. The Gracie beats the Mischief 18 seconds, actual time; but the Mischief beats the Gracie 4 minutes 38 seconds, corrected time. The Gracie beats the Atalanta a little over half an hour, corrected time.

Capt. J. R. Busk, the owner of the Mischief, said, after the race was over:

"I am glad the New York Yacht Club won the cup, for I am an Englishman."

A MARKET FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

The Exchange Devised by Mrs Choate and the Success it Has Achieved.

The officers and managers of the New York Exchange for Women's Work met yesterday at 4 East Twentieth street to listen to the annual reports of the Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Packer, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. B. Thurber. It was the regular fall opening day, and the attendance was large. Mrs. C. B. Agnew recounted the history of the Exchange. It was started three years ago upon the plans of Mrs. W. G. Choate, who believed that there were thousands of deserving women all through the country who were poor, and would be glad to put money in their purses by their own efforts, but who did not know how to find a market for their handiwork. Mrs. Choate's design was also to educate women to help themselves. Yesterday's reports showed that this result has been in many ways achieved. Nine similar societies have arisen in different cities. Stockholm, Sweden, has one, and others are in Brooklyn, Providence, Cleveland, Chicago, Montreal, and New Orleans.

The first circulars, sent out especially to gentlewomen all over the country, called for anything old or new made by woman's hands, Jellies, pickles, preserves, and cakes of all kinds were continually received, especially from the South. As many of these things were perishable, the managers established a lunch room in the first floor under the salesrooms, and it has flourished. Even the eggs are supplied by women in the country.

Some strange articles are sent in to be sold. The most remarkable thing now in the rooms is a piece of jewelry from Mount Lebanon. The gold is beaten, and the ornament resembles some of those in the Schliemann collections. A missionary's wife in Palestine sent it in. Family jewels, china, rich old lace, and plate are sent to be sold. The commission on all goods sold is ten per cent. Receipts and sales and revenue from all sources were reported yesterday to be $24,763.16. The sales alone were $26,533.37. The source of greatest revenue is the order department, whereby a purchaser orders from a consignor a certain article. The increase of orders for this year was 4,189. The number of consignors is 2,296.

A building fund has been begun for the purchase of a building in which the business is to be carried on independently, and where class rooms for the instruction of women workers are to be established.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other narcotic drug. Sold by druggists. New York office, 115 Fulton st.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. George Magrath's Concert.

Another young pianist, Mr. George Magrath, a native of this city, substantially began his artistic career at Steinway Hall last evening. We say substantially, because, although some years ago, when he was but a boy, he was heard here in concert, being even then regarded as something of a prodigy, and although since ending his studies at Stuttgart he has played a few times at the London Crystal Palace and elsewhere, still this is really the commencement of his career in his own land. It is a perilous journey that he embarks on. The requirements of the old days are not those of our time. There was an epoch when the refined playing of Mr. William Scharfenberg was thought sufficiently brilliant, and when, if Mr. Timm crept safely through one of the old concertos, it sufficed. But Liszt, Rubenstein, Von Bulow, and Taussig have done their best to make the life of the pianists of this day and generation a thorny one. It is a question now of getting up at dawn and playing ten hours a day or stepping out of the race. The young man that enters it has got to have rugged health, immense resolution, the capacity to endure the endless drudgery of pianoforte practice, great physical strength, and a sustaining courage and ambition that will withstand every disheartenment. With all these added to a thoroughly musical temperament, he may succeed, though the chances are against him. Every one of these things are necessary to enable a young man to surmount the mountains of difficulty that the great modern pianoforte writers and pianoforte players have thrown in the way of beginners. They have laid out for themselves the most formidable problems in the legerdemain of the pianoforte, and what they can do at the utmost stretch of their powers is the measure for their successors. In all the directions that we have suggested young Mr. Magrath comes into the field admirably equipped. He has youth and health and immense force. He has played the piano from his childhood, and by indomitable labor he has acquired an exceptional technique. He played last evening, besides some smaller pieces, two great concertos, one in the old school and the other in the more modern. The first was Beethoven's in G major (No. 4) and the other Rubinstein's in D minor. Although he played the Beethoven concerto well, he played Rubinstein's much better, exhibiting a much keener sympathy with the modern work and a splendid grasp of its difficulties. His rendering of it was really masterly. He displayed not only a technical grasp of this work, but also what is quite as important, an intellectual one. The characteristics of Mr. Magrath's playing are force, clearness, and an admirably well-grounded technique. If there is a lack, it is in the direction of sentiment. He is a player of the vital rather than of the sympathetic school. The qualities that he displayed last evening are such as to indicate for him a distinguished future, and it is safe to say that his present attainments are such as to put him at the head of all our American born concert pianists, and the superior of most of those who have come here bringing with them a European reputation.

Mr. Magrath had the support of Theodore Thomas's splendid orchestra, which played, among other selections, a charming suite of Leo Delibes.

The concert was altogether a very interesting one.

A New Play at Daly's Theatre.

Mr. Daly brought out at his theatre last evening a new play, with the title of "The Passing Regiment." It is an adaptation by Mr. Daly from a German original, and has been effectively Americanized by the adoption of Narragansett Pier as the scene of action, and the identification of the regiment with our own militia. Mr. Daly presented it with the best members of his company, with superb mounting, and with a general stage setting which, in point of richness and good taste, could not easily be surpassed. It is a matter of regret, particularly in view of the unfortunate experience that Mr. Daly has had in this season, that the new play drawn and did not make a better impression. It possesses the substance of a clever farce; but attenuated as it is into five acts, upon the last of which the curtain fell last evening at nearly 11½ o'clock, it does not sustain a sufficient interest or justify the care and elaboration that have been bestowed on its production.

Excellent opportunities are afforded to individual members of the company, and in certain passages last evening some capital acting was done, notably by Miss Ada Rehan, Miss Marie Wilkins, Mr. H. M. Pitt, Mr. John Drew, Mr. George Parkes, and Mr. James Lewis. Indeed, their opportunities were so good, and they so well availed themselves of them, that it was all the more to be regretted that they were not held together in a drama of more pith and substance.

The audience was not a very large one, but it was generous of its applause whenever occasion offered.

Miss Florence Copleston's Recital.

Miss Copleston, who has assured herself a position among the young women of talent who have devoted themselves to the study of the pianoforte, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. She played from memory, and in a meritorious manner, a great many pianoforte compositions of the modern classical school. Her rendering of these left no doubt of her earnestness and ambition, and showed her to be a conscientious and persistent student, and one who constantly improves. She has a broad, fine touch in large cantabile playing. In arpeggios and difficult finger passages her execution is occasionally blurred, exactness being at times sacrificed to velocity.

Miss Hattie Schell was the vocalist. She has a strong and brilliant voice of good compass, somewhat shrill in some of the upper notes, but used with very great skill, and with a finish and neatness of execution that indicated the most careful training.

DOORS CLOSED TO SHOPPERS.

Failure of a Broadway Dry Goods House with $300,000 Liabilities.

Hill, Moynan & Co., retail dealers in dry goods at Broadway and Tenth street, made an assignment yesterday to Assemblyman Arthur D. Williams, giving three preferences as follows: Stephen V. White, $20,000; Lewis Brothers & Kennedy, $5,000; H. B. Claflin & Co., $149,000. The firm were twelve years established in Grand street and removed to Broadway about two years ago. They made improvements in the Broadway store that cost, it is said, $25,000. The "Co." is nominal. J. J. Smith, a former partner, withdrew in December, 1876, taking out $12,000. For two years the firm have had no credit rating a Bradstreet's. It is reported that they claimed, in March, 1878, a surplus of $100,000, valuing their stock at $145,000. In March last they claimed to be solvent. Their general credit was reported to be good, but one or two houses were sufficiently to them, and believed in their success. Assignee Williams said yesterday that the assignment was precipitated by attachments taken out against Mr. Hill, who is a non-resident, by a creditor who had learned that notes about to fall due would not be met. The store has been closed, and Mr. Williams hopes to have an inventory of the large stock ready by Saturday night, and a schedule prepared early next week. The liabilities, he said, are about $300,000. There are probably 125 creditors—dry goods, jobbing, and commission houses—with claims ranging from $500 to $2,500. There are notes out, but for how much Mr. Williams does not know. A good deal of the firm's capital, he said, had been sunk in improving the new store.

Charles A. Croll, wholesale dealer in cloths at 248 Canal street, has made an assignment to Jacob A. Weiner, giving $7,648.20 preferences. In September he bought out for $4,100 his partner, M. Recht, who had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement made by a St. Louis firm, for which he had been bookkeeper.

Thousands for Paintings.

The sale of the Fales collection of paintings was continued last evening. Seventy six paintings brought $19,043, making the total for the two evenings $26,645.50. Among those sold were the following:

Title	Artist	Price
Ally's Lord	Stanfield	$1,300
An Italian Lake	Bellavitis	120
Landscape, with sheep	Verboeckhoven Ortmans	420
The Italian Girl	Kraus	105
Interior of Jerusalem	Bida	100
A Jewish Night Watchman	Hasselclever	1,075
Old Newport Harbor	Kensett	310
Spanish Children at Play	Diaz de la Pena	2,000
Bay of St. Etienne, Coast of France	Isabey	210

Helpless and Destitute.

In a bare and dreary-looking room, approachable by several flights of steep and rickety stairs, at 24 Little Twelfth street, lives Mrs. Nimmo and her three little children. The youngest child is three weeks old. Four weeks ago Mrs. Nimmo's husband, an engineer, died suddenly. The wife is not yet able, because of sickness, to do much for herself and little ones. Her neighbors, who say she is a lady in all the best sense of the word, have assisted her as they could. The little family is now utterly destitute.

V. L. XLs All Others.

McAlpin's Virgin Leaf Fine Cut.—Adv.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.—Adv.

FATAL NEGLECT AND DELAY.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GRAND STREET CATASTROPHE.

Conflicting Statements from the Bureau of Inspection and the Owners of the Buildings—Little Chester Arthur Hill's Body.

There was ample warning of the unsafe condition of the buildings at 53 and 55 Grand street, which fell on Wednesday morning, killing nine persons and burying many more in the ruins. The warning was given by the visible cracking and settling of the walls and the distortion of doors and windows. Friends had told several of the tenants that their lives were endangered by remaining in the building. Yet none were frightened enough to move out. They were reassured by the fact that Mr. O'Brien, one of the landlords, was himself a tenant, and that Mr. Solomon, a son-in-law of Mr. Levy, the other landlord, was another.

There is a direct contradiction between the statements of the owners of the buildings and the officers of the Bureau of Inspection as to the time when the dangerous condition of the buildings was made known to the bureau. The owners say they sent word of it to the Building Department several weeks ago. Inspector Esterbrook said yesterday that, personally, he had received no notice of the unsafe condition of the building. He knew of no record in the office that any complaint had been made. He believed that the first notice received by the department was the verbal notice given to Mr. Hyde, the examiner of the district in which the buildings stood. In answer to a question whether notice to make repairs might not have been sent to the owners of the buildings immediately after Mr. Hyde reported them dangerous, Mr. Esterbrook said he thought the notice was sent as soon as the limited physical force of the department would permit. This notice, which the owners say they were waiting for, and which it took four days to get to them, covered one sheet of foolscap paper, part of which was a printed blank, and read as follows:

Unsafe and dangerous in the following respects: The street walls are the west wall is inclined to be cracked. The west part of the front wall is seven feet from the corner is bulged. You are therefore requested to make the same safe and secure by taking out the entire foundation and wall and building them a good manner; also taking down about seven feet of the front wall where bulged and rebuilding the same.

The office of the Building Department, from which this was sent, is only a few blocks from the scene of the disaster, and the notice was merely a copy of the report made upon the buildings by Mr. Hyde after his examination on Nov. 4. In explanation of the delay in sending the notice, Mr. Esterbrook said that the department is overburdened with work, and that the Angel Gabriel could not attend to it without a larger force of assistants.

Mr. Esterbrook further said that any owner of a building may strengthen his unsafe building without consent from the department, and, therefore, that the persons really responsible when a building falls are the owners. He said his department had no authority to order a building taken down or secured, without certain legal formalities, requiring some time.

"Would you not have ordered the dangerous condition of these buildings?" was asked of Examiner Charles K. Hyde.

"The first I knew about it was on Thursday last, when a builder came to me and said Mr. O'Brien had sent him. Mr. O'Brien, this man said, had noticed certain cracks, and he feared there was a party wall between the two buildings. He wanted the opinion of the Building Department as to what should be done. I think he waited for me to go with him, which I did within three-quarters of an hour. I do not remember that the cracks were so large as I have had made any application to the department for that. No representation that the buildings were unsafe was then made to me. Mr. O'Brien thought that a slight settling of the walls had occurred, which would not be repaired. I found that it was a more serious matter, and the foundation had settled. I have no doubt the vibration of the elevated railway structure contributed to the disaster. One entire was the dampness of the lime mortar used in laying the walls. I understood that Mr. O'Brien, the Mr. Levy, the other landlord."

Mr. O'Brien told me that he consulted Mr. Levy to agree upon terms. I thought Mr. O'Brien was willing to make whatever repairs were necessary. I went through both buildings. I told Mr. O'Brien that the walls of 53 I saw that the foundation of the party wall was in a very bad condition. I remember Mrs. Saville asking if the place was unsafe. I did not wish to create any alarm among the tenants. I think I told her that it would not be safe to remain in the building if I knew they were going on. Of course I should have warned all the tenants if I had supposed the building would fall so soon. As for the notices from O'Brien and Mr. Levy to the Building Department that the wall was unsafe, I never heard of any. There is a law that a person who wrongfully sues a man from shoring up his building if he thinks it is unsafe."

The excavations in the ruins yesterday were made by a gang of laborers, and by the owners of the buildings. Capt. McDonald superintended the work of directing the removal of parts of the ruins from which Mrs. Maxine Hoy was taken. The only inmate of the buildings missing was the infant son of Mrs. Hill, Chester Arthur, and the sole effort of the workmen was to reach the place where the child was last seen. Capt. McDonald saw the baby's face as a mass of rubbish was displaced. The body was taken out and carried to the house of a friend of the Hills at 29 West Houston street. The bodies of Mrs. Hill and her son Frank had been taken to Bellevue, and were viewed by the coroner. The body of Mrs. Rudolph Schmitz at Undertaker Winterbottom's, in Spring street, with the bodies of Mrs. Knaup and her son John, Mr. Rudolph's funeral will take place today at 1 P. M. from Winterbottom's. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Undertaker Winterbottom has received orders from Holland & O'Brien to bury the body of the nurse, "Pomp." David Thompson. The funeral of Maggie Savile will take place at 1 P. M. today from the residence of a friend, 61 Barrow street. Mr. William Savile, father of the deceased, is very ill. The funeral of Mrs. Knaup and her son John will be at St. Alphonsus's Church today at 9 A. M. The body at the morgue has been recognized as that of John McNally, employed by Coffin & Co.

Mr. Hill was sufficiently improved yesterday to leave the New York Hospital. Mrs. Hayslip was in a critical condition at St. Vincent's Hospital. Perihelitis is feared. Joseph Inder remained at the Chambers Street Hospital. He will recover.

Coroner Herrman swore in yesterday the following jury to investigate the disaster:

Edward T. Sommers, builder, 7 Delancey street; Charles F. Kelsey, warden, 30 Ludlow street; A. A. Forrester, 341 Broadway; Jacob Lorillard, 3 Lorillard place; Henry Ehrlich, 1 Allen street; Jacob Lyons, 171 Spring street; R. A. Wilson, 5 Little Service street; W. Dodge, 112 Grand street; James Gordon, 131 East Twelfth street; Henry Gordon, executor, 131 East Twelfth street; Henry Burcent, builder, 241 East Houston street; Isaac Rogers, 1 Washington place; Edward Schwarz, 1 Edward street; Louis A. Reed, woolens, 102 Grand street.

The jury viewed the six bodies at Winterbottom's and visited the ruins. The inquest will be held next week.

The Condition of the Michigan Sufferers.

PORT HURON, Nov. 10.—In response to inquiries from the New York Michigan Relief Committee, the Port Huron Relief Committee state that there is much sickness, occasioned by defective shelter and exposure. Much farm stock has been sold for want of food and shelter. The people are generally well supplied with farming implements. If the present mode of dealing out relief was stopped and a definite amount in cash was given to each sufferer, the people would prefer, under the circumstances, to make their own purchases. There will be 2,200 families in the counties of St. Clair, Sanilac and Huron which should have each at least $100 to tide them over the winter, making a total of 220,000 required. The committee of the Port Huron committee are good and reliable. The people in the Detroit committee are good and reliable, and it is estimated that one-half of the money given to Port Huron committee has been distributed. The Detroit committee have contributed largely to the sufferers. The Port Huron committee have distributed nearly all the money sent, and must be in need of the balance shortly. The horses of the committee are being utilized to the best advantage. Some of the sufferers have lost all, and a general demoralization is apparent. The Port Huron committee are anxious to be informed as to the manner in which the distribution of the balance of the money in their hands.

Why the Von Stephens Left the Ball.

The gossips of the clubs have been busy since Monday night with different versions of an incident of the ball that was given at the Metropolitan Club to the foreign guests. The Von Stephens left the ball room together, and for the night almost at the height of the festivities, and it was said that they had ordered a refreshment room for the exclusive use of the Prince and invited guests, who other than and were joined and by did not. Inquiries elicited the fact that on the evening, when the Von Stephens and the Prince sat down they were approached by the door of the house, they were told that the ladies could not stay. Upon the Von Stephens with the Prince in anger, and peremptorily and positively refused to return.

Alarm on the Elevated.

At half past 8 last evening there was a very narrow escape from a collision underneath on the elevated railroad at Chatham square. The City Hall transfer car, which runs after 8 o'clock, but reached its Chatham square terminus on the main track, when the headlight of a down train appeared at the curve just above, and for a few seconds, as the train rapidly approached the transfer, and gave vent to a shrill whistle, it looked as though a collision could not be avoided. The conductor of the transfer car, however, was on the alert, and managed to get off the main track and on to the City Hall branch. Some of the passengers were alarmed.

Nobody Killed.

In a grocery at Sixtieth street and Second avenue a group of customers were waiting yesterday to be served with tea, sugar, and coffee, when suddenly a voice was heard crying, "Make way!" Into the grocery rushed a man with a wheelbarrow, in which was a large, heavy box, locked up in the form of an "ice" box, the floor of which was apparently covered with blood. A dab of bloodless lard sketched, and nearly all of the customers had left them.

WELCOMED TO NEW YORK.

FATHER SHEEHY AND MR. HEALY SPEAKING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

An Enthusiastic Reception—Explaining Why the Land Act is Not to be Trusted—Dr. Crosby on an Independent Irish Legislature.

A public reception was given last night to the Rev. Eugene Sheehy and T. M. Healy, M. P. for Wexford, by citizens of New York, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Although the price of admission was half a dollar, and many seats were reserved at $1, the room overflowed, and the welcome to the visitors was enthusiastic. On the platform American and Irish flags were displayed. Messrs. Sheehy and Healy came in shortly after 8, accompanied by Dr. W. B. Wallace, John O'Byrne, and John P. Brophy. Col. O'Byrne presided.

Father Sheehy was introduced as the priest and patriot. In acknowledging the welcome that greeted him, he said he recognized in it the passionate voice of the Irish heart in its tender devotion to the old motherland. While one half of the Irish race was bleeding in Ireland the other half was weeping in sympathy in many another land. The base of operations of Ireland's friends would be henceforth outside the boundaries of English control. He believed that the struggle would be not alone between England and those Irishmen who have foothold in Ireland, but also between England and the combined Irish race the world over.

At this point a company of the Irish Volunteer entered the hall and were cheered. Father Sheehy had just begun a sentence, "A million—" and a son of Erin in the crowd shouted, "How would you like a million of them?" Father Sheehy, when the storm of applause had subsided, said: "I will answer by calling for three cheers for the Irish soldier."

In reply to the question why the struggle should be continued after the passage of the Land bill, Father Sheehy said that that act reminded him of Longfellow's description of a Spanish hidalgo's dinner. "All tablecloth and little meat." (Laughter.) He was suspicious of the Land bill because it was presented through an English law court. Those courts had always been on the side of the landlords against the poor. Another objection to the Land act was that it put 600,000 tenants into the hands of the Irish attorneys. An Irishman had said of the Land act that now the land is like a cow. The landlord had it by the horns, the farmer had it by the tail, and the lawyers were milking the milk out. The Land act aimed at an impossible partnership where the interests were not identical, but opposed. The clerks of the lawyer were to be seen in every cities of the act. (Laughter.)

When Father Sheehy mentioned Gladstone there were cries, "Down with him!" "Hooray!" "Let Gladstone look out!" and groans. Father Sheehy said, "Hiss away at that man and give me a rest." Then the hissing and cries were renewed. The Land act, he said, was a conspicuous work, when the life of civil life in Ireland and the various foes of Irish nationality. He drew a pitiful picture of the sufferings in Ireland by famine, "Better five thousand deaths on the battlefield!" he said, "than that that should come again. I put it to the intelligence of the American people; it is the simple truth that if were to cut down ten thousand at once into the grave than that men should die by starvation." (Applause.)

Father Sheehy said, in closing, that "no rent" was a contingent policy, contingent upon the release of Irish prisoners, and contingent upon the rights men are supposed to enjoy in every civilized country. He denied that there was any intention to rob landlords, or anybody, but only to do justice. He declared that the rent tribute was dead, and recalled the words of Lord Mayor Kirkpatrick, "Let it be known that the Kings of Granada who paid tribute to Castilian monarchs are dead."

Resolutions expressing the sympathy of the meeting with the Land League movement and warning welcoming the guests were read by Prof. Brookes, and Dr. Crosby, in place of Howard Crosby, who could not be present, was read. "I trust," Dr. Crosby wrote, "that the issue of the present agitation may be land reform in Ireland and an independent Irish Legislature, as in no other way can the demands of justice be met."

Mr. Healy was then introduced as "the gallant young tribune, now a member of the English Parliament, who, before he becomes gray, may become a member of the Irish Parliament." Mr. Healy began with a satirical review of Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Parliament, and ridiculed the alliance in fears of bankruptcy. He gave an account of the steps taken by Mr. Parnell to test the Land act. Speaking of the decision of the Land Court to reduce rents 20 to 50 per cent, he said it was a fine thing for a court to make a report that the tenants were prepared to make rents fair for years. As to the newspaper reports that the Irish people were accepting the Land act and paying their rents, Mr. Healy cautioned the American people not to believe them, because such information was generally furnished from Dublin Castle or the "Land Office." The people of Ireland, he said, have their teeth on edge, and are going to see this thing through. When Mr. Parnell came out of jail he would go to work again. Mr. Healy was satisfied that Mr. Parnell was right, and he was one of those firms with some of his colleagues, some of whom spoke of him as an ass with a head bare it. He believed that the Irish people stood together in their determination to pay no rent, and that the Government had no chart by which to break a single tenant in Ireland. The Irish people are Americans to continue to have faith in the Land League, and to believe that although he and Father Sheehy were refugees, they meant to return and work for Irish liberty in Ireland, reinvigorated by inhaling the air of freedom. He (Mr. Healy) was sure that when the struggle was over these memorable words would be repeated: "When we have accomplished this great task it is accomplished."

Father Sheehy said that all moneys realized by the services of himself and Mr. Healy will be for the promotion of the Land League.

At 11 P. M. Prof. Cushman sang a song of his own composition, "The Green Isle of the Ocean," and Dr. Wallace next made an address.

A Boat for a Princess.

From the New Bedford Standard.

Mr. Bartlett Allen has just built on Fish Island a beautiful row boat for the Princess of the Congo, Africa, and she is now on her way to her home in the interior. The boat was ordered through Mr. Gideon N. Bartlett, who, on receiving the order, visited the island and was entertained by the Princess. When he went to New Bedford he came to Mr. Bartlett and wanted a room to hand the boat to Mr. Allen. The boat is 32 feet in all over and 5 feet 6 inches in beam, and is 2 feet 6 inches deep. The boat is of the best workmanship throughout, with white oak frame and cedar planks. It was drawn and will be provided to six oars, and has also a mast and sail. The boat is painted a light green, with a gold line, and the inside is white. It is a very neat and substantial boat, and a credit to Mr. Allen. The boat will be taken to Boston by Mr. Allen, who will be accompanied by Mr. Bartlett, who will see the boat safely on board the steamer, and will be gone about a month. The boat will be carried by servants to Mr. Bartlett's house, where it will be put on board the steamer. The Princess is a native of Africa, and is the daughter of a chief. She is a Christian, and is educated, and speaks English well. She is a lady of great wealth, and is a cousin of the King of Congo. The Princess is a cousin of the King of Congo. The Princess is a cousin of the King of Congo. The Princess